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Tuesday, March 20, 1984
Phalguna 30, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 20, 1984
Phalguna 30, 1905 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पीछे जब यहां पर बादशाह खान की बीमारी का जिक्र हुआ था, तो आपने कहा था कि वह विदेश नहीं जाना चाहते। आज अखबारों में खबर छपी है कि उन्होंने विदेश जाने की अनुमति मांगी है। दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा आदमी इस उम्र में जेल में बैठा है···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात करने का यह टाइम नहीं है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इसके लिए कौन-सा टाइम होता है ? यह एक शुभ टाइम है। ऐसी बातों से पार्लियामेंट की और राष्ट्र की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ती है। इस बात से दुनिया का पथ-प्रदर्शन होता है कि भारत की ससद शुरू में ही कितनी अच्छी बात को उठाती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस दिन सारे सदन ने उनके लिए अपना प्रेम और आदर प्रकट किया था। दुनिया में उनसे बड़ा स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानी और देशभक्त नहीं होगा। वह बेचारे सारी उम्र जद्दो-जहद करते रहे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : भारत सरकार को इस बारे में पहल करनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे सदन को उनके स्वास्थ्य के बारे में चिन्ता है। उन्हें हमेशा से यह निमंत्रण है कि वह यहां आएं और इलाज कराएं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, this should be declared as Zero-minus-one-hour.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इतनी गंभीर बात को मजाक में नहीं लेना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Vijay Kumar Yadav is not there. Shri Bhuria is not there. Mr A. R. Mallu is also absent. Now Prof. Narain Chand Parashar. Question 326.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Switching Equipment and Other Items of Line Store by I.T.I.

*326. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department has taken note of the conclusions of the Mid-term Appraisal of Sixth Five Year Plan that the main hurdle in the provision of telecom. facilities in the country is the failure of the Indian Telephone Industries and other manufacturing units to keep the schedule of production of the switching equipment and various other items of line store;

(b) if so, the extent to which the supply of stores has been ensured during the Sixth Plan period for each one of the Plan years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate production and regular supply of stores ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the table of Lok Sabha.

Statement

(b) The following details give the supply position of switching equipment supplied by M/s ITI during the period 1980-83 vis-a-vis their installed capacity. The quantity of switching equipment supplied by M/s ITI during 1983-84 will be known only after the end of financial year i.e. some item in May-June, 1984.

1984 :

Sl. No.	Division	Installed capacity in lakhs	Actual production 1980-81 in lakhs	1981-82 in lakhs	1982-83 in lakhs
1.	**Strowger Equipment.**				
(i)	Bangalore	1.50 eq. lines	0.55	1.06	1.1
(ii)	Rae Bareli	1.00 ,, ,,	0.12	0.34	0.48
2.	**Crossbar Equipment.**				
(i)	Bangalore	0.60	0.32	0.53	0.66
(ii)	Rae Bareli	In project stage final capacity 2 lakh lines. To bridge the gap of local exchange equipment, the following imports of switching equipment were made during these years.			
		1980-81	1.34 lakh lines.		
		1981-62	2.73 ,, ,,		
		1982-83	3.15 ,, ,,		
		1983-84	0.60 ,, (containerised exchanges).		

(c) It was proposed to set up new electronic switching factories during Sixth Plan Period to produce switching equipment required for the Department. There has been some delay in setting up of the new factories. Setting up of one 5 lakh lines unit for electronic switching equipment has been sanctioned and another factory of the smilar capacity is also approved in principle. Agreement has also been signed to set up a factory at Palghat to produce 30,000 lines of digital TAX equipment annually. Regarding regular supplies from M/s ITI, periodical production coordination committee meetings are held to monitor the supplies. Due to strike in ITI during 1980-81, there has been slippages and mis-match in supplies. M/s ITI has planned to match the supply of equipment from. 1-4-1985.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : The telecmmunications affect the destiny of India; and the situation is so serious that the Minister too has admitted, in his statement, that there is a very big shortfall. I would like to point out one

observation of the Mid-Term Appraisal, where their short comment is :

> "The expected achievements by the end of March 1983 are 5.26 lakh lines of switching equipment and 5.30 lakh Direct Exchange Lines as compared with the Sixth Plan targets of 14.80 lakh lines and 13.30 lakh lines respectively."

This is less almost by one-third of what has been targetted for the 6th five-year Plan. Under these circumstances, and since the Mid-Term Appraisal was available to the Minister last year, may I know what steps have been taken to streamline the process, and reach the targets fixed for the 6th five-year plan, both in regard to switching equipment and other items of stores required for stretching the lines across the country-side ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : I have got the latest figures, which show that by the end of the 6th Plan, 9.76 lakh Direct Exchange Lines will be available; 80.4% of the projected capacity will be installed and 93.1% of the exchanges projected will be opened. It is true that there will be a shortfall; and as I have indicated earlier, the reasons are two-fold; one was that from December 1980 towards June 1981, either due to strike or lock-out, the whole ITI establishments all over the country were closed. That affected the production of about 70,000 production lines. We tried to compensate it by imports; but there has been some delay in imports. But now the situation has improved with regard to switching.

As regards cables, to which the hon. Member made reference, the capacity of Hindustan Cables is being augmented. Four licences have been issued to four private concerns, and we expect that the backlog will be coverd by the end of the 6th Plan.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : This is only one side of the picture. He has given us the hope that 91% of the targetted capacity would be reached. But he has not given the date by which it would be reached.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : By the end of the 6th plan.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : End of 6th Plan ? It means there is one year still to go.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But when will the 6the Plan be completed ?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : That is for you to worry, but for our side it is the 6th Plan—not the rolling Plan.

Secondly, there is this observation; and the fact is that 94% of the telephones are installed in urban areas. The rural areas in the country account for 80% of the population—and there are about 6 lakh villages which have only about 7% or 8% of the telephones so far. So, in view of this extreme shortfall, it is the rural areas which are suffering. May I know from the Minister as to what special steps he is taking, to see that the rural areas come up in the field of telecommunications ? Whereas in a city, people use telephones for ordinary things like asking 'How are you ?' in a village, even for reporting deaths, the telephone will not be available.

In view of this urgency, what are the steps that he will take for giving due priority to rural areas ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : The figures which the hon. Member has quoted, are not quite correct, from one point of view. The word 'urban' is uesd in different sense under telecommunications. We accept the definition of census people, where what is urban and what is not urban is defined. If you take that definition, you will find that what we normally call rural areas, is covered under that definition. Therefore, the figures quoted by him are on the lower side. The actual production is much more. Secondly, as far as rural areas are concerned, the policy already announced is to give preference to rural areas, particularly hilly, backward and tribal areas. There are two things we are

contemplating which are being worked out. I have told repeatedly in the House that we are to divide India into 5 km. hexagon, and in each hexagoa, there is one telecommunication facility which will be made available. The work of dividing India was given to the National Institute of Economic Growth. They have just now submitted a report identifying places where telecommunication facilities should be made available in each hexagon. Now, I am not a technical person. But what has been described multi-access telephone system, that is being tried in rural areas. If it succeeds we will extend it to other areas.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Is it not a fact that due to shortage of raw-materials, as mentioned by my friend, most of the POs sanctioned especially in rural and remote areas of the country are not being commissioned soon; if so, what specific steps the governmernt have taken to see that at least farflung and remote areas of the country are covered with this telephone network ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As far as Orissa is concerned, it has a large tribal area and therefore they will get now greater facilities in view of the liberalised policy. As far as inaccessible areas in general are concerned, we have taken a decision that they should be linked through a satellite and Port Blair will be one of the ports that will be linked. It is true that there is shortage of raw-materials. I have replied to Prof. Parashar. I have also stated what production augmentation will take place—5 lakhs. Annual production of digital equipment factory is coming up in Gonda. Another one is sanctioned in principle. When these two factories come up, we will get about 10 lakh lines.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं क्या यह बात सही है कि मन्त्री महोदय के विभाग की ओर से यह निर्देश जारी किया गया है कि जितने भी नए डाकघर खुलने थे उन पर अभी रोक लगा दी गई है ?

मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में ऐसा निर्देश गया है, उसको मैंने देखा है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहती हूं क्या यह बात सही है कि मंत्री महोदय के विभाग ने ऐसा निर्देश दिया है कि तत्काल कोई नए डाकघर न खोले जाएं ?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : नए डाकघर खोले जा रहे हैं मगर जनता पार्टी के राज में ...(व्यवधान) मैं पालिसी की बात कर रहा हूं, आप मेरी बात सुनिए। जहां पर पी० सी० ओ० हैं वहां एक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल सब-पोस्ट आफिस भी दिया जाए ऐसी पालिसी बनाई गई थी जिसकी वजह से ज्यादा एक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल सब-पोस्ट आफिस ओपेन हुए और हैड पोस्ट आफिस भी ज्यादा ओपेन होने शुरू हुए जिसको एकोनामिकली फीजिबल नहीं पाया गया। इसकी वजह से पार्शल बैन हैड पोस्ट आफिस ओपेन करने पर लगाया गया है लेकिन ट्राइबल एरियाज में पापुलेशन की बेसिस पर पोस्ट आफिस प्रायर्टी बेसिस पर ओपेन किए जा रहे हैं।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Would the Minister kindly tell us when his telephone system is really going to work ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : It is working quite satisfactorily.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : No, that is the most unsatisfactory answer that I have heard in this House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Whose satisfaction ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have a Government that works and telephone that fails.

श्री दयाराम शाक्य : जैसा मंत्री जी ने बताया कि टेलीफोन सैटिसफैक्टरी काम कर रहा है, मैं अपना स्वयं का एक्सपीरिएंस बता रहा हूं, अपनी कांस्टीटुएंसी ही नहीं बल्कि अपने जिला केन्द्र पर 15 दिन से प्रयास कर रहा हूं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को कहना चाहता हूं कि अपने-अपने एक्सपीरिएंस

की मैंने अगर इजाजत दे दी तो कोई बाकी नहीं बचेगा।

श्री बयाराम शाक्य: 15 दिन से लाइन ठीक नहीं मिल रही है, ऐसा उत्तर मिलता है। यहां लोक सभा में स्वर्गीय श्री स्टीफन साहब ने आश्वासन दिया था कि जब स्वचालित व्यवस्था भी हो जाएगी तो एस० टी० डी० की व्यवस्था भी हो जाएगी, लेकिन यह अब तक नहीं हुआ। क्या मंत्री जी इसे और अपने उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सैटिस्फैक्टरी वर्क कर रहे हैं, क्या सारे देश में जिला केन्द्रों का सम्बन्ध दिल्ली से ठीक से रह सके, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : With regard to STD there is a certain policy laid down. STD connections are first to be provided from State Capitals to Delhi; all Capitals are connected, except two. Then the next come the district headquarters, to be connected to the State headquarters and then in the third list come the other places of importance, and other things. Therefore, if it is a district headquarters it qualifies for STD connections.

Now, to have STD connection there are three technical requirements. One is, the availability of automatic exchange. First, the manual exchange has to be converted into an automatic exchange. Second is the availability of reliable transmission medium. Third is the availability of terminals in the automatic exchange. These three technical requirements are to be provided for which in all cases the necessary equipment, as I said, is not available. Therefore, we have to decide the priority which, as I said, we have decided in the manner.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Only hon. Members are available and the Minister is available.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते: एस० टी० डी० टेलीफोन के बारे में पहले भी यहां बहस हुई थी जिस समय हमने मांग की थी, खासकर मैंने कि क्या मीटर की कोई व्यवस्था होगी तो आपने कहा था कि यह नहीं हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या टेलीफोन में ही स्विच आन एण्ड स्विच आफ की कोई व्यवस्था आप करेंगे ? अभी बिलिंग के बारे में जो लोगों की शिकायतें आती हैं, जिनकी वजह से कुछ एम० पीज ने भी अपनी एस०टी०डी० फैसिलिटी को बन्द करने के लिए कहा है, मैं आपको इन्फार्मेशन दे रही हूं कि बिलिंग के बारे में अभी भी बहुत गलत काम हो रहा है।

बांद्रा में बम्बई में एक दुकान है जहां पर यह फैसिलिटी दुकानदार ने दे रखी है कि 10 रुपए देकर कहीं भी ट्रंक कर सकते हैं या एस० टी० डी० कर सकते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि उस दुकान से किसी न किसी जगह पर टेलीफोन पर गलत काम होता है और वहां बिलिंग ज्यादा होता है और दुकानदार को 10 रुपया मिलता है। मैं उसका बिल्कुल पता वगैरह दे सकती हूं। इस प्रकार का काम अगल-अलग जगहों पर हो रहा है। पहले भी मैंने यह कहा है और आज भी यह बात फिर कह रही हूं।

मंत्री जी जब और बड़े-बड़े काम करने के बारे में कह रहे हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या यह टेलीफोन में स्विच-आन एण्ड स्विच-आफ की कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह थोक का भाव है ना ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : A similar suggestion was made by the hon. Member earlier and I told at that time that technical people have told me that metering at subscriber's residence is not technically feasible. Now, the new suggestion she has made also I will pass on to the Tele-communicat Research Centre, and they will find out whether some such device can be discovered or invented.

As regards the incident which she

mentioned about Bandra, I am very glad that she has come forward with such information. I wish others will also do so, to enable us to catch many people.

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA : There are many such things which are going on as a matter of course in this country.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I have got a bill of Rs. 15,000/- for one month for local calls only. It means 500 calls per day on my private telephone. It is humanly possible ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : This is the first time I am hearing it. If he writes to me I will get it checked. In many cases in Delhi alone we give a rebate of Rs. 1 crore. Whenever it is found out that the bill is wrongwe give the rebate.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I go to the next question I have to ask a question from Mrs. Dandavate. स्वीच आन और स्वीच आफ की बात आपने की है। यदि किसी पोलिटिशियन के घर में टेलीफोन करने वाला आएगा, तो उनको कौन कहेगा कि ऑन करो या न करो।

Machinery purchased by CIL for Coal Companies

*327. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the details of the machinery purchased by the Coal India Ltd. for the coal companies under it during last three years till 1-1-1984 with company-wise break.up;

(b) the capacity utilisation of the machines in the last three years;

(c) the effect of the machines on productivity of the coal companies in terms of outturn per man-shift (OMS); and

(d) the facts in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The details of machinery purchased by Coal India during the last three years upto 1.1.1984 for its companies are given in Annexure-I.

(b) The percentage of availability and the utilisation as percentage of availability of basic Heavy Earth Moving Machinery in Coal India is given in Annexure-II

(c) and (d) Opencast equipment like Shovels, Draglines, Dumpers, Dozers of various sizes have been introduced in the Coal Companies under Coal India Ltd., after the nationalisation of the mines. This has resulted in a gradual improvement in the output per manshift of the opencast mines of CIL which is evident from the details given below :

Year	OMS (In Tonnes per manshift)	Percentage growth
1979-80	1.27	—
1980-81	1.52	19.7
1981-82	1.90	25.0
1982-83	1.99	4.7

Annexure-I

Subsidiary Company-wise Machinery Purchased (Including spill over Quantities from Previous Year) by Coal India Limited

I. Eastern Coalfiels Limited

1981-82

Sl. No.	Description	Quantity
1	2	3
1.	160 mm Drill	4 Nos.
2.	Generating Set	1 No.
3.	Diesel Mine Tractor	2 Nos.
4.	Gas Turbine	2 sets
5.	Road Header	2 Nos.
6.	Monitoring System	1 No.
7.	Dust Filter	2 Nos.
8.	Dredger	1 No.,
9.	Rail Hugger	7 Nos.
10.	Laser Equipment	2 Nos.
11.	D155A Dozer	13 Nos.
12.	Crane	1 No.
13.	Dust Filter	4 Nos.
14.	Tractor Trailer	1 No.
	1982-83	
1.	250 mm BH Drill	1 No.
2.	50 T Tractor Trailor	1 No.
3.	50 T Dumper	4 Nos.
4.	D-155 Dozer	9 Nos.
5.	4.6 Cu. m. Shovel	3 Nos.
6.	10 Cu.m. Shovel	2 Nos.
7.	160 mm BH Drill	2 Nos.
8.	85-T Dumper	16 Nos.
9.	D-155 Dozer	6 Nos.
10.	D-355 Dozer	

1	2	3
11.	160. mm BH Drill	4 Nos.
12.	50-T Crane	2 Nos.
13.	250 mm BH Drill	1 No.
14.	35-T Dumper	6 Nos.
	1983-84 (Upto 1-1-84)	
1.	35-T Dumper (BEML)	2 Nos.
2.	35-T Dumper (HML)	4 Nos.
3.	50-T Dumper	8 Nos.
4.	85-T Dumper (BEML)	5 Nos.
5.	275 HP Dozer	9 Nos.
6.	400 HP Dozer	3 Nos.
7.	4.6 Cu.m. Shovel (HEC)	6 Nos.
8.	160 mm Drill (RCP)	1 No.
9.	250 mm Drill (M. Exp)	1 No.
10.	50-T Crane (Jessop)	1 No.
11.	Leprocator	2 Nos.
12.	Dust Filter	2 Nos.
13.	PVC Belting	11.1
14.	Belt Conveyor (Ex)	8 Nos.
15.	Road Header	3 Nos.
16.	C C M	33 Nos.
17.	Self Rescuer	5000 Nos.
18.	Aux. Vent. Fan.	3 Nos.
	II. Western Coalfields Limited	
	1981-82	
1.	Belt Conveyor	14 Nos.
2.	Belt Cenveyor	6 Nos.
3.	TB Conv.	8 Nos.
4.	Belt Conv.	3 Nos.
5.	Belt Conv.	5 Nos.

1	2	3
6.	D 355 A Dozer	3 Nos.
7.	Road Header	7 Nos.
8.	Feeder Crusher	5 Nos.
9.	CCM	37 Nos.
10.	Belt Conveyor	5 Nos.
11.	FE Loader	6 Nos.
12.	Laser Equipment	2 Nos.
13.	D 156A Dozer	4 Nos.
14.	85 T Dumper	12 Nos
15.	Belt Conveyor	8 Nos.
16.	Conveyor	11 Nos.
17.	250 mm Drill	2 Nos.
	1982-83	
1.	10 Cu.m. Shovel (HEC)	1 No.
2.	10/70 Dragline	15 No.
3.	4.6 Cu.m. Shovel	1 Nos.
4.	35-T Dumper	6 Nos.
5.	250 mm Drill (M. Export)	5 Nos.
6.	250 mm Drill	3 Nos.
7.	250 mm Drill	2 Nos.
8.	160 mm Drill (RMT)	2 Nos.
9.	FE Loader	10 Nos.
10.	50-T Dumper	10 Nos.
11.	35-T Dumper	45 Nos.
12.	25-T Dumper	4 Nos.
13.	D-155 Dozer	19 Nos.
14.	D-355 Dozer	8 Nos.
15.	160 mm Drill	1 No.
16.	FE Loader	1 No.
17.	120-T Dumper	5 Nos.

1	2	3
	1983-84 (Upto 1-1-84)	
1.	35-T Dumper (BEML)	62 Nos.
2.	35-T Dumper (HML)	15 Nos.
3.	60-T Dumper	15. Nos.
4.	85-T Dumper (HM)	17 Nos.
5.	400 HP Dozer	3 Nos.
6.	4.6 Cu.m. Shovel (HEC)	12 Nos.
7.	4.6 Cu.m. Shovel (M. Exp.)	5 Nos.
8.	16. mm Drill (LMP, RCP & IR)	11 Nos.
9.	250 mm Drill (HEC)	7 Nos.
10.	250 mm Drill (M. Exp.)	3 Nos.
11.	250 mm Drill (LMP)	1 No.
12.	50-T Crane (Jessop)	3 Nos.
13.	120-T Dumper	6 Nos.
14.	Motor Grader (BEML)	6 Nos.
15.	Feeder Breaker	2 Nos.
16.	PVC Belting	72 Nos.
17.	Belt Conveyor (Ex.)	2 Nos.
18.	CCM	27 Nos.
19.	LD Chain Conveyor	5 Nos.
20.	Self Rescuer	4348 Nos.
	III. Bharat Coking Coal Limited	
	1981-82	
1.	160 mm Drill	3 Nos.
2.	Gas Turbine generating set	2 Sets
3.	D355A Dozer	3 Nos.
4.	Road Header	7 Nos.
5.	Shaft Sinking equipment	2 Nos.
6.	Diesel Loctomotive	1 No.
7.	Longwall Face Equipment	2 Nos.
8.	FE Loader	2 Nos.
9.	Pump	2 Nos.

1	2	3
10.	Laser Equipment	9 Nos.
11.	D155A Dozer	7 Nos.
12.	Crane	1 No.
13.	Belt Conveyor	4 Nos.
	1982-83	
1.	(a) 250 mm Drill (HEC)	1 No.
	(b) 250 mm Drill (M. Export)	2 Nos.
2.	Front End/Loader (GMMC)	3 Nos.
3.	35-T Dumper	10 Nos.
4.	50-T Dumper	1 No.
5.	D-155A Dozer	7 Nos.
6.	D-355A Dozer	1 No.
7.	160 mm Drill	1 No.
8.	6.6 Cu.m. Shovel (M. Export)	3 Nos.
9.	4.6 Cu.m. Shovel (HEC)	7 Nos.
10.	10 Cu.m. Shovel (HEC)	3 Nos.
11.	3.2 Cu.m. (L & T)	1 No.
12	35-T Dumper (HM)	6 Nos.
13.	250 mm BH Drill	1 No.
14.	35-T Dumper	4 Nos.
15.	50-T Dumper	5 Nos.
16.	86-T Dumper	7 Nos.
17.	D. 155A Dozer	3 Nos.
18.	160 mm Drill	2 Nos.
19.	Dredger	1 No.
20.	Motor Grader	3 Nos.
	1983-84 (Upto 1-1-84)	
1.	35-T Dumper (BEML)	15 Nos.
2.	(a) 85-T Dumper	7 Nos.
	(b) —do— (HM)	7 Nos.
3.	275 HP Dozer	9 Nos.
4.	400 HP Dozer	1 No.

1	2	3
5.	(a) 4.6 Cu.m. Shuvel (HEC)	4 Nos.
	(b) —do— (M. Export)	4 Nos.
6.	160 mm Drill (LMP, IR & RCP)	4 Nos.
7.	(a) 250 mm Drill (HEC)	1 No.
	(b) —do— (M. Export)	1 No.
8.	50-T Crane (Jessop)	2 Nos.
9.	Motor Grader (Jessop)	1 No.
10.	Dragline 20/90	1 No.
11.	Feeder Breaker	2 Nos.
12.	Dust Filter	10 Nos.
13.	Dust Samplter	8 Nos.
14.	PVC Belting	12.5
15.	Road Header	4 Nos.
16.	Belt Conveyor	4 Nos.
17.	Aux. Vent. Fan	4 Nos.
18.	Longwall Face Equipt.	2 Nos.
	IV. Central Coalfields Limited	
	1981-82	
1.	160 mm Drill	3 Nos.
2.	Carbon Monoxide Monitoring	1 No.
3.	Trailing cable	12 Nos.
4.	OCB-11 KA	6 Nos.
5.	Drill panel	6 No.
6.	Transformer	1 No.
7.	11, KV Switch	2 Nos.
8.	HT Switch	2 Nos.
9.	70 Sq. mm Cable	20 length
10.	Circuit Breaker	1 No.
11.	Transformer	10 Nos.
12.	D-355A Dozer	23 Nos.

1	2	3
13.	Switch Gear	4 Nos.
14.	Drum Shearer	4 Nos.
15.	Switchgear & Transformer	36 Nos.
16.	Aux. Fan (MV)	1 No.
17.	Road Header	2 Nos.
18.	10 Cu,m. Shovel	5 Nos.
19.	Hyd. Shovel	2 Nos.
20.	85-T Dumper	15 Nos.
21.	Switchgear	21 Nos.
22.	FE Loader	2 Nos.
23.	MV Fan	1 No.
24.	Switch Board	1 No.
25.	Conveyor	1 No.
26.	MV Fan	1 No.
27.	Sub. Station	4 No.
28.	Laser Equipment	2 Nos.
29.	D. 155A Dozer	7 Nos.
30.	85-T Dumper	12 Nos.
31.	Drill-160 mm	5 Nos.
32.	—do—	3 Nos.
33.	Switchgear	8 Nos.
34.	Crane	8 Nos.
35.	HT Switch Board	3 Nos.
36.	Switchgear	31 Nos.
37.	OCB	29 Nos.
38.	Switch Board	7 Nos.
39.	250 mm Drill	2 Nos.
	1982-83	
1.	(a) 250 mm Drill (M. Export)	12 Nos.
	(b) —do—	6 Nos.
2.	5.7 Cu.m. Dragline	2 Nos.
3.	30 T-Crane	6 Nos.

1	2	3
4.	(a) 35 T. Dumper	45 Nos.
	(b) 35 T. Dumper	10 Nos.
5.	50 T. Dumper	6 Nos.
6.	85 T. Dumper	7 Nos.
7.	D.155 Dozer	3 Nos.
8.	D-355 Dozer	19 Nos.
9.	(a) 4.6 Cu.m. Shovel (HEC)	9 Nos.
	(b) —do— (M. Export)	10 Nos.
10.	24 Cu.m. Draglines	4 Nos.
11.	10 Cu. m Dragline (HEC)	1 No.
12.	35-T Dumper	19 Nos.
13.	50-T Dumper	16 Nos.
14.	85T/120T Dumper	5 Nos.
15.	D-155 Dozer	10 Nos.
16.	D-355 Dozer	1 No.
17.	160 mm Drill	7 Nos.
18.	10 Cu.m. Shovel (P & H)	1 No.
	1983-84 (Upto 1-1-84)	
1.	35-T Dumper (BEML)	54 Nos.
2.	50-T Dumper	5 Nos.
3.	(a) 85-T Dumper (BEML)	18 Nos.
	(b) —do— (HM)	5 Nos.
4.	275 HP Dozer	4 Nos.
5.	400 HP Dozer	11 Nos.
6.	4.6 Cu.m. Shovel (HEC)	6 Nos.
7.	Tractor Tailor	1 No.
8.	160 mm Drill (RCP, IR & IMP)	7 Nos.
9.	(a) 250 mm Drill (HEC)	7 Nos.
	(b) —do— (M. Export)	10 Nos.
	(c) —do— (RCP)	2 Nos.
	(d) —do— (LMP)	1 No.
10.	50-T Crane (TIL)	5 Nos.
11.	120-T Dumoer	4 Nos.
12.	(a) Motor Grader (BEML)	7 Nos.
	(b) —do— (Jessop)	4 Nos.
13.	Dragline	3 (part)
14.	Feeder Breaker	1 No.
15.	PVC belting	11.25+2.8
16.	Dust Sampler	2 Nos.
17.	Self Rescuer	7162 Nos.

Annexure I

Percentage Availability of Basic Heavy Earth Moving Machinery in Opencast Projects of CIL

	Dumpers			Shovels			Dozers			Drills		
	81-82	82-83 (upto Jan.)	83-84	81-82	82-83 (upto Jan.)	83-84	81-82	82-83 (upto Jan.)	83-84	81-82	82-83 (upto Jan.)	83-84
ECL	71	70	55	79	75	63	62	64	53	81	78	77
BCCL	73	74	68	74	71	73	71	70	70	68	73	68
CCL	68	69	71	74	76	72	67	64	70	78	78	71
WCL	64	65	62	80	78	74	67	67	70	69	69	66

Utilisaition a percentage of Avalabllity of Basic Heavy Earth Moving Machinery in Opencast Projects of CIL.

	Dumpers			Shovels			Dozers			Drills		
	81-82	82-83 (upto Jan.)	83-84	81-82	82-83 (upto Jan.)	83-84	81-82	82-83 (upto Jan.)	83-84	81-82	82-83 (upto Jan.)	83-84
ECL	54	62	39	56	59	48	53	56	39	52	55	39
BCCL	58	57	52	61	65	56	63	69	58	40	39	37
CCL	70	72	61	72	71	68	64	67	58	50	50	53
WCL	61	63	61	71	74	74	75	82	70	62	63	62

SHRI A.K. ROY : The question is about the mad rush for mechanisation in the collieries. The volume of information supplied is frightening. Only some information is wrong, some incomplete, some confusing and the rest misleading. You know that in this country with so much of unemployment we should be cautious about any process of mechanisation. And it should aim at increasing productivity, production, profitability and to lessen the cost. And here the productivity in the coal mines is measured as out-turn per man shift (OMS). If you look to the figures, the figures are, of course confusing, incorrect and to that I will come later on, you will find that Rs. 3000 crores have been injected in the process of mechanisation, but the productivity did not increase. What is more ? The utilisation of the machinery decreased. The collieries consisted of two parts—underground and open cast. The Minister has provided the figures of open cast mines which shows that the productivity has increased in the last two years from 1.90 to 1.99. But the report of the Department of Coal shows that for the last two years the productivity has decreased from 1.83 to 1.76 even in the open cast mines. I like to know : Which of your report is correct—whether your departmental report is correct or the information supplied by you is correct. Secondly, should you deceive yourself ? The productivity in the open cast mines is not all. What is the productivity of the total collieries ? In the underground mines the productivity has decreased. More and more machinery is injected. The productivity instead of increasing has decreased and overall productivity has also decreased as you have given in your report. I would like to know the reason why with the increase in mechanisation, the productivity decreases. Secondly, he has supplied the figures for utilisation as percentage of availability of basic heavy earth moving machinery in open cast projects. There for dumpers in ECL the percentage utilisation in 1981-82 was 54 and it has come down to 39 in 1983-84. In CCL it has come down from 70 to 61. In the case of shovels, the figures are 56 and 40 for ECL and for CCL 72 to 60. In dozers in ECL the figures are 53 39 and for CCL 64 50. Why is it that with the increase in time the capacity utilisation of these costly machines is decreasing and the productivity is also decreasing ? Wili you kindly explain the facts ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : The hon. Member was trying to suggest that with the increase in mechanisation the productivity is going down. That does not appear to be correct. In fact, in 1980-81 the production on the basis of open cast operations had been 39.96 million tonnes and the underground production was 60.96 million tonnes, making a total of 100.92 million tonnes. In 1981-82 it is 45.67 and 63.27 making a total of 108.94 million tonnes. In 1982-83 it is 53.59 million tonnes and 61.19 million tonnes—total 114.78 million tonnes. In 1983-84 from April to September the figures are 23.18 and 28 - total 51.18 million tonnes. Therefore, the figures that I have quoted will show that it is not a case of decrease in productivity, but it is a case of increase in productivity.

The hon. Member has put another question, that question being with reference to part (c) of the question on the productivity of the coal companies per man shift. It is true that in the statement the figures are given for open cast mines i. e. outturn per man shift. Since has asked about the underground out-turn per man shift, I must bring to the notice of the House that in that case in 1979-80 it was 0.55 tonne, 1980-81—0.54 tonne, 1981-82—0.55 tonne, 1982-83—0.52 tonne, and 1983-84 from April to November 0.50 tonne. It is true that after nationalisation an effort is being made to mechanise the production of coal so that the coal production could increase. Actually the position is that in 1979-80 when the coal production stood at 100 million tonnes, this year we are expecting it to be between 139 and 140 million tonnes. So, therefore, it is not a case of decrease. But, on the contrary, it would be a case of within these four years, around 40 per cent increase.

The other point is with reference to the utilisation of these machines. I have given these figures with reference to the dumpers, shovels, dozers and drills. This would show that in 1981-82 out of 100 dumpers that were already there, 71 were available. When it comes to the question of utllisation, you will find that it is around 54 per

cent. We have given the—figures of availability and utilisation both in the statement. That would take care of the shovels, dozers and drills. I need not explain because utilisation has been explained that way in the statement itself. Unless my friend wants that I should explain the entire statement—I am prepared, but it will take quite a lot of time—we have explained the concept which is adumbrated in the statement. I have explained it broadly. We have given separately the figures of availability and utilisation. But this availability is in terms of what I have explained; that is to say; suppose there are 100 dumpers, only 71 were available for the purpose of working. It is possible that 29 were out of order for one reason or the other.

SHRI A.K. ROY : First of all, production and productivity are not the same thing. While you have explained that production has increased, you could not explain why productivity has not increased. Secondly, you referred to availability and utilisation. Why should utilisation decrease ? Your figures show 54, 62 and 39. It should be looked into. Thirdly, is the Minister aware that the Chief Minister of Bihar objected to this type of mechanisation because of its effect on the employment potential ? In fact, there was a meeting between the Chairman of Coal India and the Chief Minister of Bihar and it was decided that a Committee would be formed to look into its effect on the employment potential and production. Has the Committee been formed ? If so, what progress has been made in this direction ? Then, there is a report that the Department of Coal is going in for collaboration with a multi-national, Shell International —it is a very serious thing—which is expected to come into the coal mining sector, with 50 : 50 participation in the Seventh Plan. Is there any truth in the news item, which appeared in the *Economic Times* of Ist February 1984 ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : As regards the Commitee referred to by my hon. friend, on the basis of the talks that have taken place between the Chief Minister of Bihar and the Chairman of Coal India, the Committee as such has not been constituted. But I must submit that there is the problem of manual labour because, as and when we are increasing the open cast mining, naturally the strength of the workers decreases. But, so far as the workers are concerned, we have seen to it that there is no retrenchment. We have been utilising them in other mines so that their utility could also be taken care of. As a result of it, what has been happening is that more mines have been opening. The open cast mines which have been mechanised come to 30 per cent; the remaining 70 per cent are worked by manual labour. Therefore, so far as the question of affectation of employment is concerned, that would certainly be taken care of. Nonetheless, mechanisation has to be introduced for the simple reason that productivity and production in the country have got to increase. The hon. Member refered to the offer of a multi-national, Shell International, which has appeared in *The Economic Times* some time back. So far as the Government of India is concerned, there is no such proposal.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : The Minister has said that production has increased. The productivity has to be considered separately. From the figures in the statement, it is seen that production is increasing in certain sectors when mechanisation comes. When the totality of mechanisation is taken into consideration, what is the assessment ? Can you say that both production and productivity are on the increase ? In India we are having surplus labour, which has to be utilized. At the same time, mechanisation has to be taken care of. The worker strength has to be utilized properly and the ratio between production and productivity has to be taken into consideration. Therefore, will the Minister make it clear whether productivity has been increased by mechanisation or it is static in certain sectors ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I must say that by the introduction of the mechanisation, productivity has increased. Of course, I don't have the figures because the question that was asked was with reference to the production. And what was specifically asked was per man shift. That is why the answer I had given was on those lines. But I assure the Hon. Member, as I have already said, that so far as the workers are concerned, they would not be affected. We

are trying to see that they are absorbed in opening the new mines. Therefore, the question of affection does not arise.

It is true and it is possible that the future employment may be slightly affected. I don't deny that. In fact, if I am permitted to say so, my feeling is that thare is more surplus in the coal sector so far as the workers are concerned. We have got to do it because of the scheme. Where we go to acquire land, even if it is two or three acres, there are guidelines that have been laid for it. If that land is to be acquired, we have necessarily to take one worker from that family. Though, of course, there is an increase on this line, nonetheless the fact remains that so far as the present workers are concerned, they have not been affected because of the machanisation.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The Hon. Minister knows that a recent international seminar has recommended to go in more and more for open-cast mining than for other types of mining. I would like to know what is the reaction of the Department of Energy to this suggestion of the international seminar. I would like to know whether we can increase it from 30 per cent to at least 50% for open-cast mining ?

According to the Hon. Minister's reply the OMS has been decreased from 0.55 to 0.50. I would like to know whether the productivity has been affected due to the machine failure or human failure ?

Seconed part of my question is that when productivity in collieries in Orisa and in the Talcher coalfields average at 0.8 and 0.7, than why is it that in the West Bengal Sector and in Bihar sector that OMS is so low ? To increase the OMS what disciplinary action is the Government contemplating ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : On the question of increasing the mechanisation from 30% to 50%, I must submit that it depends on the needs.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I am talking of open cast.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : That is what I am saying—open cast. I have myself said that the open cast mining is 30 per cent. It is in relation to that I am trying to answer that it depends on how much production we would like to go in for having regard to the exigencies and the needs. But the opportunities that open up for our growth will depend upon the needs. Therefore, it is not possible for me to straightaway say when exactly we will be able to achieve 50 per cent. But we are going ahead in the open cast mining, because that enables us to increase the production. It also enables us to go ahead faster. So, that is so far as the question of increase in the open cast mining is concerned.

The other part which the Hon. Member has asked is that seeing the man shift hours the production has fallen down in Talcher and other areas. So, what disciplinary action should be taken ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : In Orissa it is 0.8 and in the Talcher area it is 0.07. Why has it not increased in other collieries ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Actually the figure that has been given by me is an average figure, taking into consideration the entire country. But in some places it is more and in some places it is less. Therefore, it is possible that in certain of the mines the average production is more. It is because there are places where they have to work in difficult conditions. As a result, their production is bound to be less as compared to the places where the conditions are not that difficult. Therefore, you cannot merely say that disciplinery action should be taken because of the less production.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Sir, mostly the coal-mines are located in tribal areas. Because of the mining the tribals are most affected. Of course, the present and future employment for them is a problem for everybody. Under the circumstances I want to know whether it is a fact that in the process of machanisation the local tribals and Harijans are the casualties and the so-scalled unskilled labour is declining and

new recruitments because of machanisation are from the ruling elite, as adequate number of tribals are not trained for the job.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, actually I have submitted that so far as the local people are concerned, they are absorbed.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I specifically asked about local tribals, not local people.

AN HON. MEMBER : Tribals and Scheduled Castes, both.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : How many tribals and Scheduled Castes people have been trained for the job ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : This question is also taken care of in another question, perhaps Question No. 10 where a specific question has been asked. I will just give that question number.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : But that will not come up for discussion. That is why I am asking this.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is question No. 12.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : In that question you have very cleverly avoided the word 'tribals'.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Actually the position is this. May I just submit to the House...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is all legal skill.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : No Sir. Not at all. I mean, factual skill. I may submit that we from the Ministry have issued instructions to the various authorities that wherever the tribals are there and where it is a case of manual labour, their services have to be utilised and they should be recruited. Now, we have some difficulties.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Have you taken care to see that your instructions are followed ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The point is this. If you can bring to my notice that at a particular place some injustice is being done to the tribals, I will see that certainly it is alleviated. I do not deny that it is possible that at a particular place the officers may not be receuiting them notwithstanding the instructions. But I will be grateful if this information is passed on to me so that action could be taken in that regared. But I assure you that notwithstanding the machanisation, we have been trying to see that the manual labour is not affected and in fact, I must say that where we are trying to recruit some of the persons from tribals, we are also training them so that they could be used as skilled labour.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :...So many people have been thrown out of job.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I would like to have that information.

Policy of Extending S.T.D. Facilities

*328. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government for extending S.T.D. facilities to various places; and

(b) whether population is one of the prime consideration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) For extension of S.T.D. facilities to various places the following priorities are laid down :

(i) Connection of State Capitals to Delhi.

(ii) Connection of District Headquarters to respective State Capitals.

(iii) Connecting of District Headquarters within 300 Kms. of Delhi and 200 Kms. of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to the respective metropolitan centres.

(iv) Other routes justified by traffic (one hundred manual calls each way per day is taken as the minimum).

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Sir, it is a question, of...

MR. SPEAKER : Life and death.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Not life and death, but it is of importance to our country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Because of bills, Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : There also bills are more.

I must say that the STD facility available in the whole of our country is very meagre and particularly our State, i.e., Madhya Pradesh, lags behind like anything. It is a big State and the policy which is laid down is that there should be connection of State Capitals with Delhi. Bhopal is, of course, connected too. But the district headquarters are not connected. Take the case of northern region of Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior Division and other places. Neither Bhind nor Morena nor Rajgarh nor any of that area is being connected. This is given is priority No. 2. But it is not being followed there at all. Secondly, again I do not know whether that is a policy or not. Why don't you connect in such a big State the divisional headquarters with the districts ? That also is not there. Gwalior is a Divisional Headquarters. But you have not connected it with Bhind and other places. Why ? Small places in other States are connected. You have laid down the policy. Policy is there, but you are not following it altogether.

Similarly No. 3—District headquarters within 300 km. of Delhi. But what about Bhind, what about Morena ? They have not been connected with Delhi. They are within 300 km.

Regarding 4, I have no figures with me. But this criteria has also not been followed. At several places the number of calls are more than 100, but they are not being connected.

There is a question about the connections with the foreign countries abroad. That has not been replied to. 80 cities have been included which can have divect dialling. I do not find 'Gwalior' in that. You have not mentioned why ? I do not know policy regarding those other places, Since Gwalior has not been brought wtthin that, I have therefore, put question about population. Gwalior is at number 27 in this regard but Gwalior has not come in 80 places. I want to know your plan to cover the States and other places.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : The telephone density depends on the demand and industrial development too. In the whole of India about 600 stations qualify for providing STD facilities, as mentioned in the answer. Out of it as on 31.1.1984, 299 stations have been provided with STD facilities all over India. As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned out of 35 Districts, 24 districts are having automatic exchanges and 21 are having manual exchanges. These 21 districts are to be converted into automatic exchanges by giving priority. We are giving that. But unfortunately, in Madhya Pradesh there is not much of industrial development. Therefore, is not much of demand for telephones.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Gwalor is fairly developed.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : In Gwalior the number of telephones is 4,500. You have mentioned about Bhind. There are only 360 telephone connections. You said about 300 kms. from Delhi. Bhind is within that area, metropolitan centre. 60 centres qualify for STD around Delhi. So far we have given STD to 30 districts and to remaining 30 we shall give as soon as possible; when the buildings are completed, automatic exchanges are given there. In Bhind it is CBM 360. It has first to be

connected with automatic and then STD.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I have put another question. What is the condition of all these exhangss around Gwalior ? The condition is worst. They are not going to change them into automatic and you will not give STD facility. When are you going to give us these facilities ? What is your plan, what is your programme ? You may please specify the time to provide us these facilities.

SHRI VIJAY N PATIL : Firstly the demand is to be generated. Whenever there is demand, we will provide facilities. When there are quite a number of applicants, we will give more connections.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : You have not said that before. Sir, he is changing the criteria.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : I may give example of Gujarat State—Baroda. There were 4,000 telephones in 1974. Now there are 16,000 telephones in Baroda. The waiting list there is of 7,000 lines. We have got a waiting list of 1.85 lakh lines all over the country. Where there is a long waiting list, we have to give priority to that particular town. But all the same we have taken for priority District Headquarters. We are trying to construct buildings and automatise those exchanges and connect them with the State capitals.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : What about the specific plan ? In how much time you propose to cover all this ? Will it be in the Eighth or Ninth Five Year Plan ? What are the specific priorites ? I wanted to know the principle.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : As my colleague has stated, the priorities are mentioned in the answer State Capital to Delhi, District Headquarters to State Capitals, on that basis 600 placcs have qualified. As he has stated 299 have been provided with STD facilities. (*Interruptions*). I can give you the idea of the extent involved. If we automatise all the exchanges we will require 1 lakh equivalent line of strowger type 1.2 lakh of TAX equipment and various other equipments. These are just not available.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Why not others ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : We are strictly following priorities laid down.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री जी ने अपने दूसरे जवाब में कहा है--

Connections—District Headquarters to respective state Capitals.

आप जानते हैं, हम हाजीपुर में आते हैं और वैशाली जिले का हैडक्वार्टर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देखा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसी सदन में मैंने दसियों बार सवाल उठाया है कि इन दोनों को मुश्किल से 10 किलोमीटर भी दूरी नहीं है। इस पार पटना है और उस बार पुल के पार हाजीपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बीच में मझदार है ना।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अब सेतु बन गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरे सेतु के लिए प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपका आश्वासन रहा है, जो नया पटना बन रहा है, उसकी 10 किलोमीटर की दूरी है, उसके लिए भी एस० टी० डी० की फैसिलिटी नहीं है। अगर कोई आदमी ट्रंक-काल बुक करके छोड़ दे तो दो दिन तक मिलने वाला नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने इसको क्यों लिखा है ? जब आप कर नहीं रहे, अपने ही डिस्क्रीशन पर करना है, जैसा आप लाइक करते हैं, वही अच्छी चीज है

तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब पटना के बगल में 10 किलो मीटर की दूरी पर एस० टी० डी० की फैसिलिटी नहीं है तो दूसरे पार का किस लिए लिखा है ? क्या सरकार सदन को आश्वासन देगी कि पटना के डैवलपमेंट को देखते हुए अगर कम-से-कम एक टेलीफोन न कर सके तो एस० टी० डी० की फैसिलिटी तुरन्त देगी या नहीं ?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : आपका सुझाव ध्यान में रखेंगे।

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I will get the information about Patna and the place he has mentioned. We shall consider. Off-hand, I cannot say. I will have to know about the availability of equipment. I cannot say, I will do it to-morrow. I am not a magician.

श्री काली चरण शर्मा : ग्वालियर डिवीजन की भिंड और मुरैना दोनों मंडियां बहुत सरसब्ज हैं। उसके आस-पास की भी काफी मंडियां हैं मसलन आगरा, कानपुर। इनकी डिमांड कई वर्षों से हमने मंत्री जी से की हुई है कि वहां का ट्रैफिक बहुत काफी है। आज तक वहां से कोई ट्रंक-काल नहीं लगा सकते हैं, यह स्थिति डिपार्टमेंट की है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने भी कहा, हम जानना चाहते हैं कि ग्वालियर के और उसके आस-पास के बड़े जिलों के लिए आप कब तक एस० टी० डी० सुविधा देंगे क्योंकि इससे जहां लोगों को लाभ मिलेगा, वहां डिपार्टमेंट की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी ?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : भिंड डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिए हमने इम्पोर्टेड इक्विपमेंट ले लिया है। 12 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हिन्दुस्तान में हैं उसमें भिंड भी आता है। जहां तक ग्वालियर का सवाल है, वहां प्वाइन्ट टू प्वाइन्ट एस० टी० डी० भोपाल से आने वाली है। आगरा टैक्स जल्दी ही कमीशन होने वाला है, उसके बाद ग्वालियर को दूसरे सिटीज से कनैक्ट किया जाएगा।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : In the North Eastern Region there is lack of communication—road rail, as well as Air. Considering this, the telephone is the only life line for us. What steps is the Government taking to connect the District Headquarters with the State capital and how soon will it be done ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I had stated earlier in the House—we heve decided to give priority to North East and some places in NorthEast will be connected through satellite. I an in a very unenviable position. his Member of Parliament wants STD in Every constiteuncy, naturally...

MR. SPEAKER : Don't you realise that is the sign of improvement and progress ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : They are justified in demanding. But my limitation is the availability of equipment. Therefore, we are going according to certain norms, Incidentally, Mrs. Dandavate had asked me a question and I have got the information now—you also, Sir, expressed interest in that—and that information is that there is an electronic device, STD—on and off—and some manufacturers have approached us. We have asked them to give the prototype which will be examined by the TRC and, if we find that this can work in our system, we will start issuing licences. Therefore, the people can buy their own electronic equipment device to check the STD misuse.

Replacement of Cross Bar Exchange System with Electronic Telephone System in Metropolitian Cities

*329. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to continue the production of cross-bar telephone exchange system in some factories and in some it is being phased out;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cross-bar exchange system is not efficient as compared to the newly acquired Electronic exchange system;

(c) if so, the reasons for continuing

production and expansion of crossbar exchange system when more efficient and latest electronic technolog is available; and

(d) how long it will take to replace the old system with that of latest electronic system in the Metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and other big cities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (d) No decision has been taken regarding phasing out of the production of crossbar telephone exchange equipment. Electronic exchange syetem offers better reliability and performance besides other advantages as compared to the crossbar exchange system. The question of discontinuing production of crossbar equipmemt need be considered only when adequate capacity for manufacture of electronic switching equipment is available in the country and the old system has outlived its life. The Metro cities, subject to adequate allocation of funds, are likely to be by and large covered by the Electronic system by the turn of the century.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : According to the reply of the hon. Minister, the production of crossbar telephone exchange equipment will continue and, according to some reports, the full production capacity would be attained only by 1987-88 by which time the crossbar system will be completely outdated So, in the light of this, may I know whether the Government will consider, right from now onwards, to establish the latest type of clectronic telephone system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : There is some misunderstanding about this Question. What we have decided is not to expand the crossbar and strowger systems. If we assume that there will be 11 per cent growth in demand every year, the requirement during the Seventh Plan will be of the order of 80 lakhs of linhs and the production will be to the tune of 41 lakhs. So, it will not be possible to completely close down the crossbar and strowger systems. What we have decided is not to expand them and to replace them gradually by electronic telephone exchanges.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : What is the total production capacity of the crossbar and strowger equipment and what is the actual production and whether there is any shortfall in that ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : In reply to Mr. Parashet's question, I have already said that there is a shortfall and I have given those figures.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : In Kerala, Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut are the biggest cities. Great difficulties experienced by the people are because of faulty telephone system prevailing there. Will the Government consider to change that system to electronic telephone system ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As far as Kerala in general, is concerned, it is one of the fortunate States having the largest number of telephones...

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : But the telephones are not working.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As far as the priorities are concerned, we have announced the priority that electronic exchanges will first come up in the metropolitan cities.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Is it a fact that the French technology that you are collaborating with, so far as electronic telephone system is concerned is ten years old ? Some other advanced countries are having very modern, uptodate, telephone technologies where you can have a print-out of the conversation you have with other parties on the telephone and so on and so forth.

Why can't you have the latest technology so far as telephones and tele-communications are concerned ?

Please do not give the impression that you are obliging a Members of Parliament who are demanding telephones. From Members of Parliament, you are having from lok Sabha 20 laks for providing telephones to 40 Members of Parliament in their constituencies. This is no obligation.

What about this technology ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : There is no question of obligation. This question of French technology was raised. At that time, I answered that it is the latest technology.

MR SPEAKER : The question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Construetion of Building for Automatic Exchange tt Biharshasif

*323. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of new building for the automatic exchange at Biharsharif in District Nalanda of Bihar has not been completed so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the local telephone staff have been demanding the construction of staff quarters along with the said bullding;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to non-availability of automatic exchange, most of the trunk calls for other States do not mature; and

(d) if so, the steps Governments propose to take to complete the construction of the said building along with staff quarters and within what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Non-availability of Automatic Exchange does not materially affect outgoing trunk traffic. The average effective trunk traffic at Biharsharif is over 60%.

(d) The estimate for the Telephone Exchange building has been sanctioned in March, 1984 and estimate for essential staff quarters is under process. The work will satart soon and likely date of completion of telephone exchange building is March, 1986.

पेट्रोल का उत्पादन और पेट्रोल के वैकल्पिक स्रोत के रूप में ऊर्जा के स्रोतों का विकास

*324. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में सभी स्रोतों से पेट्रोल का प्रतिदिन कितने बैरल उत्पादन होता है;

(ख) क्या यह उत्पादन देश की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है;

(ग) क्या सरकार पेट्रोल उत्पादन के वैकल्पिक स्रोत के रूप में काष्ठ पर आधारित काष्ठ-एल्कोहल संयंत्र लगा कर पेट्रोल का उत्पादन करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस दिशा में अमरीका में सफल परीक्षण किए गए हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोल के वैकल्पिक स्रोत के रूप में ऊर्जा के किन स्रोतों का विकास किया जा रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ) जी, हां। मोटर कारों में मेथानाल (वुड-एल्कोहल) और पेट्रोल के मिश्रण का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए, इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन का अनुसंधान तथा विकास केन्द्र

और भारतीय पेट्रोलियम संस्थान, देहरादून ने सफलतापूर्वक परीक्षण किए हैं। तथापि, आटोमोटिव ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग करने के लिए, मेथानाल के उत्पादन के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि हमारे पास पेट्रोल/नेपथा की फालतू मात्रा है। क्षमता वाली पेट्रो-क्राप आरम्भ करने, उसकी जांच करने, खेती करने तथा उनको पेट्रोलियम हाईड्रोकार्बनों में परिवर्तित करने के लिए गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग द्वारा एक सहयोगी परियोजना आरम्भ की गई है।

विवरण

1983 के दौरान मोटर स्प्रिट (एम० एस०) (पेट्रोल) का उत्पादन/खपत

रिफाइनरी का नाम	उत्पादन		
	(000 मी० टनों में)	(000 बैरल में)	(बैरल/प्रतिदिन)
1. दिग्बोई	37.72	320.62	878
2. बी० पी० सी० एल०	314.96	2677.16	7335
3. एच० पी० सी० एल०	116.55	990.68	2714
4. एच० पी० सी० एल० (विशाखा)	182.01	1547.08	4238
5. गोहाटी	103.83	882.56	2418
6. बरौनी	137.41	1167.98	3200
7. गुजरात	369.90	3144.15	8614
8. हल्दिया	127.99	1087.92	2981
9. मथुरा	256.05	2176.42	5963
10. कोचीन	141.10	1199.35	3286
11. मद्रास	92.97	790.24	2165
12. बी० आर० एण्ड पी० एल०	—	—	—
योग	1880.49	15984.16	43792

II. खपत

1983 के दौरान खपत की

गई मात्रा	1828	15538.00	42570

प्रयोग में लाया गया रूपांतरण घटक—एम० एस० का 1 मी० टन=लगभग 8.50 बैरल

बैरल/दिन में मात्रा=000 बैरल में कुल मात्रा÷365 दिन

Equal Property Rights to Women

*325. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to consider equal property rights in favour of women; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No proposal for undertaking any legislation in this behalf is under the consideration of the Government at present, and in particular, it is the policy of the Government not to undertake any amendment in the law relating to minority communities unless the initiative therefor comes from the communities themselves.

(b) Does not arise.

Illegal Screening of Parts of Films Banned by Censors

*330. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that portions of films which are banned by the censors are clandestinely screened by some agencies at exorbitant rates; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such illegal screening of parts of films banned by the censors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) There are reports to the effect that films are not always exhibited in cinema houses in the form in which they were certified by the Central Board of Film Certification. It appears that portions of some films which were deleted by the Board find their place back in some of the prints. This is a violation of the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952. The Board is not aware whether such prints are being screened at exerbitant rates.

2. Under the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act 1981 which came into force from 1.6.83 all offences punishable under Part II of the Cinematograph Act 1952 relating to certification of films were made cognizable and the penalties provided in section 7 of the Act were enhanced. A proposal for further enhancement of these penalties is under consideration. This will act as a deterrent against interpolations in films.

3. The responsibility for enforcement of the penal provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 rests with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested, time and again, for strict implementation of the statutory provisions. On 24.9.83 a communication was sent to the Chief Ministers of all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take concerted measures against those who flout the law.

महानगरों में कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों द्वारा एस० टी० डी० लाइनों का दुरुपयोग

*331. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के कुछ प्रमुख महानगरों में टेलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों द्वारा एस० टी० डी० टेलीफोन लाइनों का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की निरन्तर की जा रही अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(ग) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान इस संबंध में कितने विभागीय अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को दंडित किया गया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) दिल्ली टेलीफोन में दो ऐसे संदेहास्पद मामलों का पता चला है जिनमें कार्यालय के समय के उपरान्त कार्यालय के टेलीफोन से एस० टी० डी० सुविधा का दुरुपयोग किया गया।

(ख) सरकारी टेलीफोनों से एस० टी० डी० सुविधा के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के उद्देश्य से उपचारी उपाय किए गए हैं, अर्थात् (एक) केवल महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी टेलीफोनों पर ही एस० टी० डी० सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई है, (दो) सरकारी टेलीफोनों के मीटरों की नमूने के बतौर आवधिक जांच की जाती है। (तीन) सतर्कता दस्तों द्वारा आकस्मिक जांच की जाती है (चार) अभी मीटरों को सील कर दिया गया है।

(ग) इन दो संदेहास्पद मामलों में सरकारी टेलीफोन के कथित दुरुपयोग के लिए किसी को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा सका क्योंकि सुविधा का दुरुपयोग कार्यालय समय के बाद हुआ था।

Enrolment of New L.P.G. Customers

*332. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target of enrolment of new L.P.G. customers for the current year in the country;

(b) whether the target has been achieved;

(c) the enrolment by the three oil companies separately and month-wise;

(d) the main constraints in stepping up enrolment of fresh consumers for cooking gas; and

(e) the steps proposed to bring improvement in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) 161 akhs.

(b) During April-January 1983-84, 11.29 lakhs connections have been given.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) Shortage of cylinders has been the main constraint. Steps have been taken to increase manufacturing capability in the country. A small quantity is also being imported.

Statement

Month-wise enrolment by the oil companies during the period April '83 to January '84.

Month	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total
April, 1983	55,164	24,237	21,880	1,01,281
May	35,188	26,415	14,600	76,203
June	19,336	29,624	13,200	62,160
July	19,257	21,300	28,680	69,237
August	24,045	21,358	26,000	71,403
September	43,967	28,335	28,200	1,00,502
October	53.401	35,525	22,738	1,11,664
November	94,285	42,158	23,236	1,59,679
December	1,11,423	54,722	34,790	2,00,935
January '84	87,754	47,382	41,480	1,76,616
Total	5,43,820	3,31,056	2,54,804	11,29,680

Implementation of Safety Laws in Factories

*333. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is need to ensure effective implemantation of safety laws in factories;

(b) if so, whether Indian scene compared favourably with industrially advanced countries; and

(c) if the conditions were not satisfactory, what action Government plant to take to change the conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMVIR) : (a) to (c) It is the endeavour of the Government generally to improve safety conditions in the factories in the country. For this purpose the Factories Act which regulates the working conditions in the factories is reviewed from time to time so as to make it conform to accepted international standards and also to ensure its effective implementation.

Exploitation of Workers in BCCL

*334. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the colliery workers in the Dhanbad coal belt, particularly the Sheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Adhivasis are being exploited by certain sections of people forcing them to live in primitive conditions;

(b) whether Government are also aware that with the BCCL's logic and present policy, not a single owner whose land is acquired for mining in Jharia will be entitled to receive compensation; and

(c) If so, the steps taken by Government to improve the lot of the workers and also to ensure that thay are adequately compensated and alternative source of liveing provided in the event of their land being acquired py BCCL for mining ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Whenever land is acquired by BCCL, for mining purposes, appropriate compensation is paid to the concerned land owners as per Rules. For this purpose, an imprest of about Rs. 25 lakhs is kept with the State Government authorities to avoid delays in payment of compensation. Besides, BCCL is offering employment to land losers at the rate of one person for two acres of paddy-land or three acres of non-paddy land.

The company has taken up several welfare measures for the benefit of workers. These include :

(i) CONSTRUCTIONS OF HOUSES : So, far 57,895 houses have been provided.

(ii) MEDICAL FACILITIES : BCCL is running 11 hospitals, and 98 dispensaries and periodical medical checking of workers is conducted.

(iii) WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES : Covering 5,35,900 persons. Individual water taps have been provided in a large number of houses.

(iv) Provision of street lighting in worker's colonies. More than 50,000 houses have been electrified.

(v) Constructions and repairs of roads in mining areas.

(vi) BANKING FACILITIES : 23 bank branches and 12 count ers are operating in the area.

(vii) CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS : There are 2 Central Consumer's Co-operative Societies and 71 Unit Consumer's Stores and more are being opened...51

fair price shops and 47 co-operative credit societies are operating.

(viii) EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS : BCCL has opened/aided 12 higher secondary schools besides helping 120 primary schools and 26 middle schools etc.

(ix) RECREATIONAL FACILITIES : These include opening of community centres with provision for indoor games, children's park, radio sets, library etc. and facilities for out-door games and other social and cultural activities.

The abovs welfare measures are in addition to the improvement in the lot of the workers brought about by raising the wages of the workers to a level substantially higher than that prevalent at the time of the nationalisation of the coal mines.

In view of the above it is incorrect to say that the workers are living in primitive conditions.

Public Telephones in the Country

*335. SHRI AMAK ROY PRADHAN : Will the minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to provide public telephones at the distance of one Kilometre in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Long Distance Public Telephones are likely to become accessible within five kilometres to most of the habitations in the country, progressively by 1990, as per the revised policy.

Raising of age of Marriage to 20 Years

*336 SHRI K. PRADHANI
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, affirmed at its concluding session on the 20th February, 1984 that the minimum age of marriage for men and women must be raised to 20 years and legislation initiated to achieve this end;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this suggestion; and

(c) their reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) By the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1978, the minimum age of marriage was fixed for men as 21 years and for women as 18 years. It is felt that the time is not yet ripe to raise the minimum age of marriage for women to 20 years as recommended by the forum.

British Offer to Develop India's Offshore Oil Production

*337. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :
SHRI BISHNU PRASAD :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain is keen in offering its technology and expertise in development of India's off-shore oil production, particularly in deep water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Britain has also offered oil technology;

(d) if so, whether Union Government have accepted the offer;

(e) the terms and conditions of the offer;

(f) by what time the agreement in this regard is likely to be reached; and

(g) other fields in which the technology and expertise of Britain could be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (g) A team

led by U.K. Minister of State for Energy and comprising representatives of British firms engaged in production of off-shore oil field equipment visited India in February, 1984. They showed interest in export of British oil field equipment to India and in collaborating with Indian firms in private and public sector for production of equipment No. Government leval agreement on this subject is contemplated.

Jhanjhara Coal Project

*338. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) when the Jhanjhara Coal Project was approved;

(b) the estimate of cost and how much has been spent so far; and

(c) the time by which it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Jhanjhara Underground Coal Project of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. was approved by the Central Government on 10th December, 1982.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 184.55 crores. A sum of Rs. 7.05 crores was spent upto 31.12.1983.

(c) The Project is scheduled to be completed by 1993-94.

Policy of Licensing Radio and Television

*339. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of licensing Radio and Television;

(b) the amount Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs has collected on account of licence fee for Radio and Television during the last three years, yearwise:

(c) whether it is a fact that in the case of Radio, annual licence fee for each additional Radio with the same licensee in the same premises is Rs. 3/- and two band Radios are exempted from licence fee ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that no such concession in licence fee is given in the case of T.V. for additional television set;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government to make the policy of licensing Radio and Television homogenous ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) All wireless apparatus, transmitting or receiving coming within the purview of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Act 13 of 1885) and the Indian wireless Telegraphy Act 1933 (Act 17 of 1933) require license, to be issued by the prescribed authority, unless as a class exempted by the Government. The fee for each class of license is laid down in the relevant rules under the Act. Social and economic considerations are key factors in the policy on licensing.

(b) The amount collected on account of licence fee for Radio and Television during 1980, 1981 & 1982 are as follows :

Year	Radio	Television
1980	24,84,23,169.50	6,74,06,730.50
1981	19,79,97 007.00	1,31,86,928.50
1982	15,34,23,940.00	10,10,55,759.50

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The concession given in the case of radios was not considered justified in the case of felevision.

(f) There is no such proposal with the Government at presnt.

नई टेलीफोन सेवा योजना

*340. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने टेलीफोन सेवा को

ठीक करने के लिए एक नई टेलीफोन सेवा योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना कब तक लागू की जाएगी और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां यह योजना सबसे पहले लागू करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी०एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी हां। महानगरों की टेलीफोन प्रणाली में आगे और सुधार लाने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की गई है।

(ख) इस योजना का विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

(एक) स्थानीय, ट्रंक और टेलेक्स एक्सचेंजों के उन उपस्करों को बदलना, जिनकी कार्यविधि समाप्त हो गई है और नए आधुनिक उपस्कर प्रदान करना।

(दो) भूमिगत केबिलों और उनके दाबीकरण सहित पी० सी० एम० प्रणाली, अंकीय माइक्रोवेव प्रणालियों की व्यवस्था करके बाहरी संयंत्र की क्षमता बढ़ाना।

(तीन) डाइरेक्टरी पूछताछ और ट्रंक बुकिंग/पूछताछ जैसी आटोमैनुअल सेवाओं का कम्प्यूटरीकरण।

(ग) इस मामले पर योजना आयोग सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रहा है। योजना आयोग द्वारा अन्तिम रूप से अनुमोदित कर देने के बाद ही निश्चित समय और स्थान, जहां हमें सर्वप्रथम चालू किया जाना है के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जाएगा।

Thal Vaishet and Hazira Fertilizer Projects

*341. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether commissioning of first stream of thal Vaishet fertilizer project scheduled for April 1984 will be further delayed because of the failure of indigenous manufacturers to supply equipment in time;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers and other indigenous manufacturers such as BHEL, Vijay Tank and KTI with whom substantial orders have been placed, have let down the project authorities;

(c) if so, main reasons for the units which have failed to supply and honour the orders that were placad on them;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Hazira Fertiizer plant is lagging far behind schedule and the present thinking is that it will be delayed at least by one year;

(e) if so, main reasons for the same; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government to set up these projects as scheduled ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The first stream of the Thal Fertilizer Project was originally Scheduled to be mechanically completed in April, 1984, and commissioned in August, 84. As per present indications, there is likely to be about four months delay in the commissioning of the project.

(b) and (c) One of the reasons for the delay in the completion of the project is delay in sopply of some equipment by some foreign suppliers and indigenous manufacturers, including BHEL and KTI. There has been some delay in supply of the synthesis gas compressor and the CO_2 compressors by BHEL. BHEL has reported that this delay on both the items of

equipment was due, amongst other reasons, to delay in supply of necessary engineering documentation from their foreign collaborators.

The equipments for steam super heaters which were to be supplied by KTI (Kintetics Technology India Limited) in November, 82, were ultimately received in March, 83. KTI has reported that the delay is mainly due to difficulties and consequent delay in import of refractory materials.

Orders for supply of some vessles placed earlier on 'Vijay Tanks' were withdrawn in May, 83, as work could not be commenced by them as per schedule. These vessels have been already received by Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited from their present suppliers.

(d) and (e) The completion of the Hazira Project is expected as per original schedule i. e. September, 1985. However, there is some slippage in the completion schedule for Phase-I. The Phase-I is now expected to be completed in January, 1985 against the original target of September, 1984. The main reasons for delay in Phase-I are attributed to :—

(i) Difficulties in transport of over dimensional consignments and their erection during monsoon;

(ii) Problems regarding civil works on account of difficult soil condition; and

(iii) Unusually heavy monsoon disrupting the work.

(f) The progress of implementation of Thal project ic periodically reviewed by the Ministry to assess the progress made and the difficulties faced by the project authorities and the action to be taken to resolve these problems, if any. The Ministry reviws regularly the progress in regard to supply of equipments by the indigenous manufacturers and wherever necessary, also takes up the matter with the suppliers as well as with the Industry Ministry,

In regard to Hazira project, the general review of the project implementation is done by Ministry of Agriculture under whose administrative control this project falls. However. in regard to this project also, the position regarding supply of equipment by the indigenous suppliers is reviewed by this Ministry and suitable action taken as in the case of Thal project.

Supply of Telephone Directories to Telephone Users

*342. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Telephone Directories are supplied to the telephone users every year;

(b) when Telephone Directories were given last to telephone users in (i) Delhi, (ii) Calcutta, (iii) Karagpur, Midnapur and other places of West Bengal; and

(c) the reasons for not supplying the directories to the telephone users in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) According to the extant policy, the telephone directories are scheduled to be published annually. However, this schedule gets disturbed mainly due to delayed supply of paper, difficulties with the printer, labour unrest and frequent power failure in the printing press.

(b) The telephone directories were last given to the telephone users during the months indicated in the annexed statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The main reasons have been mentioned in the reply to part (a) above.

Statement

Statement indicating when telephone Directories were given last to telephone users in the nominated places.

(1)	Delhi Telephones	December, 1982 and January, 1983
(2)	Calcutta Telephones	May, 1983
(3)	Kharagpur City Division	June, 1980
(4)	Midnapur City Division	June, 1980
(5)	Asansol Telecom. Division	January, 1983
(6)	Andaman & Nicobar Telecom. Division	October, 1982
(7)	Jalpaiguri Telecom Division	June, 1980
(8)	Calcutta West Division (Telecom.)	June, 1980
(9)	Burdwan Telecom. Division	February, 1982
(10)	Gangtok Telecom. Division	January, 1982.
(11)	Siliguri Telecom. Division	November, 1983
(12)	Calcutta City Division (Telecom.)	June, 1980

Action against Employers in Case of Malafide Lock-Outs and Closures

3725. SHRI SUINL MATIRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take against the employers in case of malafide lockouts and closures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : Under the existing provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, there can be no lockout in any industrial establiment declared a public utility service without prior notice or during pendency of conciliation. Under the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 proposing or continuing a lockout deemed illegal is an unfair labour practice punishable under the Act,

All cases of closures are at present regulated by prior notice under the existing provisions the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 when notfied would make it obligatory for the employers to obtain prior permission of the appropriale Governmentbefore closing down an establishment.

Electricity with the Help of Wind Energy

3726. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made in some States for the generation of electricity with the help of wind enegry;

(b) if so, the names of the State where such efforts have been made;

(c) the percentage of the financial assistance provided to those States by the Centre towards the cost of these schemes; and

(d) the extent of success made so far in implementing such schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The feasibility of generation of electricity from wind energy at some of the know windy locations in the country is being studied. No such projects have as yet been initiated in any State.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Increase in Production of Coal

3727. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has recently been increase in the production of coal in the country during 1983-84; and

(b) if so, the extent of increases thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The coal production has been showing an increasing trend since 1980-81 and during the year 82-83 the actual production was 130.60 million tonnes as against the production of 124.90 million tonnes 1981-82 thus showing an increase of 5.70 million tonnes or 4.6%.

Export of Molasses

3728. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar exported during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 and the amount involved; and

(b) the Government policy in regard to the export of molasses during the year 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The quantly & value of molasses exported during alcohol years (Dec.-Nov.) 1981-82 and 1982-83 and so far in 1983-84 as follows :—

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1981-82	10,030	30.14
1982-83	3,71,571	1,730.92
1983-84 (upto 29.2.94)	1,65,669	881.000

(b) Government allows export of only surplus quantity of molasses after assessing the internal requirement and reviews the availability and utilisation of molasses periodically and makes necessary adjustments in quantities permitted for export as and when required.

Completion of Power Projects during 1984-85

3730. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many Centrally financed power projects, State-wise, were targetted to be completed by the end of the current financial year but have not been completed;

(b) the action proposed to complete these projects; and

(c) how many projects out of them, would be completed during the financial year 1984-85, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) All the Central Power Projects which were to be completed upto the end of 1983-84 as per the target laid down at the time of formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan have been completed or are expected to be completed by the end of current financial year, except Kopili Khamdong Power House (first unit of 50 MW) on Assam-Meghalaya border, Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station (second unit of 235 MW) in Tamil Nadu and second Mine Cut Neyveli Thermal Power Station (first unit

of 210 MW) in Tamil Nadu. The first 50 MW unit of Kopili-Khamdong Project and second unit (235 MW) of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station are expected to be completed in 1984-85. Close monitoring of the work on these projects is being carried out and all efforts are being made to accelerate the programme of commissioning.

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बद्ध गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

3731. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में एक सूत्री बिजली सप्लाई योजना स्कीम के अन्तर्गत अब तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित कितने लोगों को, गांव-वार बिजली के कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं; और

(ख) गांव-वार, ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या क्या है, जिन्हें इस प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि का भुगतान कर देने के बाद भी बिजली के कनेक्शन नहीं दिए गए हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Steps to Encourage Various Regional Language Programmes from Delhi Doordarshan Kendra

3732. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of time allotted to various regional language programmes like Chitramala, folk-music, folk-dances, etc. (language-wise) in Delhi Doordarshan;

(b) whether it is a fact that it takes about six to seven months to telecast a particular regional language film; and

(c) the stepes being taken to encourage the various regional language programmes from Delhi Doordarshan in the interest of National Integrity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The percentage of time devoted to regional language programmes and regional films (including National Programme) comes to about 11%.

(b) Regional films are telecast on rotational basis. Their availability is also a deciding factor for telecast in a particular language.

(c) Doordarshan Kendra Delhi being located in a Hindi speaking area, bulk of of the programmes are in Hindi. However, cater to the needs of viewers covered by low power transmitters which carry Doordarshan Kendra Delhi's programme Doordarshan does telecast some programmes in regional languages also occasionally. In the National Programme telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi, which is telecast on National network, folk music, folk dances etc. from defferent language regions are also included.

Limited Global Tender Invited by Indian Oil Corporation for Spare Buoy

3733. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENEGRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a limited global tender for a spare Buoy of India Oil Corporation Ltd. was invited from six foreign technically approved firms by his Ministry;

(b) whether lowest tender of a technically approved firm M/s. SOFEC Inc., USA having vast experience and latest technology about Spare Buoy was rejected by his Ministry;

(c) whether the tender of second highest

firm M/s. IMODCO, USA was accepted on Rs. 23 lakhs higher than the lowest technically approved firm and three other lower firms;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether it was in the interest of the country; and

(e) Government's policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The Indian Oil Corporation had issued limited tender enquiries to six foreign vendors on 8.1.83 for the purchase of a spare buoy required for its offshore terminal at Vadinar.

(b) to (d) Of three lowest offers, the offers of M/s. SOFEC Inc. USA and M/s. Bluewater, Netherlands were not considered for acceptance in view of the limited supply and track records, while the offer of M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan was not considered for acceptance since it was not in line with the delivery schedule envisaged in the tender.

(e) The decisions are taken keeping in view the cost consistent with chnical suitability, reliabitlty of operation and delivery period.

Selection for Post of Junior Stenographer in Pipeline Headquarters Office of I.O.C. Limited

3735. SHRI K. ARJUNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of candidates selected for the post of Junior Stenographer in Pipeline Headquarters office of India Oil Corporation Ltd., in New Delhi during 1980-81;

(b) the number of candidates who were sent 'Appointment Letters' for out of Delhi and how many joined;

(c) the number of candidates who were sent 'Appointment Letters' for Pipelines Delhi Office and how many joined;

(d) whether appointment had been sent on Merit/Panel basis;

(e) the period of validity of Panel in I.O.C.;

(f) whether 'Appointment Letter' was sent to anybody without taking into consideration his or her number in the merit/panel;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and who was inovolved in these appointments; and

(h) whether any action was taken against the officer concerned for these appointment; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INTHE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No candidate was selected for the post of Jr. Stenographer in Pipelines Head Office of Indian Oill Corporation Ltd., New Delhi during 1980-81.

(b) Based on the panel drawn earlier, one candidate was sentan appointment letter for posting outside Delhi during 1980-81. However, he did not joined.

(c) Based on the panel drawn earlier, four candidates were sent appointment letters for Pipelines Delhi Office during 1980-81. All the four candidates joined.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No specific validity has been laid down for the panel. But generally a panel is valid for six months to one year unless extended.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) and (h) Do not arise.

Oil Drilling in Cachar

3736. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of areas in Cachar (Assam) where drilling of oil has started and since when;

(b) the outcome of these drillings;

(c) whether it is a fact that the paucity of rigs and other equipment had hampered the drilling work; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PATROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) ONGC started drilling in Cachar in 1977 and has drilled 3 wells so far on two structures Chargola and Badarpur. A fourth well is under drilling.

(b) No commercial discovery has been made so far,

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Scheduleb Caste and Scheduled Trieb Officers and Staff in Kerala Telecommunicatiion Circle

3737. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Group A and Group B officers at present working in Kerala Telecommunication Circle, and how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the number of Group C and Group D staff woriking in Kerala Telecommunication Circle and how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether the percentage of officers and staff pelonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute the required proportion; and

(d) if not, action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICTIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b)

	Total Nos. of employees,	Nos. of SC	No. of ST
Group 'A'	53	1	Nil
Group 'B'	216	14	1
Group 'C'	13004	1507	37
Group 'D'	2196	346	65

(c) and (d) Group 'A' and Group 'B' are All India Cadres and percentage in respect individual Circle/Unit is not applicable. The percentage in Group 'C' and Group 'D' is not up to the required proportion. Special recuritment drive has been resorted to by the Racruiting authorities to racruit sufficient number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. The results are encouraging.

Percentage Production of Essential Drugs

3738. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the percentage of essential drug production out of total formulations of drugs in our country during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Over 70% of formulations produced in the country constitute essential price controlled formulations.

मध्य प्रदेश के जिला मुख्यालयों में एस० टी० डी० की सुविधाएं

3739. श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों के मुख्यालयों में एस० टी० डी० की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नही हैं; और

(ख) एस० टी० डी० की सुविधाएं कब तक उपलब्ध कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन जिला मुख्यालयों के नाम निम्न प्रकार हैं जहां एस० टी० डी० सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है :—

1. अंबिकापुर
2. बालाघाट
3. बेतुल
4. भिंड
5. छतरपुर
6. छिंदवाड़ा
7. दमोह
8. दतिया
9. धार
10. दुर्ग
11. गुना
12. होशंगाबाद
13. जगदलपुर
14. झाबुआ
15. खरगोन
16. मांडला
17. मंदसौर
18. मुरैना
19. पन्ना
20. नरसिंहपुर
21. रायगढ़
22. रायसेन
23. राजगढ़
24. राजनन्दगांव
25. रतलाम
26. रीवां
27. सतना
28. स्योनी
29. शहडोल
30. शाजापुर
31. शिवपुरी
32. सिधी
33. टीकमगढ़
34. विदिशा

(ख) उपरोक्त जिला मुख्यालयों में एस० टी० डी० सुविधा चालू योजना तथा इसके बाद की योजनाओं में उत्तरोत्तर प्रदान किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Villages likely to be Electrified in 1984-85 in Andhra Pradesh

3740. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number of villages in Andhra Pradesh likely to be electrified during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : As per information recieved from Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, 1000 villages arelikely to be electrified in the State of Aandhra Pradesh during 1984-85.

Installation of Public Telephones at Chidiatapu, Burmah Nallah, Beadhabad, Calcut and Birchgunj

3742. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) These places do not qualify for getting public telephones even on loss basis since the population is less than 2500 in all the places.

Complaints against Refusal or Transferring Share

3743. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received

any complaints from the prospective shareholders that the shares purchased by them have been refused to be reigistered by the Companies of whose shares were purchased;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether this act of companies in refusing to register the shares is violation of the rules of Company Law; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government against the companies disregarding the Company Law; and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The matter regarding transfer of shares is an internal matter of a company governed by its articles of association. Generally, power in this regard is vested in the Board of Directors. No intimation is required to be given by the concerned company to this Departmeni in respect of transfer of shares lodged with it by the transferor or transferee as the case may be, and/or about refusal to register the transfer of shares. Section 111 of the companies Act, 1956, however, provides for appeal to the Company Law Board by the aggrieved transferor or transferee in case of refsual to the register the transfer of shares. Pursuant to aforesaid provisions, certain appeals have been filed with the Company Law Board against the Companies concerned for refusal to transfer the shares.

(c) and (d) Does not arise, in view of the reply to (a) and (b) above.

Setting up of Gas-Based Petro-Chemical Complex in Gujarat

3744. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since long the proposal for establishing a second gas-based Petro-Chemical Complex sent by Government of Gujarat is pending with Central Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the reasons for not clearing the said project; and

(c) Government's policy in regard to establishing gas-based Petro-Chemical Complexes in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The proposal was received in 1979, but the revised feasibility report has been received in 1983 which is under scrutiny. The investment decision for the project is yet to be taken.

(c) Establishment of such project is decided on technoeconomic considerations.

Public Undertakings Under the Ministry and Their Financial Status

3745. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of public sector undertakings under the Ministry; and

(b) their (i) authorised and issued/subscribed capital, (ii) reserves, (iii) assets, (iv) bad-debts, (v) profits earned or losses incurred by each of these undertakings as on/for the years ended on 31st March, 1980, 31st March, 1981, 31st March, 1982 and 31st March, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : A statement is attached.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The names of public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Enegry are as under :

Department of Petroleum

. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

2. Oil India Limited.

3. Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

4. Madras Refineries Limited.

5. Cochin Refineries Limited-

6. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

7. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

8. IBP Co. Limited.

9. Biecco Lawrie Limited.

10. Bridge of Roof Company (India) Limited.

11. Lubrizol India Limited.

12. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited.

13. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited.

14. Petrofils Cooperative Limited.

15. Engineers India Limited.

Subsidiareis

16. Hydrocarbons India Limited (Subsidiary of ONGC)

17. Indian Oil Blending Limited (Subsidiary of IOC)

18. Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited (Subsidariy of IBP Co.)

Department of Coal

1. Coal India Limited.

2. Eastern Coal Fields Limited.

3. Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

4. Central Coal Field Limited.

5. Western Coal Fields Limited.

6. Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited.

7. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.

Department of Power

1. National Thermal Power Corporation.

2. Rural Electrification Corporation.

3. National Hydro-electric Power Corporation.

4. National Project Construction Corporation.

5. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation.

Department Non Conventional Energy Sources

No public undertaking under this Department.

उत्तर प्रदेश में चल रहे समानान्तर डाकघर

3746. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश में चलाए जा रहे समानान्तर डाकघरों के बारे में कोई सूचना मिली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के डाकघरों के चलन को बन्द करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस प्रकार के मामलों का जब पता चलता है तो उनकी पुलिस में रिपोर्ट की जाती है और भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम 1898 की धारा 72 के अधीन भी शिकायत दर्ज की जाती है ।

Thermal Power Station in Ratnagiri in Maharashtra

3747. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Thermal Power Station in in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is fact that a survey has

been conducted in this connection and if so, of what places in the district; and

(c) when a final decision would be taken in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There is a proposal of Maharashtra State Electricity Board for setting-up thermal power station in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra.

(b) Mainly two sites were considered : one near Dabhol and anothet near Chiplun in village Dhaman Devi—Walope. The Dabhol site has been selected by Maharashtra State Electricity transportation facilities of coal, etc.

(c) MSEB has been requested evamine the feasibility of development of Dhabol port in the State sector for transportation of coal. A decision can be taken after all the necessary inputs such availability and transportation of coal, finances, etc. have been tied up.

राजस्थान के कोटा और झालावाड़ जिलों के गांवों में अनुसूचित जाति की बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण

3748. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा और झालावाड़ जिलों में ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जिनकी अनुसूचित जाति की बस्तियों में 1 जनवरी, 1984 तक विद्युतीकरण का विचार था और क्या ऐसे ग्रामों की एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जाएगी;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति की बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ग्राम-वार ऐसी बस्तियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (घ) सूचना राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Installation of Letters Boxes Construction of Building and Staff Quarters During the Sixth Plan Period

3749. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) wheter 10,000 more letter boxes were to installed to strengthen the clearance facilities in the rural areas during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) how many postal buildings and staff quarters renovated and constructed during the Sixth Plan period so far;

(c) whether provision was to be made for training the postal staff, increasing the fleet of the rail-mail and mail motor service and mechanisation and modernisation of postal operations; and

(d) if so, the details of the achievements made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The figures upto 31.12.1983 are;

Postal Buildings—425

Postal staff Quarters—2865

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details are as under :

TRAINING : In service training has been imparted to 1,07,959 postal officials till 31.12.1983.

MAIL MOTOR VEHICLES : 522 New vehicles have been purchased till February 1984.

MAIL VANS : Orders have been placed for supply of 18 mail vans.

MECHANISATION AND MODERNISATION :

(a) 112 Money order booking machines installed.

(b) 161 cash registers for registration/ parcel booking supplied.

(c) One conveyor belt installed at Madras.

(d) Two washing plants have been installed and 9 are under installation.

(e) Research & Development centre at New Delhi set up in Aug '83.

(f) A Reqional Workshop for maintenance of departmental machines set up at Delhi.

(g) 20 high speed stamp cancelling machines provided.

Recommendation of NDPDC Special Incentives to Drug Bringing Down Production Costs

3750. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Working Group on Planning and Development set up by the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council, has recommended provision of special incentives to those drug Units which can bring down the production cost of drugs to the level of the International prices;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(c) the response of the drug units agencies in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The recommendations made by the Working Group on Planning and Development as also made by the other two Groups on Industrial Approvals and Pricing Policy and Procedures set up under the aegis of National Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Development Council (NDPDC), are going to be considered by the Council shortly. Government decisions regarding changes in the 1978 Drug Policy, if any, are expected to be taken after the receipt and consideration of the racommendations from the NDPDC.

Working of Central Employment Exchange, Gorakhpur

3751. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the working of the Central Employment Exchange, Gorakhpur;

(b) whether the Exchange and the officers attached to it are utilising the Colliery Labour Welfare Fund properly;

(c) whether Government have received any suggestion regarding posting of a Doctor at Jahda to serve the interest of ex-colliery workers of the area at least once a week; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATIONS (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The Central Employment Exchange (Labour), Gorakhpur is attending to the residual work of the erstwhile Central Labour Depot, at present.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since the existing three Health Centres functioning under the Central Employment Exchange (Labour), Gorakhpur, in the Districts of Gorakhpur and Deoria were fully catering to the health care of the concentrated areas of ex-coal mine workers and their families, it was felt that there was no need to set up any new centre.

Telephone Facilities in Koraput District of Orissa

3752. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Blocks, Tehsils

and Sub-divisions in Koraput district of Orissa which are yet to be provided with telephone facilities and a link between Block, Tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters.

(b) the difficulties and reasons for not extending these facilities to these areas by the circle;

(c) the steps taken by his Minister to provide the telecommunication link with these areas; and

(d) the schemes prepared by the Orissa Circle to connect these areas during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The names of Blocks, Tehsils and Sub-divisions in Koraput district which are yet to be provided with telephone facility are given below :

Blocks 1. Bandhugaon 2. Dasmantpur
3. Khoirput 4. Kudumulugumma
5. Podia 6. Ramnaguda

Tehsils 1. Machhakunda 2. Motu.

Sub-divisions : All Sub-divisional headquarters are provided with telephone factility.

Direct links from all Blocks and Tehsils to respective Sub-divisional headquarters of Koraput have not been provided yet due to inadequate traffic to justify the same and also due to technical difficulties.

(b) Telephone facility at the above said Tehsils and Block headquarters are not technically feasible by conventional open wire lines due to inaccessible hilly terrain and power parallalism.

(c) and (d) Telephone facility at the above said stations is proposed to be provided on multi-access Rural Radio System during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

Export of Coal

3753. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Coal Companies propose to export coal during 1984-85;

(b) if so, the name of the Coal Companies which propose to export coal;

(c) the total tonnes of coal proposed to be exported by those coal companies in the above financial year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Some quantities of coal are being exported traditionally to Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. Besides, in view of adequate availability and inadequate domestic demand, it has been decided to offer for export upto 5 lakh tonnes per year of special low volatile coal of Bharat Coking Coal Limited and upto 3 lakh tonnes per year of coal from Talcher coalfield of Central Coalfields Ltd.

Commercial Light Connections in NDMC Area

3754. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any specific rule, regulation or law prohibiting the grant of a new commercial light connection in a purely residential building by the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, reasons why NDMC has been refusing the grant of new commercial electricity connections; and

(d) the procedure for grant of (i) new commercial and (ii) new domestic light and water connections for residential buildings in NDMC area along with the documents to be submitted by the applicant and rule regulation or resolution of the

competent authority whereby such procedure has been adopted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) According to the Delhi Electricity Control Order, a commercial connection is not given in a residential building since for giving any electric connection, it is to be ensured that the connection is being used for the purpose for which the building is permited for use and there is no violation of the Bulding Byelaws or Master Plan.

However, in the case of professionals like architects, doctors, advocates, etc., a certain percentage of their residential building is permitted to be used as their office incidental to the residence. In such cases, a commercial connection is given to them provided the portion of the building used as office is provided with separate electricity wrinig. In case no separate electric connection is taken for the commercial portion, the entire consumption of the residential area is charged on commercial basis.

(c) NDMC has not been refusing grant of new commercial electricity connections except where it is not permissible under the rules.

(d) **Electric Connection** : For grant of electricity connection (i) new commercial (ii) new domestic in residential buildings, the following documents are required :

(i) Load application form. (ii) Proof of ownership or bonafied tenancy. In case of newly constructed bulidings a completion certificate from the Municipal or Local Authorities. (iii) An indemnity bond on a Non Judicial Stamp paper of Rs. 10/- for declaration that no unauthorised construction or alterations have been made subsequent to original constrution in the premises where the conection is required.

Water Connection :

The applicant has to apply in a prescriebed form for a water connection. In case of a tenant, he is asked to produce a rent receipt as token of occupation, whereas the owner has to submit a House Tax receipt. Professionals like engineers, doctors, lawyers, architects, etc. are also allowed water connection for commercial purposes in a part/portion of a residential building.

Computarization of Registration of Job-Seekers in Employment Exchanges

3755. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the working group on employment service set up by Planning Commission suggested that the work of registration of job-seekers in employment exchanges should be computarised to eliminate delay in placement and to put an end to malpractices;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this suggestion; and

(c) the time by which such computarization will begin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) A Working Group on Employment Service has been set up by the Planning Commission. The Working Group has not yet finalised its report.

Private Companies Permitted to set up Captive Power Plants

3756. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of private sector companies which had been permitted to set up captive power plants during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (till date), their location, capacity, country of import and capital outlay involved;

(b) whether there is any stipulation for the supply of surplus power to the State Electricity Board concerned or any other private sector unit nearby; if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) how far the setting up of these plants has helped in the increased production

by the Companies concerned and whether any check is exercised over the efficient and regular functioning of such plants; and

(d) if so, the details of the checks and the manner in which the checks are exercised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Areas in Tamil Nadu Explored for Oil by ONGC

3757. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the areas in Tamil Nadu in which Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been exploring oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : ONGC is exploring for oil mainly in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu. It had carried out geophysical exploration around Madanam, Mannilam, Tiruvalur, Mannargudi, Mayuram, Vridachalam, Srimushnam and Chidambaram areas during last field season 1982-83. It is planned to carry out geophysical explorations in Bhuvanagiri, Mannargudi and Ramnad districts during the currrent field season 1983-84.

Issue of Commemorative Stamps in 1984

3758. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details of special and commemorative stamps to be issued in 1984 by the Posts and Telegraphs Department ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : Details of special and commemorative stamps, issued and to be issued, during 1984 are given in the programme noted in the statement attached.

Statement

Tentative programme for issuse of special/commemorative stamp during 1984

ANNEXURE 'A'

Theme/Subject.	Date
1	2
7th Light Cavalry	7th January
Deccan Horse	9th January
The Asiatic Society	15th January
President's Review of the Fleet (set of 4 stamps)	12th February
Postal Life Insurance	1st February
12th International Leprosy Congress	20th February
Vasudeo Balvant Phadke	21st February
Indo-Soviet Joint Manned Space Flight	3rd April
India's Freedom Struggle (set)	10th May
Mangal Pande	,,
Nana Sahib	,,
Tantya Tope	,,
Begum Hazarat Mahal	,,

1	2
G.D. Birla—Ist Death Anniversary	11th June
Olympics (set)	July (Date to be decided)
White Winged Wood Duck	Ist October
Children's Day	14th November
Forts of India (set)	Date to be decided
Indian Roses (set)	"
Bougain Villea (set)	"
Brides (set)	"
Baba Kanshi Ram	23rd April
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	3rd December
Swami Haridas	Date to be decided

Disconnection of Power to Government Irrigational Tubewells in Bihar

3759. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Electricity Board has disconnected power connections to all Government irrigational tube-wells throughout the State just when irrigation of wheat and other rabi crops is decisive;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and steps to reconnect the same;

(c) the daily supply of power in Bihar and steps being taken to ensure uninterrupted supply during working hours to every consumer; and

(d) whether fixed charges and consuming charges make power consumption in Bihar costliest in view of the conditions of almost total non-availability of power und whether these charges and supply stand in comparison to other States and State Electricity Boards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the House.

Acquisition of OSVs ONGC

3760. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission also wants to acquire off-shore supply vessels (OSVs);

(b) whether his Minister is aware that such acquisition would hurt the interest of Shipping Companies who are going through very bad period on account of world wide recession in shipping; and

(c) if so, what promoted ONGC to compete with Indian Shipping Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) ONGC have a large requirement of OSV's for its offshore operations. The general policy has been to meet the OSV's requirements for owned off shore rigs and platforms by the ONGC owning them; and for chartered rigs the requirements of OSV's would be met by charter hire arrangements.

It is only recently that Indian shipoing

companies have shown interest in acquiring OSVs and they have been permitted to do so keeping in view the requirements of ONGC for chartering of OSV's. There is thus no competition of ONGC with Indian shipping companies.

हाथी समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही

3761. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 1 फरवरी, 1984 के "नव भारत टाइम्स" में "दवा नीति और हाथी समिति" से प्रकाशित शीर्षक समाचार की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने समिति की सिफारिशों पर अब तक क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की है और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार ने भविष्य में देश हित में औषधि नीति में क्या परिवर्तन करने का विचार किया है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार ने 29 मार्च, 1978 को लोक सभा पटल पर एक विवरण पत्र प्रस्तुत किया था जिसमें औषध और भेषज उद्योग पर हाथी समिति की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार के निर्णय दिए गए थे। नई औषध नीति विषयक विवरणपत्र के 104 पैराग्राफों जिसमें लगभग 123 मुद्दे शामिल हैं, में से 20 पैराग्राफों को छोड़कर शेष सभी पैराग्राफों का पूर्ण अथवा आंशिक कार्यान्वयन किया गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, दिनांक 29 मार्च, 1978 को लोक सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किए गए विवरणपत्र में दर्शाए गए नई औषध नीति के मुख्य उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में अच्छी प्रगति हुई है।

हाथी समिति ने प्रारम्भ में 13 औषधों के ब्राण्ड नाम समाप्त करने की सिफारिश की थी। तथापि, सरकार ने निम्नलिखित 5 औषधों पर आधारित एकल घटक फार्मूलेशनों के ब्राण्ड नाम समाप्त करने का निर्णय लिया :—

1. एमलजिन
2. एस्प्रिन
3. क्लोरपोमाजाइन
4. फैरस सल्फेट
5. पिपराजाइन और इसके लवण, जैसे कि एडिपेट, साइट्रेट और फास्फेट।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एकल घटक खुराकों में निर्माण की जाने वाली नई औषधों, केवल निर्यात किए जाने वाले औषधों को छोड़कर, के लिए ब्राण्ड नामों का प्रयोग भी समाप्त कर दिया गया था। कुछ निर्माताओं ने सरकार के निर्णय को दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में चुनौती दे दी और उक्त न्यायालय ने दिनांक 13 अगस्त, 1982 को दिए अपने फैसले में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ घोषणा की कि किसी भी एकल क्रियाशील घटक वाली औषधों को जातिगत नाम से विपणन के लिए निर्धारित करना गैर-कानूनी और संविधान के विरुद्ध होगा। सरकार ने इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध अपील की है जो स्वीकार कर ली गई है।

औषधों के मूल्यों पर औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 के अन्तर्गत कानूनी नियंत्रण रखा जाता है और निकाले गए मूल्य ब्राण्ड नाम और जातिगत नामों से बेचे जाने वाले फार्मूलेशनों के लिए एक ही है। मूल्य में अन्तर, सरकार द्वारा वसूल किए जाने वाले उत्पाद शुल्क में भिन्नता के कारण होता है। अन्तर में भिन्नता का कारण

यह है कि सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य अधिकतम बिक्री मूल्य है। और निर्माता सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित बिक्री मूल्य की सीमा तक मूल्य वसूल करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है। अब तक 14 मामलों में विदेशी पूंजी को 40 प्रतिशत तक या उससे कम किया गया है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय औषध और भेषज विकास परिषद (एन० डी० पी० डी० सी०) इस समय 1978 की औषध नीति की पुनरीक्षा कर रही है। सरकार एन० डी० पी० डी० सी० की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने और उन पर विचार करने के पश्चात ही 1978 की औषध नीति में आवश्यक परिवर्तन, यदि कोई हो, करने की इच्छुक है।

Communication System in Calcutta

3762. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the communication systems including teleprinter, telex and telephones in Calcutta were disturbed seriously recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and who were responsible for that;

(c) the action taken to restore normalcy and the action taken against those who were responsible for this; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to stop these types of difficulties in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर, देवास तथा शाजापुर जिलों में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन

3763. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश इन्दौर, देवास तथा शाजापुर जिलों में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने आवेदक प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं;

(ख) उन्हें कब तक गैस कनेक्शन दे दिए जायेंगे;

(ग) उक्त जिलों के लिए प्रतिमाह कितने कनेक्शन जारी किए जाते हैं; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी पूरा विवरण क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क)

जिले	बकाया आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या
इन्दौर	76,233
देवास	2,600
शाजापुर	1,400

(ख) से (घ) उपलब्ध आधारभूत (इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चरल) सुविधाओं पर निर्भर करते हुए उपरोक्त जिलों में चरणबद्ध ढंग से गैस कनेक्शन रिलीज किए जायेंगे। तथापि, यह आशा है कि देवास तथा शाजापुर में प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज उपभोक्ताओं को एक वर्ष के अन्दर तथा इन्दौर में प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज उपभोक्ताओं को 2/3 वर्षों के भीतर गैस कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराए जायेंगे।

Issue of Guide to Electricity Consumers

3764. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 762 on 28 February, 1983 in Rajya Sabha regarding Guide to Electricity Consumers and state :

(a) if the booklet has been revised, updated and issued; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof together with steps taken to expedite finalisation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) It has been reported by DESU that they had prepared a draft of the "Guidelines to Consumers". It is, however, proposed to incorporate therein the latest information on giving etectricity connections in different areas in the Union Territory of Delhi. This matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration. The booklet will be published after Delhi Administration clears the proposal.

Representation from Bhiwandi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Maharashtra Regarding Poor Telephone and Telegraph Services

3765. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the Bhiwandi Chambar of Commerce and Industry, Maharashtra concerning poor telephone and telegraph services, and if so, full details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(b) whether it is a fact that land was acquired for the Telephone Exchange some fifteen years back which is still unutilized;

(c) whether it is also a fact the Exchange now working under very difficult conditions and needs immediate expansion; and

(d) whether Government propose to help the industrial development and creation of jobs by providing these elementary amenities at the earliest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PAIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The building estimates have been sanctioned. Tenders for construction of Telephone Exchange building are likely to be awarded by July, 1984.

(c) and (d) There is a wailting list of 1565 at Bhiwandi. A 4500 lines Crossbar exchange has been included in the supply programme of 1983-84. The equipment is still awaited. Another 500 lines has also been allotted for the supply programme of 1985-86 for further expansion.

सीतापुर जिले में अनुसूचित जाति की बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण

3766. **श्री रामलाल राही** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें कुछ संसद सदस्यों की ओर से ग्राम बरगाउना, पो० आ० बरगाअना, जिला सीतापुर की अनुसूचित जाति की बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण किए जाने के संबंध में कोई पत्र मिला है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अनुसूचित जाति की बस्तियों का इस बीच विद्युतीकरण किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (घ) हरिजन बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण करने के लिए श्री रामलाल राही, संसद सदस्य ने 23-10-84 को गांव बारागवांन के निवासी श्री शिव लाल कश्यप का अभ्यावेदन भेजा है तथा मामले को उ० प्र० राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के साथ उठाया गया है।

"भागीरथ" का प्रकाशन

3767. **श्री बी० डी० सिंह** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में "भागीरथ" पत्रिका समय पर प्रकाशित नहीं हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) इन पत्रिकाओं का समय पर प्रकाशित करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) इस मंत्रालय का प्रकाशन विभाग, सिंचाई मंत्रालय की ओर से "भागीरथ" (अंग्रेजी) तथा "भागीरथ" (हिन्दी) प्रकाशित कर रहा है। इस पत्रिका के प्रकाशन, इसके संपादकीय कार्य तथा संबंधित प्रशासनिक मामलों की जिम्मेवारी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, सिंचाई मंत्रालय की है। जैसा कि बताया गया है, "भागीरथ" (अंग्रेजी) नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित हो रही है। "भगीरथ" (हिन्दी) के प्रकाशन में कभी-कभी कुछ देरी हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रायोजित करने वाले मंत्रालय ने बताया है विभिन्न प्रशासनिक समस्याओं के कारण, वे कभी-कभी पत्रिका को निर्धारित समय पर नहीं निकाल पाते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि पत्रिका को समय पर प्रकाशित करने के लिए पूरे प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Regularisation of Casual Labour employed in the Ministry

3768. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the casual labourers in his Ministry/subordinate offices are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days, is so, the details in this regard;

(b) the number of casual labourers in his Ministry/subordinate offices, who have been made regular during the last one year;

(c) the number of casual workers who are working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The services of casual labourers on daily wage basis are regularised as and when they become eligible in terms of the instructions issued in this behalf by the Department of Parsonnel & A.R. from time to time. According to the existing instructions, daily wage workers recruited in Central Government offices for purely temporary/ casual/seasonal work may be regularised in Group 'D' posts subject to fulfilment of the following conditions :—

(1) A worker appointed on daily wages should have put in at least 240 days of service as daily wage worker (including broken period of service) during each of the two preceding years, on the date of appointment against a regular Group 'D' post.

(2) A daily wage worker should be eligible in respect of maximum age limit on the date of appointment to the regular post. For this purpose, the period spent by him as daily wage worker is deducted from his actual age.

(3) A daily wage worker should possess the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for the post.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No time-bound programme for regularisation of such casual workers has been drawn up because such regularisation will depend INTER ALIA on their eligibility for appointment to respective posts as well as the availability of suitable vacancies.

दूरदर्शन द्वारा फिल्मों के प्रसारण के बारे में नियम

3769. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

दूरदर्शन द्वारा फिल्मों के प्रसारण के लिए बनाए गए नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों से टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए फिल्मों के चयन की प्रक्रिया और उनके भुगतान की दर संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों से टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए फीचर फिल्मों के चयन की प्रक्रिया और उनके भुगतान की दर

(1) हिन्दी फिल्में :

(1) चयन समिति की संरचना :

व्यापक प्रचार के आधार पर प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की छानबीन और चयन निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों की एक समिति द्वारा किया जायेगा :—

1. महानिदेशक, दूरदर्शन अध्यक्ष
2. सभी उप-महानिदेशक, दूरदर्शन महानिदेशालय
3. सभी कार्यक्रम नियंत्रक, दूरदर्शन महानिदेशालय
4. निदेशक (कार्मिक व प्रशिक्षण), दूरदर्शन महानिदेशालय
5. निदेशक (वित्त), दूरदर्शन महानिदेशालय
6. उप-सचिव (वित्त), सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय
7. उप-सचिव (फिल्म), सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय
8. उप-सचिव (टी० वी०), सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय
9. उप-सहायक कार्यक्रम नियंत्रक, दूरदर्शन महानिदेशालय

उपरोक्त व्यक्तियों में से किन्हीं भी तीन सदस्यों से कोरम बनेगा किन्तु भुगतान के लिए फिल्मों का श्रेणीकरण करने के प्रयोजन के लिए उप-सचिव (वित्त) की उपस्थिति जरूरी होगी।

(2) चयन का आधार :

प्रस्तावों की जांच करने के बाद समिति फिल्मों के निम्नलिखित पहलुओं को उपलक्षधन देते हुए उस क्रम में उनका तीन श्रेणियों अर्थात "ए", "बी" और "सी" में वर्गीकरण करेगी :—

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय/राष्ट्रीय/राज्य स्तरीय पुरस्कार प्राप्त

(ख) विषयात्मक महत्व

(ग) चलचित्रिकी महत्व

(घ) मनोरंजन महत्व

(ङ) निर्माण वर्ष

(च) फिल्म को दूरदर्शन पर कितनी बार और किन केन्द्रों पर दिखाया गया।

दूरदर्शन एक फार्मेट विकसित करेगा जिसमें फीचर फिल्म का प्रस्तावक समिति के उपयोग के लिए इन सभी मुद्दों के बारे में सूचना देगा। इसमें उस दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के बारे में भी सूचना शामिल होगी जिसके लिए प्रस्तावक के पास टी० वी० अधिकार है और क्या यह रिपीट फिल्म है।

हिन्दी की फीचर फिल्मों के भुगतान का दर-ढांचा

(क) (1) हिन्दी की सादी फीचर फिल्मों के लिए भुगतान का दर-ढांचा निम्नवत् है :—

फिल्म की श्रेणी	1. दिल्ली-मसूरी 2. बम्बई-पुणे बंगलौर-पणजी	1. कलकत्ता 2. मद्रास 3 जलन्धर-अमृतसर	1. श्रीनगर 2. लखनऊ-कानपुर 3. हैदराबाद 4. जयपुर	1. रायपुर 2. मुजफ्फरपुर 3. गुलबर्गा 4. सम्बलपुर 5. नागपुर 6. अल्पशक्ति वाले 20 ट्रांसमीटर
1	2	3	4	5
		(रूपयों में)		
"ए"	20,000	15,000	10,000	3,000
"बी"	15,000	10,000	7,500	2,250
"सी" और रिपीट टेलीकास्ट	10,000	7,500	5,000	1,500

(2) संजाल में जोड़े गए किसी भी अन्य स्वतंत्र केन्द्र से सादी फिल्म को टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए अतिरिक्त भुगतान कालम 5 में उल्लिखित दर पर किया जाएगा यदि ट्रांसमीटर 1 किलोवाट या उससे कम शक्ति पर काम करता हो और यदि ट्रांसमीटर 10 किलोवाट की शक्ति पर कार्य करता हो तो भुगतान कालम 4 में उल्लिखित दर पर किया जाएगा।

(ख) प्रत्येक केन्द्र से रंगीन में हिन्दी की फीचर फिल्मों के लिए भुगतान उक्त दरों से 25 प्रतिशत अधिक की दरों पर स्वीकार्य होगा।

(ग) (1) राष्ट्रीय संजाल पर रंगीन में हिन्दी की फीचर फिल्मों को टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए भुगतान की दरें 31.3.85 तक दो वर्षों के लिए इस प्रकार होंगी :—

श्रेणी "ए" फिल्म—3,25,000/ रुपए

श्रेणी "बी" फिल्म—2,42,750/ रुपए (श्रेणी "ए" की फिल्म का 75 प्रतिशत

श्रेणी "सी" फिल्म—1,62,500/ रुपए (श्रेणी "ए" की फिल्म का 50 प्रतिशत)

(ग) (2) राष्ट्रीय संजाल पर हिन्दी की फीचर फिल्मों को टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए भुगतान की दरों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की

जाएगी चाहे उक्त-पैरा में उल्लिखित दो वर्षों की अवधि के अन्दर और ट्रांसमीटर या केन्द्र स्थापित कर दिए जाएं।

(ग) (3) दूरदर्शन राष्ट्रीय संजाल पर दिल्ली से फिल्म के टेलीकास्ट होने के तत्काल बाद निर्माता को भुगतान करेगा।

(ग) (4) निर्माता द्वारा अच्छी कोटि की प्रिन्ट सप्लाई की जाएगी और दूरदर्शन इस प्रिंट को दो सप्ताह के अन्दर वापिस करेगा। प्रिंट की सप्लाई के लिए निर्माता को कोई भुगतान नहीं किया जाएगा।

(ग) (5) दिसम्बर, 1982 से राष्ट्रीय संजाल पर रंगीन में टेलीकास्ट की गई हिन्दी की सभी फीचर फिल्मों के लिए उप-पैरा "ग" में दर्शाई गई दरों के अनुसार भुगतान किया जाएगा।

(2) **राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम की फिल्में** :

राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम की फिल्मों का श्रेणीकरण करने का मानदंड और भुगतान की दर वही होंगे जो हिन्दी फिल्मों के लिए हैं।

(3) **प्रादेशिक फिल्में** :

(1) फिल्म की भाषा से संबंधित क्षेत्र में स्थित दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों से प्रादेशिक फिल्मों को टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए भुगतान की दर और महानगरीय केन्द्रों अर्थात् बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली से उप-शीर्षकों के साथ टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए भुगतान की दर वही होगी जो हिन्दी की फिल्मों के लिए है। शेष दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों के लिए दरें वही होंगी जो श्रेणी "सी" की फिल्मों के लिए है।

(2) केवल "ए" श्रेणी की प्रादेशिक फिल्में ही उस भाषायी क्षेत्र, जहां "ए" श्रेणी की कोई फिल्म नहीं है और प्रतिनिधित्व जरूरी है, से बाहर के दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों से टेलीकास्ट किए जाने के लिए ही पात्र होंगी। भाषायी क्षेत्र से बाहर श्रेणी "बी" की फिल्में भी टेलीकास्ट की जा सकती हैं बशर्ते कि एक कलैंडर वर्ष में प्रादेशिक भाषा की इस प्रकार की दो से अधिक फिल्में न दिखाई जाएं। इस प्रकार की फिल्मों के स्वामियों से अंग्रेजी में उप-शीर्षकों के साथ फिल्मों की प्रतियां भेजने के लिए कहा जाएगा। उप-शीर्षक देने के लिए स्वामियों को भुगतान दूरदर्शन द्वारा राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम की दरों पर किया जाएगा। उप-शीर्षक देने के लिए भुगतान व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में होगा, अग्रिम भुगतान के रूप में नहीं।

(3) प्रादेशिक फिल्मों का चयन निम्नलिखित केन्द्रों पर किया जाएगा :—

फिल्म की भाषा	दूरदर्शन केन्द्र जहां पर चयन किया जाएगा
(क) गुजराती, मराठी और सिन्धी	बम्बई
(ख) तमिल और मलयालम	मद्रास
(ग) तेलुगु और कन्नड़	हैदराबाद
(घ) असमिया, बंगाल, उड़िया और मेघालय	कलकत्ता
(ङ) पंजाबी, भोजपुरी और काश्मीरी	दिल्ली

प्रादेशिक फिल्मों के लिए चयन समिति में निम्नलिखित शामिल होंगे :—

(1) दूरदर्शन केन्द्र का निदेशक/उप-निदेशक/-अध्यक्ष/कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष

(2) प्रादेशिक अधिकारी (फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड) सदस्य

(3) प्रादेशिक अधिकारी (फिल्म प्रभाग) सदस्य

(4) उप प्रधान सूचना अधिकारी सदस्य

(5) केन्द्र निदेशक, आकाशवाणी सदस्य

(6) सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक, दूरदर्शन सदस्य सचिव

अध्यक्ष फिल्म (फिल्मों) की भाषा जानने वाले दूरदर्शन के दो वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को सहयोजित करेगा। समिति की बैठकों का कोरम अध्यक्ष सहित 5 सदस्यों का होगा।

(4) अन्य केन्द्रों से दिखाई जाने वाली प्रादेशिक फिल्मों के उप-शीर्षक दिए जाने के बारे में निर्णय समिति द्वारा लिया जाएगा और इसे निर्माताओं पर नहीं छोड़ा जाएगा।

(4) बाल फिल्में :

(1) हिन्दी; अंग्रेजी और अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की बाल फिल्मों को नियमित रूप से या तो रविवार प्रात: या किसी अन्य उपयुक्त दिन दिखाया जाएगा। बाल फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन एक साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम होगा।

(2) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय चयन समिति हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की बाल फिल्मों का चयन करेगी और प्रादेशिक भाषा चयन समिति प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की बाल फिल्मों का चयन करेगी।

(3) इन फिल्मों के लिए भुगतान की दर निम्नवत् होगी :—

फिल्म की अवधी	दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों/रिले केन्द्रों से टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए भुगतान की दर		
	दिल्ली और बम्बई, मसूरी और पुणे-बंगलौर रिले केन्द्रों सहित	मद्रास, कलकत्ता और जलन्धर. अमृतसर रिले केन्द्र सहित	शेष केन्द्र
	रुपए	रुपए	रुपए
(1) पांच मिनट या इससे कम	400	350	250
(2) 5 से 15 मिनट तक	600	500	400
(3) अगले 15 मिनट या उसके अंश के लिए	600	500	400

बाल फिल्मों को "ए", "बी" और "सी" श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत नहीं किया जाएगा और ये दरें सभी बाल फिल्मों पर समान रूप से लागू होंगी।

Non-Publication of Articles in Yojana Written by the Finance Minister of West Bengal Government

3770. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :
SHRI BHIM SINGH :
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Editor of the 'Yojana', a publication brought out by the Publications Division, wanted an article from Minister of Finance Government of West Bengal for a special issue;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after the said Minister had sent the article, after a period of silence, the 'Yojana' authorities informed him on 25 January of their inability to carry the article; and

(c) if answer to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLAIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) The Chief Editor of the Yojana, a publication brought out by this Ministry through the Publications Division had requested Dr. Ashok Mitra, Minister of Finance, Government of West Bengal, for an article for publication in a Special Issue of the Yojana.

2. The Chief Editor in his request to Dr. Ashok Mitra had mentioned that the idea behind the Special Issue was to put across practical and result-oriented suggestions with a view to accelerating the development process and that the exercise envisaged an outline of the desired priorities in important sectors of the economy to tackle poverty. While sending the article on 11.10.1983 Dr. Ashok Mitra had stated in his letter to the Chief Editor, Yojana, that the article was "very hurriedly done" and "it will not be quite what you wanted; in case you are unable to use it, I shall be grateful if it could be returned to me" The Chief Editor, Yojana, sent an interim reply to the Special Assistant to Dr. Ashok Mitra on 21.11.1983. The article was not published in the special number of Yojana of January 26, 1984 and was returned by the Chief Editor to Dr. Mitra on 17.1.1984. The Chief Editor is being advised to be more careful in handling such matters in future.

जोधपुर को 220 किलोवाट पावर लाइन

3771. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जोधपुर शहर को 220 किलोवाट पावर लाइन द्वारा कब तक जोड़ा जाएगा; और

(ख) इस लाइन द्वारा कौन से क्षेत्र लाभान्वित होंगे और यह क्षेत्र किस प्रकार लाभान्वित होंगे तथा इस सम्बन्ध में ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) जोधपुर में मार्च, 1984 में भीलवाड़ा जोधपुर 220 के० वी० सिंगल सर्किट लाइन तथा 220 के० वी० उप-केन्द्र चालू होने से जोधपुर को 200 के० वी० पर राजस्थान विद्युत ग्रिड के साथ जोड़ दिया गया है।

(ख) राजस्थान में जोधपुर के आसपास के क्षेत्र तीनवारी, डेचू, पोखरन, बिलारा, सोजात, बोरुन्डे, पाली, बालोतरा और बाड़मेर उप-केन्द्रों को 220 के० वी० भीलवाड़ा जोधपुर लाइन को चालू होने से लाभ प्राप्त होगा और 220 के० वी० जोधपुर उप-केन्द्र को वोल्टता परिस्थितियों तथा विद्युत सप्लाई में विश्वसनीयता में सुधार होगा।

कोयले की कालाबाजारी

3772. श्री एन० ई० होरो : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 9

जनवरी, 1984 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में कोयले की कालाबाजारी के एक सनसनीखेज मामले के बारे में जिसमें बिहार में वैशाली जिले में कोयले की बिक्री में लाखों रुपये का घोटाला किया गया था, प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Right to vote to non-resident Indians

3773. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give the right to vote to those twenty five lakh non-resident Indians, who are deprived of this right in foreign countries and are earning a lot of foreign exchange and remitting the same to Ineia evbry year;

(b) If so, by what time, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the country-wise number of such persons and the number of persons out of them, who have got the citizenship in those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Except for the categories of Indian Nationals covered by section 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, other Indian nationals living abroad are not entitled to vote in elections to State Legislative Assembly/Lok Sabha. The question whether voting rights should be extended to such persons living abroad is under consideration of the Government. As the question presents some special features, it will have to be examined in considerable detail taking into account the various relevant factors. As such, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the time by which a decision could be arrived at.

(c) A statement containing the required information as on 15-7-80 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statment of Irdians Residine in Various Countries
(As available upto 15.7.1980)

S. No.	Name of the country	No. of persons of Indian origin residing abroad	No. of those who have accepted foreign citizenship	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	30,000	25,000	
2.	Algeria	1,500	40	
3.	Antigua	20*	—	*Families
4.	Argentina	89	10	
5.	Australia	18,599	15,985	
6.	Austria	80	23	

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Bahamas	100	—	
8.	Bahrain	40,000	200	
9.	Bangladesh	450	—	
10.	Barbados	75*	—	*Families
11.	Belgium	400	5	
12.	Benin	250	—	
13.	Bhutan	40,000	20	
14.	Bolivia	4	—	
15.	Botswana	820	500	
16.	Brazil	2,000	8	
17.	Bulgaria	30	—	
18.	Burma	3—4 lakhs	7,200	
19.	Burundi	120	—	
20.	Cameroun	150	—	
21.	Canada	1,75,000	95,000	
22.	Cape Verde Island		—	
23.	Central African Empira.	40	—	
24.	Chad	6	—	
25.	Chile	45	—	
26.	China	8	—	
27.	Colombia	25	1	
28.	Comoros	200	—	
29.	Congo	25	—	
30.	Costa rica	7	3	
31.	Cuba	20	16	
32.	Cyprus	6	—	
33.	Czechoslovakia	11	11	
34.	Denmark	637	65	
35.	Dominica	20*	—	*Families
36.	Equador	13	—	
37.	Egypt	600	1	
38.	Equatorial Guinea	10	—	
39.	Ethiopia	2,350	450	

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Fiji	3,00,697	3,00,650	
41.	Finland	100	20	
42.	France	500	6	
43.	Gabon	20	15	
44.	Gambia	78	10	
45.	Guatemala	13	—	
46.	Germany (FRG)	13,082	1,521	
47.	Germany (GDR)	100	—	
48.	Ghana	1,250	44	
49.	Greece	300	—	
50.	Grenada	3,900	3,700	
51.	Guinea	7	—	
52.	Guinea Bissau	—	—	
53.	Guyana	4,24,400	4,24,100	
54.	Hong Kong	12,600	4,000	
55.	Hungary	2	—	
56.	Iceland	6	6	
57.	Indonesia	20,000	5,000	
58.	Iran	20,800	920	
59.	Iraq	20,250	10,000	
60.	Ireland	6	6	
61.	Italy	900	—	
62.	Ivory Coast	15	—	
63.	Jamaica	50,318	50,000	
64.	Japan	1,588	110	
65.	Jordan	3,515	—	
66.	Kenya	79,000	72,500	
67.	Korea (DPR)	—	—	
68.	Korea (Republic)	104	18	
69.	Kuwait	65,000	100	
70.	Laos	60	—	
71.	Lebanon	600	7	
72.	Lesotho	1,020	800	
73.	Liberia	1,000	—	

1	2	3	4	5
74.	Libya	10,000	—	
75.	Luxembourg	Not available	Not available	
76.	Malagasy	20,000	15,500	
77.	Malawi	4,900	3,640	
78.	Malaysia	12,08,500	10,09,500	
79.	Maldives	112	10	
80.	Malta	150	150	
81.	Mali	10	—	
82.	Mauritius	6,23,500	6,12,527	
83.	Mauritania	—	—	
84.	Mexico	92	26	
85.	Mangolia	—	—	
86.	Montserrat	15*	—	*Families
87.	Morcco	500	125	
88.	Mozambique	22,043	21,792	
89.	Nepal	38,00,000	23,87,973	
90.	Netherland	1,01,500	1,00,000	
91.	New Zealand	10,000	9,200	
92.	Nidoragua	2	—	
93.	Nigeria	15,000	3	
94.	Niger	Not available	—	
95.	Norway	1,450	75	
96.	Oman	60,000	5	
97.	Pakistan	Not available	Not available	
98.	Panama	1,500	250	
99.	Paraguay	7	—	
100.	Peru	65	19	
101.	Philippines	3,000	500	
102.	Poland	49	—	
103.	Portugal	6,000	5,939	
104.	Qatar	30,000	125	
105.	Rumania	—	—	
106.	Rwanda	58	—	

1	2	3	4	5
107.	Saudi Arabia	1,20,000	2,000	
108.	Senegal	80	50	
109.	Seychelles	500	350	
110.	Seirra Leone	612	12	
111.	Singapore	1,59,500*	1,22,000	*Also includes national of peripheral countries of
112.	Somalia	1,072	172	
113.	Spain	4,000	37	India
114.	Sri Lanka	13,50,000	5,32,986	
115.	St. Vincent	10*	—	*Families
116.	St. Lucia	15*	—	*Families
117.	Sudan	1,800	98	
118.	Surinam	1,24,900	1,24,750	
119.	Swaziland	41	12	
120.	Sweden	1,899	1,172	
121.	Switzerland	2,234	449	
122.	Syria Arab Republic	286	—	
123.	Tanzania	59,000	55,000	
124.	Thailand	20,000	10,000	
125.	Togo	75	—	
126.	Trinidad & Tobago	4,21,000	4,20,000	
127.	Tunisia	25	—	
128.	Turkey	10	—	
129.	Uganda	430	300	
130.	United Arab Emirates	1,52,000	2,000	
131.	United Kingdom	5,00,000	2,50,000	
132.	U. S. A.	3,00,000	35,000	
133.	U. S. S. R.	750	2	
134.	Upper Volta	15	—	
135.	Uruguay	2	—	
136.	Venezuela	231	16	
137.	Vietnam	200	Not available	
138.	Yemen Arab Republic	3,500	300	
139.	Yomen (PDR)	1,00,000	99,500	
140.	Yugoslavia	50	—	
141.	Zaire	750	200	
142.	Zambia	22,600	9,000	

Jobless Keralites in Gulf Countries

3774. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
Will theMinister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that around one lakh Keralites are unemployed in the Gulf-countries and a large number of people are facing imminent threat of loss of jobs; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : (a) No such report has been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Kerosene to Karnataka

3776. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of kerosene allotted to Karnataka for the last four quarters; and

(b) the quantity actually supplied to that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Allocations and sales of kerosene oil made to Karnataka State during 1983 are given betow :

Figures in Tonnes

Month	Allocation	Ad hoc releases	Total Allocation	Sales
Jan.,	25,600	—	25,600	25,599
Feb., 83	25,600	—	25,600	21,542
March, 83	23,000	—	23,000	23,949
April, 83	23,000	—	23,000	19,595
May, 83	23,000	—	23,000	21,410
June, 83	23,000	—	23,000	21,979
July, 83	22,600	—	22,600	22,501
Aug., 83	23,700	—	23,700	23,373
Sep., 83	23,7000	—	23,700	24,640
Oct., 83	23,700	1300	25,000	24,565
Nov. 83	26,900	—	26,900	25,903
Dec., 83	26,903	—	26,900	26,454
TOTAL	290,700	1300	292,000	280,510

The Norms for Payment of Wages to Agricultural, Farm and Rural Works

3777. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state norms for the payment of wages presently paid to the agricultural, farm and rural workers and on what basis these were determined and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : Workers employed in agriculture and other employments included in the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act are paid at rates prescribed by the appropriate Governments. These rates are fixed/revised after tripartite consulations taking into account several factors including the needs of the workers, the level of prices, prevailing rates of wages, etc. A statement showing the minimnm wages prescribed for employments in agriculture is appended.

Statement

Name of the State	Date from which effective	Rates of Wages	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Central Government.	19.10.83	Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 11.25 according to areas.	
Andhra Pradesh	7.9.83	Rs. 7.00 to Rs. 18.00 per day according to areas and nature of work.	
Assam	28.12.81	Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 9.00 per day without meal or Rs. 7.00 per day with one meal according to occupation.	
Bihar	12.04.82	5 Kg. paddy or any other kind of grain of the same value besides one time nashta or Rs. 8.50 in cash	
Gnjarat	02.10.1982	Rs. 9.00 per day or Rs. 3,200/- per year.	
Haryana	01.5.1982	Rs. 14.00 per day or Rs. 10.00 per day with meal.	These rates have been further increased by 92 paise per day due to rise in the CPI numbers with effect from 1.7.83.

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	01.04.1982	Rs. 8.25 per day	Since December, 1982 wages have beeen increased by 12½ to 25 per cent according to areas.
Jammu & Kashmir		Minimum wages have not been fixed so far.	The State Government has undertaken a survey with a view to fix minimum wages in respect of agricultural workers.
Karnataka	2.10.1975	Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 5.60 per day according to clsss of operations and type of land.	These rates were further revised to Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 7.50 per day w.e.f. 1.3.82. It has been reported that the Karnataka High Court has quashed the notification revising rates of wages for Agricultural worker fixed in 1982.
Kerala	01.08.1980	Rs. 7.45 per day for light work and Rs. 9.20 per day for hard work.	A Committe was constituted on 31.10.81 to advise the Government on further revision of minimum wages.
Madhya Pradesh	01.01.1982	Rs. 7.00 plus special allowance per day linked to CPI compiled half year.	The rate of special allowances is 45 paise per month per point for every point rise in the average CPI No. above 477 (1960=100).
Maharashtra	01.02.1983	Rs. 6.00 to Rs. 10.00 per day according to areas.	

1	2	3	4
Manipur	01.03.1983	Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 10.50 per day according to areas.	
Meghalaya	1.11.1983	Rs. 11.00 per day.	
Nagaland	6.2.1984	Rs. 10.00 per day.	
Orissa	25.12.1982	Rs. 6.00 per day.	
Punjab	01.01.1982	Rs. 11.00 per day with meals or Rs. 14.00 per day without meals.	With effect from 1.7.83 the rates are Rs. 12.32 per day with meals or Rs. 15.32 per day without meals.
Rajasthan	0.1.04.1982	Rs. 8.05 to Rs. 9.00 per day according to areas.	
Sikkim		Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has not yet been extended to the State.	
Tamil Nadu	05.04.1983	Rs. 800 per day for employees engaged in sowing, of plucking of seedlings or weeding and Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 11.00 per day for other operations.	Except where wage rates have been fixed under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labour Fair Wages Act, 1969.
Tripura	01.08.1982	Rs. 8.00 per day.	
Uttar Pradesh	13.7.1983	Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 9.50 per day according areas.	
West Bengal	13.08.1982	Rs. 10.15 per day (Adult) Rs. 7.29 per day (Child)	Due to the revision of V.D.A. with effect from 14.11.1982 every adult worker will get Rs. 12.01 per day and every chiid will get Rs. 8.71 per day.

1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14.07.1982	Rs. 8.00 per day.	Proposals for further revision has been notified on 8.2.84.
Arunachal Pradesh	01.06.1981	Rs. 9.00 to Rs. 10.00 per day	These rates are under executive orders. These have been further revised with effect from 1.1.84 but the rates are not yet known.
Chandigarh	12.04.1982	Rs. 14.00 per day of Rs. 11.00 per day with meals.	These minimum rates of wages are linked with Consumber Price Index number. Neutralisation is at the rate of 4 paise per point on the rise or fall of CPI Nos. (Pnnjab Serie).
Dadra and NagarHaveli	August, 1983	Rs. 9 per day.	
Delhi Administration	01.03.1982	Rs. 11.60 per day	Proposals for further revision notified on 5.12.83.
Goa, Dman and Diu, Mizoram	2.10.83	Rs. 6.75 per day There is no organised agricultural labour, Prevailing rate is Rs. 10.00 per day or so.	
Pondicherry			
(i) Mahe region	23.8.83	Rs. 7.45 to Rs. 9.20 ber day according to nature of work.	

1	2	3	4	
(ii) Yanam region	April, 1983	(a) For all kinds of agricultural operations except harvesting. (b) Harvesting.	ADULT Rs. 10.00 per day 9 Kg. of Paddy	NON-ADULT Rs. 6.30 per day 4½ Kg. of Paddy
Pondicherry	25.11.83	ADULT Rs. 7 per day	NON-ADULT Rs. 420 per day	
Karaikal	August, 1982	7 liters of paddy + Rs. 2.80 per day or Rs. 9.00 per day.		
Lakshdweep		There is no agricultural workers in the Union Territory.		

Kolaghat Telephone Exchange in West Bengal

3778. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has a programme to improve the services of Kolaghat Telephone Exchange (Midnapore District, West Bengal); and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The performacne of Telephone services at Kolaghat is generally satisfactory. For further expansion of telephone services, efforts are being made to procure land for telephone exchange building.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour During 1983-84

3779. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that barely 25 per cent of the target set for rehabilitation of bonded labour during 1983-84 was achieved until November last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) According to the information available the percentage of achievement in the rehabilitation of bonded labour during the year 1983-84 was 26.9 percent of the target fixed upto November, 1983. It went upto 38.6 percent by the end of January, 1984; it is expected to go further by the end of the year. The shortfall in the achievement is due partly to the delay in constituting screening committees by the State Governments for consideration of schemes for rehabilitation of bonded labour consequent on the delegation of powers to the States in that regard, and delay in the submission of utilisation certificates for grants given in the previous years; it is also partly due to non-provision of funds on a matching basis for the programmes by the State Government concerned.

Suggestions of Inter-Ministerial Group on Video Piracy

3780. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the suggestions made by the inter-Ministerial group on video piracy; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The suggestions made by the inter-Ministerial group on Video Piracy are being examined by Government with a view to suitably amend the Copyright Act for checking all forms of piracy, including Video Piracy. Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 have also been amended to provide for censorship of Video films separately by the Central Board of Film Certification.

Production of Documentary Film "Memorable Events"

3781. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Film Division had produced a Documentary Film entitled "Memorable Events";

(b) whether the said documentary of 20 minutes was produced and directed by famous film maker N.S. Thapa;

(c) the total cost of production of this documentary film;

(d) whether this documentary film has been shown to the public, if not the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether this documentary film has been scrapped and/or destroyed, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Films Division has produced a black and white Documentary "Memorable moments" depicting relationship of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru with this daughter, Smt. Indira Gandhi.

(b) The duration of this documentary is 19 minutes. It has been produced and directed by Shri N.S. Thapa, former Chief Producer, Film Division as an in-house production of Films Division.

(c) Total provisional cost of production of this documentary upto its basic version was Rs. 92,000/- excluding dubbing charges. Final cost of production which is worked out on cost accounting basis will be known only after the records of Films Division are verified by audit.

(d) and (e) This documentary has not been scrapped or destroyed.

Steps to Effect the Reduction in Price of Rifampicin, Anti-T.B. Drug

3782. SHRI NAWAL KISHOR SHARMA:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government issued notices to seventeen pharmaceuticals manufacturers and the Indian Drug Manufacturers Association for mopping up unintended benefits on accouut of difference between the price allowed in the Rifampicin formulations and the actual landed cost of the imported bulk drug and other data ;

(b) the names of these seventeen pharmaceuticals manufacturers;

(c) how many of them have so far responded to Government's notice and have submitted the necesary information ; and

(d) reaction of Government to other pharmaceutical manufacturers who have yet submitted the necessary information ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Notices for mopping up the differnce between the price of Rifampicin allowed in the formulations and actual landed cost of imports from the year 1979-80 onwards were issued to 17 manufacturers of formulations based on Rifampicin.

(b) The names of the 17 manufacturers of formulations who have been issued notices are :—

1. M/s. Cadila Laboratories
2. M/s. Pharmed Private Limited
3. M/s. Biochem
4. M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited
5. M/s. Lupin Laboratories
6. M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories
7. M/s. Astra-IDL
8. M/s. Alembic Chemicals Works Company Limited
9. M/s. Carter Wallace
10. M/s. Dolphin Laboratories
11. M/s. Mercury Loboratories
12. M/s. Bombay Drug House
13. M/s, Sarabhai Chemicals
14. Pharmaceuticals Company of India
15. M/s. Micro Laboratories
16. M/s. Lyka Laboratories
17. M/s. Albert David.

(c) Only 6 manufacturers have so far furnished the information as asked for by the Government. Some of the manufacturers have sent reply indicating that the information would be collectively submitted by Indian Drugs Manufacturer's Association. Whereas others have indicated that they are collecting details and would submit the same.

(d) In the context of the replies received so far, further steps are under examination.

Smuggling of Liquor and Pakistani Clothes by ONGC Officials

3783. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received departmental report from the Security Officer of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Jodhpur area regarding smgguling of liquor and Pakistani clothes by ONGC officials in the Commission's Dakota Plane;

(b) if so, the details of the said report;

(c) the steps taken by Government against the erring officials.

(d the present stage of the said case; and

(e) if not action has been taken so far, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

Works abandoned in connection with Excaation at Kalidaspur, Bankura in West Bengal

3784. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that work in connection with excavation at Kalidaspur, Bankura (West Bengal) has been abandoned;

(b) the estimated amount of coal reserve in the said area; and

(c) the reasons for stoppage of work in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Renovation and Modernisation of Sick Plants

3785. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is working out a massive plan for renovation and modernisation of sick power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the names and locations of sick power plants in the country;

(c) the estimated amount to be spent on each power plant for renovation and modernisation; and

(d) by when renovation and modernisation of the sick power plants is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) A proposal to initiate a scheme for renvoation and modernisation of thermal power stations in the country is under consideration. The names and total installed capacity of thermal units to be covered under the programme, likely expenditure etc. will be known only after a final decision has been taken regarding the scheme.

Percentage of Transmission and Distribution Losses During Last Three Years

3786. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of transmission and distribution losses of electricity in each State during each of the last three years and in the current year;

(b) the minimum transmission and distribution loss percentage in any State during the last ten years and the reason therefor;

(c) the estimated total transmission and distribution losses in terms of rupees in the country during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the measures taken to reduce the transimssion and distribution losses and State-wise details of their impact losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) A Statment-I indicating the percentage of transmission and distribution losses of electricity in each State during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is attached. Information for 1983-84 is not available.

(b) During 1979-80, the Transmission and Distribution loss in Meghalaya State Electricity Board was 4.32%, which was lowest during the last ten years. The losses are minimum in Meghalaya because the consumption of the bulk of the power generated in Meghalaya takes place at HT in the form of export to the State of Assam.

(c) The transmission and distribution losses consist of technical and commercial/ unaccounted losses. Technical losses are imperative for transmission of power and occur in all system elements right from the generating station to consumer end due to inherent characteristics of the equipment and conductors used for transmitting and distributing power. Pilferage of energy is termed as commercial loss. It is not possible to segregate the technical commercial losses in transmission and distribution of energy and to evaluate the loss in terms of rupees.

(d) The measures suggested and being implemented by the various States to reduce the transmission and distribution losses are given in Statement-II attached. However, the impact which these measures have made in reducing T & D losses is not subject to quantification on account of compulsion of continuous growth and extension of transmission and distribution lines to meet the ever-increasing requirements of power of more and more people including essential sectors such as village electrification, energisation of pumpsets, etc.

Statement I

Percentage Transformation, Transmission and Distribution Losses (Including Commercial Losses) in state Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments

Region	State Electricity Board/Deptt.	Percentage T & D losses including unaccounted comml. losses (such as pilferage etc.)		
		1980-81	1981-82*	1982-83*
1	2	3	4	5
Northern	1. Haryana	22.63	25.37	19.63
Region	2. Himachal Pradesh	19.34	15.36	18.07
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	48.05	44.32	N.A.
	4. Punjab	19.58	20.10	17.17
	5. Rajasthan	26.59	24.97	N.A.
	6. Uttar Pradesh	15.64	19.14	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5
Western	1. Gujarat	19.78	20.01	21.06
Region	2. Madhya Pradesh	22.33	21.22	20.47
	3. Maharashtra	16.21	15.26	15.14
Eastern	1. Bihar	22.07	23.54	23.15
Region	2. Orissa	19.19	19.06	17.96
	3. Sikkim	22.92	21.94	19.03
	4. West Bengal	13.68	16.10	N.A.
North	1. Assam	19.32	20.09	20.00
Eastern	2. Manipur	55.57	58.00	N.A.
Region	3. Meghalaya	9.08	7.82	6.97
	4. Nagaland	23.07	20.98	19.48
	5. Tripura	31.47	20.96	N.A.
Southern	1. Andhra Pradesh	22.55	24.25	23.10
Region	2. Karnataka	24.58	21.39	N.A.
	3. Kerala	14.86	15.50	N.A.
	4. Tamil Nadu	19.12	18.71	18.80
ALL INDIA (UTILITIES)		20.56	20.77	20.88

NOTE : (1) *Provisional.

(2) N.A.—Not available.

Statement II

The need for improving the efficiency of the distribution system by reducing line losses is engaging the attention of all concerned. Based on the recommendations of the Power Economy Committee and the discussions in various forums, several measures have been taken to reduce T & D losses. These include :

(i) Identification of weak areas with high system losses, finding out the causes and formulation of suitable steps to reduce them;

(ii) Installation of shunt capacitors by all inductive motive power consumers and close monitoring of the progress;

(iii) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system;

(iv) Reducing the length for sub-transmission and distribution lines and re-location of sub-stations near the load centres;

(v) Use of transformers having lower 'no load' losses;

(vi) Use of small capacity distribution transformers near the loads to eliminate long HT Lines;

(vii) Use of appropriate techniques in construction and better material, such as non-ferrous line clamps.

(viii) Setting up of vigilance squads comprising SEB engineers and police to conduct surprise inspection;

(ix) Provision of cut-outs after the meters to prevent direct tapping of power;

(x) Use of zig-zag. and numbered seals on the meter terminal cover and cut-out and to keep an account of seals to detect fake seals;

(xi) Provision of potential links inside the body of the energy meters instead of under the terminal cover to prevent tampering of meters;

(xii) Use of PVC multi-core cables as service mains instead of single core VIR wires to make direct tapping very obvious; and

(xiii) Comparing monthly meter readings of industrial consumers with those of other similar consumers with a view to detecting significant variations in consumption.

The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 is also proposed to be amended to make the law more effective to with cases of theft and pilferage.

Complaints against Tyre Manufacturers

3787. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been made to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission about the unfair trade practices of eleven tyre manufactures; and

(b) if so, the details of these complaints and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the details of the complaints of alleged restrictive trade practices against the tyre manufacturers received by the monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission and the action taken thereon.

Sl. No.	Name of the Complainant	Name of the party complained against	Nature of Restrictive Trade Practices alleged	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements	M/s. Inchek Tyres Ltd. M/s. Dunlop India Ltd. M/s. Good Year India Ltd. M/s. Firestone Tyres & Rubber Co. of India Ltd. M/s. India Tyre and Rubber Co. (India) Ltd. M/s. Premier Tyres Ltd. M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. M/s. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.	Cartelisation	The inquiry instituted by the MRTP Commission on 1.2.72, has since been disposed of by passing a 'Cease and Desist' Order on 19.4.76.
2.	—Do—	M/s. Dunlop India Ltd. M/s. Good Year India Ltd. M/s. Firestone Tyre Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	Acting in concert in fixing prices of tyres and tubes.	The inquiry instituted by the MRTP Commission on 6.7.78 has since been disposed of vide order dated 24.3.83. The

1	2	3	4	5
		M/s. Premier Tyres Ltd. M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. M/s. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd. M/s. Apollow Tyres Ltd. M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd. M/s. J.K. Tyres Ltd.		respondent companies have given undertakings assuring that they will not indulge in any concert for fixing prices at any time. The MRTP Commission while accepting the undertakings directed the respondent companies to submit to the Commission quarterly price lists within a month of the end of the quarter for a period of 3 years commencing from 1.4.83.
3.	Delhi Transport Corporation.	M/s. Bombay Tyres International Ltd. M/s. Premier Tyre Ltd. M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. M/s. Apollo Tyres Ltd. M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd. M/s. Vikrant Tyre Ltd.	Cartelisation in revising upwards of tyre price.	As desired by the complainant the complaint has been treated as withdrawn vide order dated 12.12.83.
4.	Delhi Tyre Traders Association.	M/s. Dunlop India Ltd. M/s. Good Year India Ltd. M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. M/s. Modi Rubber. Ltd. M/s. Bombay Tyres International Ltd.	Acting in concert by increasing the prices for tyres.	MRTP Commission has directed on 18.1.84 preliminary investigation into the complaint.

1	2	3	4	5
		M/s. Apollo Tyres Ltd. M/s. J.K. Tyres Ltd. M/s. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd. M/s. Vikrant Tyres Ltd. M/s. India Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.		
5.	Association of State Road Transport Undertakings, New Delhi.	M/s. Dunlop India Ltd. M/s. Good Year India Ltd. M/s. Bombay Tyres International Ltd. M/s. India Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Ltd. M/s. Premier Tyres Ltd. M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. M/s. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd. M/s. Apollo Tyres Ltd. M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd. M/s. J.K. Tyres Ltd.	—Do—	Complaint was received by the MRTP Commission on 6.3.1984 and is being looked into by the Commission.
6.	Bombay Taximen's Union	Tyre Manufacturing Companies.	Arbitrary price increase of light duty tyre by the tyre manufacturing companies.	Matter is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreement.	M/s. Dunlop India Ltd. M/s. Good Year India Ltd. M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India Ltd. (Now M/s. Bombay Tyres International Ltd). M/s. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.	Tie-up sales of tyre flaps with tyres and tubes.	The inquiry instituted by the MRTP Commission on 5.6.78 has since been disposed of vide Order dated 2.2.83. The respondents have given an undertaking not to indulge in the Restrictive trade practice of tie up sale of tyre flaps with tyres tubes or both. The Commission has directed these companies to furnish quarterly statement of prices to the Commission for a period of 5 years from 1.4.83.
8.	Blessings Pvt. Limited.	M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. M/s. Modi Rubber Limited. M/s. J.K. Tyres Limited.	—do—	On receipt of complaint by the Commission on 1.4.82, the Commission directed preliminary investigation into the complaint. On receipt of preliminary investigation report, the matter is being further investigated by the Commission.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Blessings Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Premier Tyres Ltd.	Allowing discriminatory incentives by way of giving free flaps to the dealers in differing ratio.	The inquiry instituted by the Commission on 30.12.83 is in the initial stage.
10.	—Do—	M/s. Dunlop India Ltd.	—Do—	On receipt of the report of Director of Investigation, an inquiry is being instituted by the Commission.
11.	—Do—	M/s. Dunlop India Ltd. M/s. J.K. Tyres Ltd.	Predatory pricing of tubes and flaps.	—Do—
12.	Delhi Tyre Traders Association.	M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd.	Collection of 'Dharmada' (Charity) on their products resulting in hide in the prices of tyres and tubes.	The complaint was received by the Commission on 7.12.83. The investigations are being made by the Commission.

Mandays lost due to Strikes, Bandhs and Communal Riots During 1983 and the Number of Workers Retrenched in Major Industries

3788. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of man-days lost due to strikes, bandhs and communal riots separately during the past one year i.e. from 1 January, 1983 to 31 December, 1983;

(b) the number of workers retrenched in the major industries, viz. textile, engineering, etc. due to lockouts and trade union activities during this period;

(c) whether Government have assessed overall situation in respect of the above; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) According to provisional information received in the Labour Bureau, mandays lost due to strikes and bandhs during 1983 were 7.91 million and 30,743 days respectively. Mandays lost due to communal riots is not maintained.

(b) The number of workers retrenched during 1983 was 485 in Cotton Textiles and 2534 in Engineering and 18191 in all Industries. While retrenchments have variously been due to reasons such as financial stringency, shortage of raw material and power, break-down of machinery and lack of demand, no retrenchment due to lockouts and trade union activities has been reported to the Labour Bureau.

(c) and (d) The situation arising out of the retrenchment of workers in different factories is being reviewed from time to time. Under law, no workers can be retrenched without prior notice and before obtaining the permission of the appropriate Government. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982, which covers establishments employing 100 workers or more when notified would reduce the incidence of retrenchments further.

Turnover and Profits by Various Drug Companies

3789. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the details of trunover and profits year-wise for the last five years alongwith dividends and corporate taxes paid by :

(a) Unique Labs and its Group of Companies.

(b) Cipla Labs.

(c) Wockhards Labs.

(d) Aristo Pharma.

(e) Lyka Labs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Information in respect of M/s. CIPLA Labs. for the year 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 as available in their Annual Reports is given in the attached Statement. Information for the year 1982 in respect of this company and for the past 5 years in respect of the remaining companies is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(Figures in Rs./Lakhs)

S. N.	Name of the Company	Sales Turnover				Profits before tax				Dividends declared (Equity and preferences)				Tax paid			
		1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	M/s. CIPLA	552.30	730.66	1043.29	1335.22	28.45	46.52	68.43	84.72	2.31	2.31	4.45	4.41	19	30	45	42

Setting up of Regional Office of Censor Board in Hyderabad

3790. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have been requesting the Centre since 1978 to set up a regional office of Censor Board in Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, when it will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) It has been decided to open a new regional office of the Central Board of Film Certification at Hyderabad. Action is being taken to find suitable accommodation and to select persons for appointment on the advisory panel. The office will be set up after the infrastructure is available in full.

पिथौरागढ़ में डाकघर इमारत का विस्तार

3791. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिथौरागढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में डाकघर की इमारत के विस्तार का कार्य आरम्भ हो चुका है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के कब तक आरम्भ होने की आशा है और इस पर कितना अनुमानित व्यय होगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) निर्माण कार्य के लिए आरम्भिक कारंवाई की जा रही है । इस कार्य की प्राक्कलित लागत का अभी हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया है। औपचारिकताएं पूरी करने तथा कार्य को 1984-85 के आरम्भ में शुरू करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

Production of Film on Freedom Movement

3792. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Films Division have taken any steps to get a film produced on the Freedom Movement; and

(b) if so, the total amount to be spent and other details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Production of documentaries of subjects of national importance is a part of the normal functions of the Films Division and various subjects have been identified from time to time. Production of documentary films on India's Struggle for Independence has also been undertaken. It has been planned to produce nearly 40 documentary films on the subject.

The budget for the project has not yet been finalised.

Macbride Commission's recomendations for Healthy Information System

3793. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to counteract monopoly dissemination of world news by Associated Press, United Press International, A.F.P. and Reuters news agencies leading to imbalances and inequities in information on developed and the developing countries;

(b) the reaction of Government to UNESCO mid-term plan to erase the imbalances and inequities;

(c) the reaction of Government to the Macbride Commission's recomendations for healthy information system; and

(d) whether Government are aware that a section of the Press Managers and Editors in India under the guise of freedom of press, are determined to sabotage the new information order initiated by NAM since its Algiers meet, and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) India has always stood for ending the imbalances and inequalities in the news flow between the developed countries and the developing countries as well as between the Developing countries themselves. The Government has been consistently supporting the efforts of Unesco, the Non-Aligned Movement and independent media personnel towards a New World Information and Communication Order. India welcomed the setting up of the International Programme for Development of Communication (IPDC), under the aegis of Unesco and has so far contributed US $ 300,000 to the Special Account of IPDC. India is also a leading member of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool, which was set up by the Conference of Information Ministers and News Agencies Representatives of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi in July 1976, to promote balanced flow of information amongst the non-aligned countries as well as between the developed and developing countries. As a part of its commitment to the New World Information and Communication Order, India has been sharing its media training facilities with other developing countries at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi and the Film & Television Institute, Pune. All India Radio and Doordarshan extensively utilise the services of Indian News Agencies and to further supplement these efforts, All India Radio has its own correspondents stationed in Cairo, Bangkok, Dubai and Dhaka for obtaining international news stories.

(b) The Government has welcomed and supported the Second Medium-Term Plan of Unesco for 1984-1989.

(c) These recommendations, the Government believes, would lead to the strengthening of international cooperation in communication development and help correct the imbalances and inequalities in the present system.

(d) No, Sir.

Steps to Improve Availability of Essential Drugs

3794. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of inspections that have been carried out by the monitoring cell of his Ministry to verify the availability of medicines for High Blood Pressure, Asthama, Leprosy and Heart Ailments;

(b) the brand shortages of medicines of blood pressure and heart trouble reported to his Ministry during the last one year and how many of them have been reported consistently; and

(c) the arrangement existing in his Ministry to separately and indpendently verify the availability of essential medicines in addition to the reports of State Drug Controllers ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (c) The monitoring cell in my Ministry takes action on the reports of non-availability/shortages of medicines received from the State Drugs Controllers, Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and pulic complaints. In addition to the reports of the State Drugs Contollers, the reports of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and also individual public complaints are dealt with expeditiously. Independent inspection by the monitoring cell has not been found necessary.

(b) During the period in the last one year brand shortages of the following five

drugs were reported from different arcas and different points of time :

1. Emdopa Tablets
2. Aldomet Tablets
3. Isordil Tablcts
4. Angised Tablets
5. Sorbitrate Tablets

Out of this only the brand shortage of Aldomet Tablets persisted between August 1983 to January 1984 due to industrial problem in the factory of M/s Merck Sharh & Dhome (MSD). However, aquivalent products like Emdopa, Meldopa etc. were available. In order to cover the additional demand due to non-avaiability of Aldomet Tablets, additional supplies of bulk drug Methyl Dopa were made to IDPL to enable them to meet the increased demands of M. Doha formulations. M/s Merck Sharp & Dhome (MSD) have recommenced production of Aldomet Tablets since Decem ber, 1983.

फिल्मों का निर्यात बढ़ाना

3795. **श्री आर० पो० गायकवाड़ :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय फिल्मों को लोकप्रिय बनाने, उन्हें बेचने और उनका निर्यात करने तथा वहां भारतीय फिल्मोत्सव सप्ताह का आयोजन करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) इस वर्ष विभिन्न देशों को भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान भारतीय फिल्मों के निर्यात में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में गिरावट आयी है; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) भारतीय फिल्मों के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत): (क) विदेशों में भारतीय फिल्मों को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए मुख्य योजनाओं में ये शामिल हैं विदेशों में फिल्म समारोहों और फिल्म बाजारों में राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम की भागेदारी जहां फिल्म समारोहों के विभिन्न विभागों में प्रदर्शित फिल्मों के अलावा फिल्म बाजारों में काफी भारतीय फिल्में दिखाई जाती हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न विदेशी प्रतिनिधि मंडलों को अपने देशों के लिए भारतीय फिल्मों के खरीदने हेतु उन्हें देखने और चुनने के लिए भारत में आने के लिए आमंत्रित और प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है । भावी खरीददारों, वैयक्तिक और देश की एजेंसियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले दोनों को भारत में वार्षिक रूप से आयोजित होने वाले फिल्मोत्सव और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान फिल्म बाजार में भाग लेने के लिए भी आमंत्रित किया जाता है । इसके अलावा, सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न देशों में भारतीय फिल्मों के समारोह का भी आयोजन किया जाता है ।

(ख) विदेशों में भारतीय फिल्मों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम की वीडियो अन्तरण यूनिट में अंग्रेजी उप-शीर्षक वाली भारतीय फिल्मों को वीडियो कैसेटों पर अन्तरित करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध की गई है जिससे विदेशों के भावी खरीददारों के अवलोकन हेतु भारतीय फिल्मों के बड़ी संख्या में कैसेट आसानी से ले जा सकते हैं ।

(ग) जी, हां । इस गिरावट का मुख्य कारण भारतीय फिल्मों के वीडियो कैसेटों का विदेशों में कानूनी रूप से और चोरी छिपे उपलब्ध होना है ।

(घ) शीघ्र ही एक बैठक बुलाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें, अन्यों के साथ-साथ, भारतीय फिल्मों

का निर्यात बढ़ाने के तौर तरीके सुझाने के लिए अन्य सरकारी विभागों, गैर-सरकारी निर्माताओं और फिल्म निर्यातकों को आमंत्रित किया जाएगा।

Companies Producing LPG Cylinders

3796. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies which are presently manufacturing LPG cylinders and supplying to Government;

(b) the number of cylinders manufactured by each company during the last three years (Year-wise and company-wise);

(c) whether Government are encouraging them to boost the production of LPG cylinders; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) A list of companies supplying LPG cylinders to oill industry is give in Statement-I

(b) The list showing the number of cylinders supplied by the manufaeturers during the last three years, is given in the Statement-II,

(c) and (d) Adequate capacity of manufacture of cylinders has been registered in the country. To increase production oil industry is maximising their orders no all cylinder manufacturer. In addition steps have been taken to ensure adequate availability of steel.

Statement-I

Name of the LPC Cylinder Manufacturers as 31.12.1983

(a) Established

1. Kosan Metal products Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur
2. Indian gas Cylinders, Faridabad
3. Gannon Pressure Vessels Ltd., Bombay
4. Hyderabad Allwyn Ltd. Hyperabad
5. Larsvin Engineer (P) Ltd. Haydrabad
6. Universal Cylinders Ltd., Alwar
7. Hindustan General Industries Nangloi
8. Standard Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon

(b) Semi Established

1. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd, Naini
2. Faridabad Metal Udyog Faridabad
3. Shri Balaji Cylinders (P) Ltd., Madras
4. Larsvin Appliances (P) Ltd., Secunderabad
5. Veray Containers Ltd., Hyderabad
6. Jay Cylinders (P) Ltd., Hyderabad
7. Nagpur Fabriforge Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
8. Hindustan Cylinders, Bangalore
9. Prashanth Cylinders, Bangalore
10. MIDCO Containers Ltd., Ahmedabad
11. Balaji Pressure Vessels (P) Ltd., Secunderabad
12. Intel Appliances, Nasik.
13. Assoiated Chemical, Madras

(c) New Manufacturers

1. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., Mathura
2. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd., Calcutta
3. Industral Oxygen Co. Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
4. Badopalia Industries Ltd., Shahibabad

5. Pankaj Gas Cylinders Ltd., Ghaziabad
6. J.R. Fabricators, Halal, Gujarat
7. Mullur Cylinders Pvt. Litd., Belgaum
8. Mullar Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Halol
9. Gurera Gas Cylinders Pvt., Faridabad
10. Bilva Pressure Vessels, Hyderabad
11. Sahuwala Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., Visakapatnam
12. Raj Cylinders & Containers Pvt. Ltd., Mathura
13. U.P. Cylinders & Containers Pvt. Ltd., Agra
14. Prestige Fabricators Pvt. Ltd., Indore
15. Expo Gas Containers Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
16. BTP Structureals (India) Pvt. Ltd., Belgaum
17. Punjab Gas Cylinders Ltd., Ludhiana
18. Malav Metals (P) Ltd., Indore
19. Sri Shakti Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
20. Rajasthan Cylinders & Containers Ltd., Jaipur
21. Mauria Udyog Ltd., New Delhi
22. Kanyaka Parameshwari Engg. P. Ltd., Hyderabad
23. Souther Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
24. Dusma Engineering, Secundrabad
25. Sahu Cylinders & Udyog P. Ltd. Gummidipoondi, Madras
26. Veejay Metal Products Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad

Statement-II

Production of LPG Cylinders in Nos. Company-Wise

1981

Sl. Nos.	Name of Company	Production in Nos.
1	2	3
1.	M/s Kosan Metal Products, Mahul, Bombay	2'35,155
2.	M/s Kosan Metal Products, Kamleshwar Nagpur	
3.	M/s Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd., Bombay	2.86,922
4.	M/s Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works, Hyderabad	3,20,417
5.	M/s Indian Gas Cylinders, Faridabad.	2,74,453
6.	M/s Hindustan General Industries, Delhi	10,000
7.	M/s Universal Cylinders Alwar	75.249
8.	M/s Standard Cylinders, Gurgaon	27,402
9.	M/s Apeejay Structurals Ltd., Burdwan	NIL
10.	M/s Midco Containers Ltd., Ahmedabad	NIL
	Total	12,29,598

1	2	3
	1982	
1.	M/s Kosan Metal Products, Mahul, Bombay	2,98,682
2.	,, ,, Kamleshwar Nagpur	
3.	M/s Gannon Dunkerly & Co. Ltd., Bombay	1,84,307
4.	M/s Hyderabad Allyn Metal Works, Hyderabad	3,62,483
5.	M/s Indian Gas Cylinders, Faridabad	3,43,940
6.	Hindustan General Industries, Delhi	12,000
7.	M/s Universal Cylinders, Alwar	84,781
8.	M/s Standard Cylinders Ltd., Gurgaon	12,359
9.	M/s Apeejay Structurals Ltd., Burdwan	NIL
10.	M/s Midco Containers Ltd., Ahmedabad	48,105
11.	M/s Jay Cylinders, Sikandrabad	4,242
12.	M/s Bharat Pump & Compressors Ltd., Naini	7,700
	Total	13,58,599
	1983	
1.	M/s Kosan Metal Products, Mahul, Bombay	2,78,043
2.	M/s ,, ,, ,, Kamleshwar	
3.	M/s Gannon Dunkerlay & Co., Bombay	3,58,506
4.	M/s Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works, Hyderabad	3,72,102
5.	M/s Indian Gas Cylinders, Faridabad	3,42,080
6.	M/s Hindustan General Industries, Delhi	—
7.	M/s Universal Cylinders, Alwar	1,15,638
8.	M/s Standard Cylinders, Gurgaon	—
9.	M/s Apeejay Structurals Ltd, Burdwan	—
10.	M/s Midco Containers, Ltd., Ahmedabad	70,000 (estimated)
11.	M/s Bharat Pumps & Compressros Ltd., Naini	24,100
12.	M/s Jay Cylindeers, Sikandrabad	38,049 (estimated)
13.	M/s Larswin Engineers, Hyderabad	1,23,870 (estimated)
14.	M/s Industrial Oxygen Co. Ltd., Mandi, Gobindgarh (Pb)	19,624
15.	M/s Hindustan Wire, Faridabad	1,15,081
	Total	18,56,093

Crude Oil (Refineries)

3797. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of crude oil refineries functioning at present and their refining capacities; and

(b) the quantity of crude oil refined and by-products produced by each of them during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Procurement of Stationery by General Manager, Telecommunications, New Delhi

3798. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of source of procurement of stationery/forms by General Manager, Telecommunications, New Delhi and its subordinate offices giving the details of amount spent during the last three years, with yearwise break-up in this respect;

(b) how much amount was spent during this period for procurement of forms through local print (i) when paper was supplied to the printer and (ii) when paper was not supplied to the printer; and

(c) whether there is any proposal with the Telecommunication wing of Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi to have its own stock depot or Regional stock depots for the supply ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The sources of procurement and details of expenditure incurred during the last three years, are given below :

1. STATIONERY ITEMS	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(i) Regional Stationery Depot, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.	73,000-00	1,49,000-00	1,60,000-00
(ii) Government Stationery 3-Church Lane, Calcutta.	94,000-00	1,16,000-00	86,000-00
(iii) Local Purchase of items which are not available from the sources at Sl. No. 1 & 2.	1,28,000-00	80,000-00	86,000-00
2. PAPER			
(i) Received from different Mills on D.G.S. & D Rate Contract.	13,85,000-00	4,98,000-00	NIL
(ii) Local Purchase.	8,87,000-00	NIL	5,95,000-00

(b) The amount spent during the last three years on local printing of forms is furnished as under :

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(i) When paper was supplied.	54,000-00	82,000,00	68,000-00
(ii) When paper was not supplied.	1,470-00	1,500-00	2,000-00

(c) A proposal for the take-over of these functions in Telecom. Circles by the Telecommunication Stores Organisation is under consideration in the P & T Directorate.

Maharashtra Petro-Chemical Corporation

3699. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Petro-Chemical Corporation was formed in April 1981 for use of the gas released from Bombay High—ten million cubic meters a day—for fuel or fertilisers;

(b) whether gas-based petro-chemical complex will be built before 1994 when the gas will dry up;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether all the gas is now flared off daily incurring loss in crores of rupees; and

(e) the value of gas flared off daily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Maharashtra Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., which is a State Government undertaking, was established in April, 1981.

(b) and (c) There is a proposal to set up a gas-based petrochemicals complex in Maharashtra. There is no indication that natural gas will be exhausted by 1994.

(d) No Sir; all the gas is not flared.

(e) The notional value of flared gas, based on average sale price during 1982-83 is Rs. 20.66 lakhs per day, excluding sales tax, royalty and transportation charges.

महाराष्ट्र में एल० पी० जी० गैस कनेक्शन

3800. **श्री छांगुर राम** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में उन शहरों के क्या नाम हैं जहां पर इस समय खाना पकाने की गैस उपलब्ध है तथा उनकी जनसंख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) महाराष्ट्र के उन शहरों तथा कस्बों के क्या नाम हैं जहां पर अगले पांच वर्षों के दौरान खाना पकाने की गैस को उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र में खाना पकाने की गैस की अभी भी कमी है तथा इसे उपभोक्ताओं को तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जाता है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है ।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र में स्थानों के नाम जिन्हें 1982-84 तक की एल० पी० जी० विपणन योजना में एल० पी० जी० सुविधायें देने के लिए शामिल किया गया है वे —अकोट, अम्बजोगई, बदनेश, बल्दाना, दपोली, इस्लामपुर, कल्वा, कर्नाजा, कुदल, लोनी, मलकापुर, पार्ली पलगांव, सवंतवाड़ी, तलोजा, उदगीर उमरैड और वाशिम हैं। 1984-84 और इसके आगे के लिए एल० पी० जी० विपणन योजना उद्योग द्वारा अभी तैयार नहीं की गई है।

(ग) एल० पी० जी० की मांग, सप्लाई से अधिक होने को ध्यान में रखते हुए, किसी भी समय छोटी सी बाधा से भी देश में विभिन्न बाजारों पर जिसमें महाराष्ट्र शामिल है, असर पड़ सकता है। तथापि, एल० पी० जी० रिफिलों की सप्लाई, कई बाजारों में आई० आर० समस्या को वितरकों को उपकरणों आदि की कमी के कारण आई है जैसे विभिन्न कारणों के कारण अस्थायी रूप से कमी के अलावा, अधिकांशतः अब सामान्य हो गई है।

विवरण

स्थान जहां एल० पी० जी० की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं

क्र० सं०	शहर	1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनसंख्या (लगभग)
1	2	3
	महाराष्ट्र	
1.	अचलपुर	81,200
2.	अहमदनगर (डी० एच० क्यू०)	1,81,200
3.	अकोला (डी० एच० क्यू०)	2,25,400
4.	अकलुज	लागू नहीं
5.	अलीबाग (डी० एच० क्यू०)	21,300
6.	अमलनेर	67,500
7.	अम्बरनाथ	96,400
8.	अम्बाझारी	31,100
9.	अमरावती (डी० एच० क्यू०)	2,03,800
10.	आर्वी	31,100
11.	औरंगाबाद (डी० एच० क्यू०)	3,16,400
12.	बदलापुर	22,000
13.	बल्लारशाह	61,400
14.	बारामती	37,100
15.	बरशी	72,800
16.	बसीन	34,900
17.	भंडारा (डी० एच० क्यू०)	56,000
18.	भयंदर	25,600
19.	भिवंडी	1,15,300

1	2	3
20.	अोर	12,834
21.	मुसावल	1,21,100
22.	बीड (बीर) (डी० एच० क्यू०)	80,300
23.	बोयसर	लागू नहीं
24.	बम्बई (डी० एच० क्यू०)	82,43,400
25.	चालीसगांव	59,300
26.	चन्द्रपुर (डी० एच० क्यू०)	1,15,400
27.	चिनचानी	लागू नहीं
28.	चिपलुन	27,200
29.	चोपडा	40,900
30.	दहानू	15,700
31.	डाउन्ड	44,900
32.	देहू/देहू रोड	40,600
33.	देवलाली	57,900
34.	धूले (डी० एच० क्यू०)	2,10,900
35.	दिग्रे अगार बोरली	14,000
36.	डोमबीवाली	1,03,200
37.	घोड नाडी	15,000
38.	घोटी	20,500
39.	गोंडिया	1,00,300
40.	गोरेगांव	5,800
41.	हिंगनघाट	59,100
42.	हिंगोली	41,500
43.	इचलकरंजी	1,33,700
44.	इगतपुरी	20,500
45.	जलगांव (डी० एच० क्यू०)	1,45,300
46.	जलना	1,22.200
47.	जून्नार	18,300
48.	कल्याण	1,36,000
49.	काम्पटी	82,500

1	2	3
50.	करड	54,400
51.	करजात	8,000
52.	किड़की	80,800
53.	कोटल	24,000
54.	खाडकवीसला	16,654
55.	खामगांव	62,000
56.	खेड (रतनागीरि)	10,200
57.	खोपोली	32,100
58.	खेड (पुने)	12,000
59.	क्लोंसकरवडी	20,512
60.	कोल्हापुर (डी० एच० क्यू०)	3,40,600
61.	कोपरगांव	37,500
62.	कोरडी	लागू नहीं
63.	लासलगांव	8,600
64.	लातूर	1,12,000
65.	लोनाव्ह	1,000
66.	लोनावाला	36,200
67.	महाबलेश्वर	9,100
68.	महाड	15,200
69.	मालेगांव	2,45,800
70.	मनिकपुर	9,500
71.	मचमाड	51,400
72.	महसाला	लागू नहीं
73.	मिराज	1,05,400
74.	मोहोने	19,400
75.	नागपुर (डी० एच० क्यू०)	12,19,500
76.	नाला सोपाड़ा	लागू नहीं
77.	नान्देड	1,01,100
78.	नन्दूरबार	65,400
79.	नसिक (डी० एच० क्यू०)	2,62,400

1	2	3
80.	नसिक रोड	77,700
81.	नेराल	9,500
82.	ओसमानाबाद (डी० एच० क्यू०)	39,000
83.	ओजार	39,900
84.	पकोड़ा	31,600
85.	पालघर	12,500
86.	पंढारपुर	64,300
87.	पंचगनी	8,600
88.	पानवेल	40,700
89.	परभानी (डी० एच० क्यू०)	1,09,300
90.	परोला	24,300
91.	पेन	14,772
92.	फाल्टन	33,900
93.	पेम्पलगांव	लागू नहीं
94.	पिम्परी-चिंचवाड	2,21,000
95.	पुणे (डी० एच० क्यू०)	13,70,000
96.	पुसाड	41,500
97.	राहूड़ी	23,700
98.	रसायनी	3,700
99.	रतनागीरि (डी० एच० क्यू०)	47,000
100.	रेवडान्डा	7,246
101.	रोहा	10,800
102.	संगमनेर	40,100
103.	सांगली (डी० एच० क्यू०)	1,52,400
104.	सरवतनगर	लागू नहीं
105.	ससवाड	12,500
106.	सतना	20,900
107.	सतारा (डी० एच० क्यू०)	83,600
108.	शाहपुर	8,800
109.	श्री रामपुर	55,500

1	2	3
110.	श्री वर्धान	13,700
111.	सिन्नार	21,900
112.	सोलापुर (डी० एच० क्यू०)	5,14,500
113.	तालेगांव	22,500
114.	तारापुर	लागू नहीं
115.	थाने (डी० एच० क्यू०)	3,09,900
116.	तिलक नगर	लागू नहीं
117.	तुमसर	34,800
118.	उल्लासनगर	2,73,700
119.	उरान	21,800
120.	विजापुर	20,700
121.	वारनगांव	26,500
122.	वसई	34,900
123.	वाशी	26,000
124.	वेंगुरला	12,400
125.	विराड़	23,200
126.	वाड़ा	9,400
127.	वाई	24,700
128.	बालचन्द्रनगर	18,000
129.	वानी	31,800
130.	वर्धा (डी० एच० क्यू०)	88,530
131.	बड़ौदा	34,200
132.	यवतमाल (डी० एच० क्यू०)	89,100
133.	येओला	28,300

Strength of Central Government Employees

3801. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of the Central Government employees upto date;

(b) the total strength of the Public Undertakings employees up-to-date; and

(c) the number of employees recruited during the last three years in the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABLITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) According to the lastest estimates available under the Employment Market Information

(EMI) Programme of the Directorate General of Employment & Training, the total strength of the Central Government employees as on 31st March, 1983 was 32.6 lakhs.

(b) According to the same source, the total estimated strength of Central quasi-Government employees was 30.4 lakhs as on 31st March, 1983.

(c) According to information available under the E.M.I. Programme, the number of employees in the Central Government increased by 82.4 thousands during 1.4.81 to 31.3.83.

Coal Deposits discovered in Birbhum in West Bengal

3802. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the findings, in respect of coal, of the 1983-84 filed season programme of the Geological Survey of India;

(b) whether coal deposits of considerable quantity has been discovered in Birbhum, West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Geological Survey of India is carrying out regional exploration for coal by mapping and drilling in 22 Coal/Lignite Fields in different parts of the country. As a result, substantial coal reserves have been estimated by GSI in Dewanganj-Harinsingha Sector Trans-Ajoy Coalfield, Birbhum District, West Bengal.

(c) GSI has recorded nine seams in the area which are estimated to have a reserve of 390 million tonnes of coal from this Sector. Further work is in progress.

सूरत टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा-सूची

3803. **श्री छीतूभाई गामित** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में सूरत लीफोन डिविजन के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में वर्ष 1983 के अन्त तक प्रतिदिन सूची में कितने व्यक्ति थे तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इन सूचियों में से अब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन आवंटित किए जा चुके हैं तथा शेष कनेक्शन कब तक आवंटित कर दिए जायेंगे और शेष कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे ठोस उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एम० पाटिल) : (क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 को सूरत टेलीफोन जिले के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में प्रत्येक श्रेणी में लम्बित आवेदनों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रम संख्या	एक्सचेंज का नाम	ओ० वाई० टी०	गैर-ओ० वाई०टी० विशेष	गैर ओ० वाई०टी० सामान्य	कुल
1.	सूरत एम० ए० एक्स-I	747	506	7524	8777
2.	एथवा एम० ए० एक्स-II	105	38	908	1051
3.	उद्यना एम० ए० एक्स-II	54	16	625	695
4.	रांडेर एम० ए० एक्स-II	13	17	433	464
		920	577	9:00	10989

(ब) एक्सचेंजों में क्षमता कम होने के कारण दिसम्बर, 1983 से लगभग 60 कनेक्शन ही दिए गए हैं। 1985-86 में टेक्सटाइल मार्किट में 10,000 लाइनों वाला नया एक्सचेंज चालू होने के बाद अथवा सूरत (मेन) एक्सचेंज क्षेत्रों में ओ. बार्इ. टी. तथा विशेष श्रेणियों में दर्ज मौजूदा प्रतीक्षा सूची के सभी आवेदकों को कनेक्शन दिए जाने की सम्भावना है जबकि सामान्य श्रेणी में जून, 1982 तक दर्ज आवेदकों को ही कनेक्शन दिए जायेंगे। उधना तथा रांडेर में नए बड़े एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है।

Slow Rehabilitation of Identified Bonded Labour

3804. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that the rehabilitation of identified bonded labour is being implemented in a tardy manner;

(b) if so, the progress so far made since its inception in 1976; and

(c) the steps being taken to speed up the implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments concerned. The incidence of bonded labour system has been reported only from 11 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. As per the reports received from the State Governments, a total number of 1,61,075 bonded labourers have been identified and freed since the inception of the programme till 31.12.1983, out of which 1,19,219 have been rehabilitated.

With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in rehabilitation of bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched by the Government of India in 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided Central financial assistance on matching grant (50 : 50) basis for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant upto a ceiling limit of Rs. 4000/- per bonded labourer, half of which is given as Central share. In order to ensure that the bonded labourers are rehabilitated on a permanent basis, the State Governments have been advised to suitably integrate/dovetail the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with similar other Schemes viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan and other on-going schemes of the State Governments so as to pool and integrate the resources available under different schemes. A blue print containing detailed guidelines for bringing about such an integration has also been sent to the State Governments for their guidance.

With a view to accelerating the pace of rehabilitation of bonded labourers, the procedure for release of funds has been simplified with effect from 5.7.1983. Under the revised procedure, all rehabilitation Schemes which are formulated at the district level would be considered by the Screening Committee at the State level instead of at the Central level. After sanction of the scheme by the Screening Committee, the State Government will release their full share of assistance to the District Magistrate concerned in one single instalment, and on receipt of intimation to this effect, the central share of assistance will be released immediately in one instalment.

In order to complete the process of rehabilitation of bonded labourers as a time-bound programme, State-wise targets for rehabilitation of bonded labourers are being fixed annually and the State Governments are required to achieve the targets within the stipulated period.

Implementation of rehabilitation schemes is being continuously monitored

and reviewed by the Department of Labour, Government of India. Senior Officers from the Department are visiting different states from time to time for an on the spot study of the programme and detailed instructions and guidelines are issued to the concerned State Governments on the basis of these study reports.

बम्बई शहर में एजेन्सियों को मिट्टी के तेल का आबंटन

3805. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई में अन्य एजेंसियों को आबंटित किए गए मिट्टी के तेल की तुलना में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित एजेंसी धारियों को कम मात्रा में मिट्टी का तेल आबंटित किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो गत वर्ष के दौरान प्रति मास उन एजेंसियों में से प्रत्येक को कितने लिटर मिट्टी का तेल दिया गया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार सभी एजेंसियों को एक समान मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करेंगी; और यदि हां तो यह कब तक सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) जी, नहीं। तथापि विगत में कुछ कारणों से कुछ पुराने स्थापित डीलर नए नियुक्त किए गए डीलरों (एस० सी०/एस० टी० तथा गैर-एस० सी०/गैर एस० टी० वर्गों दोनों से सम्बद्ध) की तुलना में मिट्टी के तेल का अधिक आबंटन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने प्रतिमाह प्रति डीलर के लिए 250 किलो लिटर मिट्टी के तेल की उच्चतम सीमा निर्धारित की है तथा बम्बई में सभी डीलर इस सीमा तक पहुंच गए हैं। कुछ पुराने तथा स्थापित डीलरों के मामले में 250 किलो लिटर की सीमा से अधिक आबंटन को, नए डीलर नियुक्त करके तथा अन्य विद्यमान डीलरों के बीच व्यापार का पुनः वितरण करके चरणबद्ध तरीके से कम किया जा रहा है। तथापि, चूंकि यह पुनर्गठन विभिन्न बातों पर निर्धारित करता है, इस समय कोई समयावधि नहीं बताई जा सकती है, तथापि, तेल उद्योग को इस कार्य को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए कहा गया है।

Requirement and Production of LPG Cylinders

3806. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the anticipated requirement and availability of indigenous LPG cylinders in the country;

(b) the estimated number of LPG cylinders needed for repiacements and building inventories;

(c) the capacity of manufacturing LPG cylinders in private and public sector; and

(d) the steps proposed to increase the output of cylinders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The anticipated requirement of LPG cylinders from 1984-85 onwards is around 50 lakhs per year and the entire quantity is expected to be met from indigenous sources.

(b) Replacement — 11 lakhs per year
Inventory — 5 lakhs per year

(c) The installed capacity for manufacturing of cylinder in both public and private sector is about 56.35 lakhs per annum as on 31.12.83.

(d) To increase production of cylinders in a sustained manner, oil industry has maximised their orders on all approve cylinder manufacturers. In addition steps

have been taken to ensure adequate availability of steel.

Setting up of Storage Depot for Storing M.S.D. and L.D.O. in Jalore District of Rajasthan

3807. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether consumption of high speed diesel and light diesel oil is more in Jalore District of Rajasthan in proportion to its population;

(b) whether it is a fact that both types of oil have to be brought by trucks to Jalore from Jodhpur and the incidence of transportation charges from Kandla to Jodhpur and Jodhpur to Jalore, Bhinmal, Sanchor has been shifted to cultivators who purchase the said oil;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a storge depot in Jalore District with a view to save lakhs of rupees on account of transportation charges; and

(d) if so, by what time, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) It is correct that average consumption of light diesel oil (LDO) per district in Rajasthan is highest in Jalore District. However, consumption of high speed diesel (HSD) oil in this District is less than the average consumption per district in the State.

(b) As per normal pricing arrangement followed for upcountry locations, the prices of HSD and LDO for Jalore, Bhinmal and Sanchor are determined from the nearest depot which is Jodhpur in this case. The Jodhpur depot rate is built up on Sabarmati depot rate plus railway freight.

In the case of HSD, supplies are on delivered basis, arrived at by adding to the Jodhpur rate, road transportation charges from Jodhpur to destinations.

LDO supplies are on ex-installation/ depot basis. Customers draw supplies either from Kandla installation or from Jodhpur depot by incurring necessary transportation charges.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present to put up a depot in Jalore District, as the existing potential of this District does not justify setting up a depot at Jalore.

Setting up of High Power T.V. Relay Centre at Bhopal and Indore

3808. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have taken some effective steps to instal the high power T.V. Relay Centre at Bhopal and Indore in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) If so, the progracss made in this direction; and

(c) How much time it will take to complete this work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sites for transmitters at Bhopal and Indore have been selected. Construction of building and transmitter tower has been started at Bhopal. Orders for equipment have been placed for both the Centres.

(c) These Centres are expected to be commissioned during 1984-85.

Deletion of Wage Limit Clause from Workers Compensation Act

3809. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to

delete Wage Limit clause from the Workers Compensation Act so as to cover all categories of Industrial Employees under this Act;

(b) If so, the details of the proposal;

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be finalised; and

(d) how far it will by beneficial to the labourers of all sectors in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Bill providing inter-alia, for doing away with the wage limit for coverage under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd March, 1984;

(d) The proposal will benefit a large number of workers who are at present drawing wages exceeding Rs. 1000/- per month.

Setting up of Trusts by Companies Directors from Companies Funds

3810. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of private limited Companies have contributed large amounts of their funds to the trusts created by the directors and their family members;

(b) if so, the amount allowed to be contributed to such trusts by the Directors as per rules of the Income-Tax; and

(c) the names of the trusts where one single director or his family members are trustees of more than one trust and belong to the same group of Companies.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Under the existing provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, a company is not required to disclose contributions if any made to trusts, in its published accounts. It is, therefore, not possible to supply the information.

(b) As per information given by the Ministry of Finane, under section 80-G of the Income Tax Act, 1961 contributions made to, inter-alia, any institution wholly for charitable or religious purposes in India and which is eligible for exemption from tax on its own income are entitled to deductions at the prescribed rates in computation of total income of the donor. The deduction is subject to the statutory limits laid down in section 80-G itself of the said Act.

(c) Trusts are not regulated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and therefore it is not possible to supply the information.

Supply of Raw Material by I.O.C to I.C.L., Assam

3811. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation Board held its meetings in first week of January to discuss about giving raw material to the Indian Carbon Ltd., Assam;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation before giving the raw material to the company, made certain suggestions to the Ministry for their consideration; and

(c) if so, the action his Ministry has taken on the suggestions given by the Indian Oil Corporation Board, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETRLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have approved the suggestions given by the Indian Oil Corporation Board. The matter is presently under negotiation between Indian Oil Corporation and India Carbon Ltd., Assam, and a final decision has yet to be taken regarding resumption of supply.

कोल इण्डिया लि० द्वारा कोयले का निर्यात

3812. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :**

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोल इण्डिया लि० किन-किन देशों को कोयले का निर्यात करता है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान (1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84) विदेशों को किए कोयले में निर्यात से हुई आमदनी का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) कोल इंडिया लि० ने देश में कोयले की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों को कोयले के निर्यात से देशी उद्योगों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Division of Delhi into Judicial Districts

3813. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to divide the Union Territory of Delhi into five Judicial Districts in 1982 at par with Police Revenue Districts;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Bill to this effect was passed by Delhi Metropolitan Council and sent to Government for adoption by Parliament some months back;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce the required amendment bill in the current Session; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Government of India in March, 1982, accepted in principle the proposal of the Delhi High Court seeking the division of Delhi into five judicial districts.

(b) Recommendations for undertaking suitable Legislation for amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, and the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 were made by the Metropolitan Council of Delhi in July, 1983 and sent to the Central Government in August, 1983.

(c) and (d) The Bills as recommended by the Metropolitan Council of Delhi require detailed examination. The Matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Closing down the Overseas Communication Centre at Daund in Pune District of Maharashtra

3814. SHRI S.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to close down the Overseas Communication Centre at Daund in District of Pune, Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a large number of administrative buildings are residential quarters in good condition sufficient to accommodate about 200 employees;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government are considering to utilise this campus for opening a Training Centre for Overseas Communication Workers or P & T workers;

(d) if so, when the proposed training centre is likely to opened;

(e) whether Government have received any representation from Class III and IV employees requesting to absorb them in the proposed Training Centre; and

(f) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DPPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The feasibility of utilising the campus at Daund for setting up a Training Centre for P & T employees is being examined.

(e) and (f) Some representations from Groups 'C' and 'D' employees of Overseas Communications Service for local absorption have been received which are under consideration.

Insat-I and Mass Communication

3815. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian National Satellite System (INSAT-I) has opened up new vistas in mass communications; and

(b) if so, the details of the international and the national communication facilities made available on the functioning of the above INSAT-I ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) INSAT is multi-purpose National Satellite system.

The first generation INSAT System (INSAT-I) which has been operational since 15th October, 1983, has made the following facilities available for national use :

(i) long distance domestic telecommunications;

(ii) round the clock meteorological earth observation and data relay;

(iii) direct Satellite TV broadcasting to augment community TV sets in rural areas and networking of terrestrial TV transmitters; and

(iv) regional and national networking of radio transmitters.

Recommendations Made by Scientific Advisory Committee, the Advisory Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination and Scientific AdvisoryCommitee for Geo-Sciences

3816. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations on R & D programmes, location of domestic plants, etc. that have been made by the Scientific Advisory Committee, the Advisory Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination and the Scientific Advisory Committee for Geo-Sciences since their constitution in 1981 and the membership of these committees; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The membership of the Scientific Advisory Committee, the Advisory Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination and the Scientific Advisory Committee for Geo-Sciences are given in the statement enclosed. The major recommendations of these Committees are as under :—

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(i) Setting up/expansion of R & D facilities in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Engineers India Limited and Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

(ii) Utilisation of off gas from Fluidised Catalytic Cracker (FCC) of

the various refineries for the manufacture of useful products.

(iii) Production of Alphaolefins for the manufacture of toilet soaps and detergents, etc.

(iv) Promotion of engineering plastics in the country.

(v) Utilising the technology package of EIL/IIP for benzene and toluene recovery from reformers at BPCL, Bombay and CRL, Cochin.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND COORDINATION.

(i) Location of Petrochemical complex at Nagothana, Maharashtra.

(ii) Approved the expansion of the existing facilities of ONGC at Uran and suggested certain mitigation measures to improve the environment Uran.

(iii) Cleared the location of petrochemical aromatics complex at Saleempulr U.P. from the environmental angle.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR GEO-SCIENCES.

(i) Detailed Palynalogical Studies of Tipam-Surma Units, Girujan Clay and Namsang Sandstone/Clay;

(ii) Palynological studies of the Barail Sequence in the Type Area with Special Reference to Kopili-Barail and Surma-Barail transition;

(iii) Writing a book on Petroleum Geology of India;

(iv) Organising a Seminar on Oil Industry and Universities/Research Institutions Interaction.

(b) Necessary action on the recommendations of the Committee is taken by the sposoring authorities in consultation with the concerned organisations.

Statement

The present composition of the three Committees referred to above are as under :

I. SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1.	Prof. M.M. Sharma, Professor of Chemicals Engineering University Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay.	Chairman
2.	Dr. P.K. Goel, Head, R & D Centre, Indian Oil Corporation, Faridabad.	Member
3.	Dr. J.N. Baruah, Acting Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat.	,,
4.	Dr. L.K. Doraiswamy, Director, National Chemical Laboratory, Pune.	,,
5.	Dr. V.R. Gowarikar, Director, Space Research Centre, Thumba, Trivandrum.	,,
6.	Shri V.B. Gupta, Professor of Textile Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.	,,
7.	Dr. I.B. Gulati, Director, Indian Instititute of Petroleum, Dehradun.	,,
8.	Dr. Nityanand, Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.	,,

9.	Dr. P.K. Mukhopadhyaya, Manager, R & D Engineers India Limited, New Delhi.	Member
10.	Prof. Sukhdev, Director, Malti Chem. Laboratory, Baroda.	,,
11.	Dr. Thyagarajan, Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.	,,
12.	Dr. B.D. Tilak, Ex-Director, National Chemical Laboratory, Pune.	,,
13.	Dr. S. Varadarajan, Secretary, Department of Science & Technology, Mehrauli Road, New Delhi.	,,

II. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION

1.	Dr. Nilay Chaudhuri, Chairman, Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi.	Convenor
2.	Director, Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow.	Member
3.	Dr. C.K. Varshney, Associate Professor, School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	,,
4.	Dr. A.K. Ganguly, Visiting Professor, Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.	,,
5.	Shri Shyam Chainani, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Environment Action Group, Bombay.	,,
6.	Shri T.R. Saranathan, C/o Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.	,
7.	Dr. B.B. Sundaresan, Director, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.	,,
8.	Director, Department of Environment, New Delhi.	,,
9.	Shri S.K. Das, Director-General of Meteorology, New Delhi.	,,
10.	Professor A.R. Zafar, Professor of Botony, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007.	,,

III. SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GEO-SCIENCES

1.	SHRI L.L. Bhandari, Director, KDMIPE, ONGC, Dehradun.	Convenor
2.	Shri S.N. Talukdar, Member (Exploration), ONGC, Dehradun.	Member
3.	SHRI C.R. Jagannathan, Managing Director, Oil India Limited, New Delhi.	,,

4.	Shri A.B. Dasgupta, Chairman, Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta.	Member
5.	Prof. D.K. Chandra, Department of Geology, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	,,
6.	Dr. B.L.K. Somayajulu, Physical Research Laboratory, Nawrangpura, Ahmedabad.	,,
7.	Dr. Hari Narain, Director, National Geological Research, Institute, Hyderabad.	,,
8.	Shri S.N. Mukharji Director, General, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.	,,
9.	Dr. M.N. Qureshi, Director (E) Department of Sciences, & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi.	,,
10.	Prof. V.K. Gaur, Department of Earth Sciences, Roorke University, Roorke.	,,
11.	Prof. B.K. Sahu, Professor of Geology, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT, Powai, Bombay.	,,
12.	Dr. B.P. Radhakrishna, Geological Society of India, Cottonpet, Bangalore.	,,

Vacancies in ITS Group 'A' Filled by the Promotees from Group 'B'

3817. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of regular/clear vacancies in Indian Telecommunication Service Group 'A' caused due to death, retirement, resignation, promotion to higher grade/cadre, upgradation, additional creation, deputation for period exceeding one year, etc., during the years 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 separately for each years; and

(b) the year-wise number of vacancies in ITS Group 'A' filled/to be filled (unfilled due to pendency of Departmental Promotion Committee for the years 1982 and 1983) on regular basis separately by the promotees from Telecom. Engineering Services Group 'B' and directly recruited incumbents during the years 1979 to 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

राजस्थान में पलाना में लिग्नाइट ताप विद्युत परियोजना के लिए स्वीकृति

3818. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में पलाना में एक लिग्नाइट ताप विद्युत परियोजना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या योजना आयोग ने इसे स्वीकृति दे दी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना का कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा; और

(घ) क्या इसके छठी योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष में लिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

तट दूर प्रौद्योगिकी में अग्रसर देश

3819. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तट-दूर औद्योगिकी में अग्रसर देशों के क्या नाम हैं;

(ख) इनमें उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे भारत ने इस सम्बन्ध में सहयोग प्राप्त किया है; और

(ग) भारत द्वारा अब तक तट-दूर तेल निक्षेपों का कितने प्रतिशत उपयोग किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र): (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार हाइड्रोकार्बन की खोज के लिए तट-दूर प्रौद्योगिकी में यू० एस० ए०, यू० के०, नार्वे, जापान फ्रांस, कोरिया कुछ अग्रसर देश हैं।

(ख) बम्बई हाई क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सी० एफ० पी० फ्रांस के साथ किए करार के अलावा, तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने यू० एस० ए०, यू० के० आदि की कम्पनियों से विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए परामर्शदात्री सेवाएं प्राप्त की हैं।

(ग) लगभग चौदह प्रतिशत।

Use of Private Electric PABX Board by the Subscribers

3820. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed privately purchased Electric PABX Board to be used by the subscribers on the P & T Junction lines;

(b) if so, whether Government charge any reht from the subscriber; and

(c) if so, how much ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The use of subscriber-owned PABX's on the P & T network has been permitted subject to compliance with certain commercial and technical conditions.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An annual licence fee as given below is charged for the use of subscriber owned PABX's :

(i) Strowger type—Rs. 100/- per extension of the equipped capacity.

(ii) Electronic type—Rs. 200/- per extension of the equipped capacity.

Recognition of Associations for Membership of NDPDC

3821. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the associations and representative bodies that are recognised by Government for Drug Industry and have been incorporated as members of the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council; and

(b) the criteria in detail adopted by Government while according recognition and selection of authentic drug associations for representation on various Government bodies from time to time ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Circulars concerning matters linked with Drug Industry are sent to manufacturres' Associations which are nine in number. The names and addresses of these associations are given in the attached

Statement. The representatives of the following Associations have been included in the list of Members of National Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Development Council :

1. Chairman, Indian Council of Medical Research.
2. President, Indian Medical Association.
3. President, Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India.
4. President, Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association.
5. Representative of All India Small Scale Drug Manufacturers' Association.
6. President, All India Organisation of Chemists & Druggists.

(b) It is open for any Association dealing with the Drug Industry to approach the Government with the details of its Members for sending communications concerning Drug Industry for use of Members of Association. No recognition as such is accorded to any Association.

Statement

List of Manufacturing Associations :

1. The President, Organisation of pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI), Cook's Bldg., Dr. Dadabhay N. Road, Bombay-400001.
2. The President, Indian Drugs Manufacturers Association (IDMA), 102-B, Poonam Chambers, Dr. A.B. Road, Worli, Bombay-400018.
3. The President, Pharmaceuticals & Allied Manufacturers & Distributors Association Ltd. (PAMDAL), C/o. Bombay Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Bombay-400001.
4. The President, Indian Pharmaceuticals Manufacturers Association (IPMA), 15-A, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-110001.
5. The Chairman, All India Manufacturers Organisation (AIMO), Jeevan Sahakar, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay-400001.
6. The President, All India Small Scale Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1520, Bhagirath Palace, Delhi-110006.
7. Shri T.R. Kapoor, Secretary (PAMDAL), C/o. M/s. Glaxo Labs. (I) Ltd., Okhla, New Delhi.
8. Indian Chemical Mfg. Association, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-700001.
9. All India Small Drug Mfg. Association, Boman Lodge, 2nd Floor, Dadar, T.T., Bombay-400014.

Oil Exploration Programmes Undertaken by ONGC and Oil

3822. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some comprehensive oil exploration programmes have been undertaken by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. which also include the off-shore exploration in Bay of Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the off-shore sites identified in Bay of Bengal;

(c) when exploration programme has been undertaken there; and

(d) the details of the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGY SHANKAR MISHRA) : Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Exploration work in the Bengal Offshore has been going on since 1975. M/s. Carlsberg-Natomas Group of USA under contract had conducted 5600 line kms. of seismic survey in this area in 1975-76. They had also drilled two wells without any commercial discovery.

ONGC have since conducted further seismic survey and three locations have been identified in the shallow marine areas for drilling.

Oil India Ltd. started exploration in Mahanadi basin in 1978. After detailed survaps 4 exploratory wells have been drilled so far without any commercial discovery. A fifth well is under drilling. In addition OIL have also conducted 4451 line kms. of seismic survey in the North-East Cost adjacent to the Mahanadi Basin in the Bay of Bengal.

Promotion of Assistance as Section Officers

3823. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND BEHABILITATION be pleased to state the year upto which (i.e. from the date of appointment as Assistant) Assistants have been promoted as Section Officers in his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : In the Department of Labour, promotee Assistants with continuous service since 1966 and the Direct Recruit Assistants who joined service in the year 1978 are working as Sectio Officers on ad-hoc basis.

In the Department of Rehabilitation, promotee Assistants with continuous service since 1969 and the Direct Recruit Assistants who joined service in 1975 are working as Section Officers on ad-hoc basis.

Cost Audit of Man-Made Fibre Industry's Products

3824. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the cost audit of the man-made fibre industry's products like yarn and finished products was last made;

(b) whether he is aware of the very high margin of profit in this industry and the fantastic salaries and perks paid to its Excutives and other functionaries;

(c) whether he will consider the desirability of ordering a fresh cost audit into the high production costs of this industry and passing on the benefit to the consumer; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Cost Audit under section 233-B of the Companies Act, 1956 is not industry-based. Cost Audit is ordered on company to company basis, if products manufactured by the company are covered by Cost Accounting Record Rules, from time to time as and when considered necessary. The state of affairs, inter-alia, relating to margin of profit etc. provailing in any particular industry as a whole is, therefore, not revealed through cost audit under the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of the reply at (a) and (b) above.

Pitheads Stock Shortages

3825. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 197 on 6 December, 1983 regarding shortage in coal stocks and state :

(a) whether colliery-wise details of pitheads stock shortages have been collected;

(b) if so, whether these can be placed on the Table of the House stating the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) if answer to (a) be in the negative, the reasons for delay in collecting the information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) It is stated in this regard that the required information is still being collected from the coal companies. Since the coal Companies had to collect information from the field level, it may take some more time.

The delay is due to the nature of work involved.

Extension of Norms, Suggested by ILO, to Commercial Establishments

3826. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to extend the norms suggested by the International Labour Organisation to commercial establishments; and

(b) if so, the details of the norms suggested by International Labour Organisation and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The ILO has adopted a number of International Labour Standards on a variety of subjects such as employment, conditions of work, Social Security, Industrial Relations, Labour Administration, etc. Some of the Conventions are applicable inter-alia to commercial establishments. The texts of these instruments together with action taken or proposed to be taken are laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament from time to time. These are also circulated to States/Union Territories/Central Organisations of Workers & Employers for appropriate action. Retification of a Convention is done when the national law & practices are fully in conformity with the provisions of Conventions and review of unratified Conventions is undertaken from time to time.

डाक एवं तार विभाग के अन्तर्गत दैनिक मजदूरी पर कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों को नियमित किया जाना

3827. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तार विभाग और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के अन्तर्गत कार्यालयों में श्रेणी तीन और श्रेणी चार के अलग-अलग कितने कर्मचारी 7, 5 और 3 वर्षों से दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार नियमों के अन्तर्गत कोई भी कर्मचारी जिसमें 240 दिनों से अधिक कार्य कर लिया है नियमित कर दिया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन सभी कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने 240 दिन से अधिक कार्य कर लिया है नियमित करने के लिए कदम उठाएगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) शून्य। चूंकि श्रेणी-III अथवा श्रेणी IV के पदों पर दैनिक मजदूरी आधार पर किसी भी व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति नहीं की जाती है। फिर भी, निर्माण एवं रख-रखाव सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए आकलन के आधार पर नैमित्तक मजदूरों की नियुक्ति दैनिक मजदूरी आधार पर की जाती है और उनमें से कुछ ने 7 वर्ष, 5 वर्ष या 3 वर्ष नैमित्तिक मजदूर के रूप में पूरे कर लिए होंगे।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार निरन्तर दो वर्ष तक प्रत्येक वर्ष 240 दिन की सेवा पूरी करने के बाद नैमित्तिक मजदूर नियमित रूप से खपाए जाने के पात्र होते हैं और ग्रुप 'घ' में रिक्त पद होने पर उनको वरिष्ठता क्रम में नियमित रूप से खपाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाता है।

S.T.D. Facility in Orissa

3828. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to provide adequate STD facilities between Delhi and the District headquarters in different States;

(b) if so, the names of the district headquarters and other important cities in Orissa which have been connected with STD facilities; and

(c) the name of such district headquarters and towns in Orissa proposed to be provided with such facilities during the Sixth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) S.T.D. facilities between Delhi and District Headquarters in different states will be feasible after full implementation of National Subscriber Dialling system. At present, priority is given to provide STD facilities between District Headquarters and respective State Capitals. District Headquarters are also connected to Delhi wherever feasible.

(b) The following District H/Quarters and other important cities in Orissa have been provided with STD facilities to Delhi.

1. Cuttack 2. Bhubaneswar 3. Rourkela

(c) During the remaining period of Sixth Plan, no more District Headquarter or other important city in Orissa is likely to get STD facilities to Delhi.

बोधघाट पन बिजली परियोजना

3829. **श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रस्तावित बोधघाट पन-बिजली परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू होगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना में कितने गांवों और कितनी वन सम्पदा पर प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) उस परियोजना से प्रभावित लोगों को किस दर पर मुआवजा दिया जाएगा और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) परियोजना का निर्माण पूर्व कार्य चल रहे हैं तथा मुख्य संघटकों का पूरी तरह से निर्माण कार्य वित्तीय वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान हाथ में लिया जाएगा।

(ख) इस परियोजना से 43 गांवों के प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है इससे प्रभावित होने वाली वन सम्बन्धी सम्पत्ति का अभी मूल्यांकन किया जाना है।

(ग) राज्य प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास के लिए भूमि का पता लगाया जा रहा है। प्रभावित होने वाले लोगों को, उनके लिए रोजगार अवसरों में वृद्धि करने के लिए विभिन्न व्यवसाय में प्रशिक्षण देने की योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं। लोगों को क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की गई दर के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

Opening of Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Kalahandi District of Orissa

3830. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA . Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Branch Post Offices and Sub Post offies sanctioned or found to be justified for being opened by the P & T Department in 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 in Kalahandi district of Orissa;

(b) whether Branch and Sub Post offices will be opened at all these places;

(c) if not, the names of such places where Branch and Sub Post Offices heve been found to be justified for being opened or which have been sanctioned but not opened; and

(d) the reasons for the delay and the remedial measures therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a)

1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
BPOs	SOs	BPOs	SOs	BPOs	SOs
2	—	2	1	6	3

(b) All have since been opened.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Study by N.C.A.E.R. on Production of Essential Drugs

3831. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research Study showed that the production of 50 per cent monitored essential bulk drugs was far below the country's requirements during the three year period, 1978-80 and that output of 28 bulk drugs actually declined; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The N.C.A.E.R. study observed that "The production trend of monitored bulk drugs during the years 1980-81 and 1982-83 show that in the case of nearly 28 bulk drugs the production has actually declined. In the case of 24 drugs the rate of growth was less then 20 per cent. Thus the actual production in respect of over 50% of the monitored bulk drugs is lower than our requirements, In the case of a few drugs however, there had been significant rise averaging more than 50 per cent per annum".

The N.C.A.E.R. study did not take into account the production of the monitored bulk drugs in the Small Scale Sector. Decline in production of a few individual bulk drugs and formulations in the organised sector, wherever observed, is attributable to one or more of the following reasons :

(i) Competition from Small Scale units.

(ii) Competition from newer drugs and consequent fall in demand.

(iii) Banning of certain combinations by the Drug Controller (India).

(iv) Higher cost of production and competition from imports.

Following measures has been taken by the Government to step up the indigenous production :

(i) A large number of Industrial Approvals including DGTD Registrations have been granted.

(ii) Expansion in the capacity of bulk drugs and formulations in the Public Sector has been undertaken.

(iii) Assistance is given for removing bottlenecks in production by the introduction of improved technology, in the procurement of raw materials and supply of utilities in respect of existing drug units.

(iv) Implementation of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent is monitored and the difficulties in implementation, if any, in respect of such units is gone into.

(v) The scheme for automatic growth has been extended to the drug industry.

(vi) The schemes for recognition of installed capacities and the scheme for re-endorsement of higher capacities have been extended to the drug industry subject to certain conditions.

Land Acquired for Ramagundam Project and Rehabilitation of Oustees thereof

3832. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of land aquired for N.T.P.C. Ramagundam Plan in Andhra Pradesh and the purpose for which it is being used;

(b) the extent of land not put to any use and the reasons for the acquistion of vast areas; and

(c) the measures taken for the rehabilitation of the persons whose lands were acquired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) 9500 acres of land has been acquired for the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). The present use of land for different purposes is as follows :

Purpose	Area in Acres
Main Plant and accesories	1195
Permanent township	668
Temporary township	167
Ash Pond	1100
Green belt	9
Oxidation Pond	120
Brick Kilns	16
M.G.R.	603
Balancing reservoir and Power canal	5622
TOTAL	9500

(c) For rehabilitation of displaced persons NTPC has paid Rs. 39 lakhs towards ex-gratia rehabilitation grant to the displaced families as decided by the Rehabilitation Committee constituted by Government of Andhra Pradesh. NTPC is also allotting plots of land to the displaced families and providing employment/ occupations to the land oustees to the extent possible.

Leakage in Bills of D.E S.U. Officers

3833. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ENREGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been leakage of electricity in the bills of D.E.S.U. Officers in the capital;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Officers of D.E.S.U. consume much more electricity than their bills prepared for them; and

(c) whether Government have since inquired into the matter and if so, the action Government propose to take against suchOfficers of D.E.S.U. who steal the electricity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) to (c) It was noticed that electricity consumption as shown in the bills of some DESU officers was abnormally low. The Vigilance Department of DESU is inquiring into the matter. Suitable action will be taken on receipt of the report.

Export of Coal

8535. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of coal exported to different countries in the last five years with country-wise and year wise break-up;

(b) the price that the exported coal and different grades of coal fetched from different countries details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh is in need of coal for domestic comsumption and healthy trade relations could be developed with that country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राज्यों में बिजली की दरें

3836. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :**

श्री पी० राजगोपाल नायडु :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों से चालू वर्ष 1983-84 तक राज्य-वार विभिन्न श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई की गई बिजली की वर्ष-वार दरें क्या थी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : विभिन्न श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं को 1980 (1.4.1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार), 1981 (1.4.1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार), 1982 (1.4.1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार), 1983 (1.4.1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार), 1984 (1.3.1984 की स्थिति के अनुसार) के दौरान सप्लाई की गई बिजली की राज्य वार औसत दरों को दिखाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 7987/84]

भारतीय चलचित्रों का निर्यात

3837. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या सूचनाऔर प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक निर्यात किए गए चलचित्रों की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है, प्रत्येक चलचित्र का मूल्य क्या है और उक्त अवधि के दौरान इन चलचित्रों के वीडियो अधिकारों की बिक्री से कितनी आमदनी हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक फिल्मों/विडियो अधिकारों के निर्यात के बारे में ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :

वर्ष	निर्यातित की गई फिल्मों की संख्या	निर्यात का मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)	विडियो अधिकारों का निर्यात	
			फिल्मों की संख्या	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1980-81	1712	1507	—	—
1981-82	1657	1455	24	16
1982-83	1281	1151	130	103
1983-84	939	786	181	151

Seminar on Technology and Mass Communication Capabilities

3838. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two day seminar on emerging technologies and mass communication capabilities, was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) the names of the countries participated in the seminar; and

(c) the details of the discussion held and the result achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir, Government have seen reports on two day International Seminar on the subject which was held on lst and 2nd March, 1984, in New Delhi. It was organised by the cndian Association for the Advancement of ISience in collaboration with All Indian Newspaper Editors Conference, Indian Federation of Working Journalists and National Union of Journalists.

(b) and (c) This Ministry has not been associated with the Seminar and was not kept in the picture about these details.

Only a brief report has recently been received from the organizers.

Upgradation of Radio Stations in Madhya Pradesh

3839. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the upgradation of some Radio Stations in the country during 1984-85 financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the Radio Stations set up in Madhya Pradesh which are proposed to be brought under the upgradation programme during the above financial year; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The schemes for Upgradation of AIR Stations are included in the Five Year Plans and are taken up for implementation on the basis of inter-se priority/allocation of funds, etc.

(b) and (c) In so far as the State of Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the power of Raipur Station of AIR is proposed to be upgraded from 20 KW MW to 100 KW MW. The erection has been completed and the new transmitter is expected to be commissioned shortly. In addition to this, a permanent studio will also be set up at Jabalpur.

Progess of Electrification of SC/ST Villages in M. P.

3840. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme evaluation organisation of planning commission has conducted a stuby on rural electrification programme;

(b) whether such study has been conducted by the programme evaluation organisation in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the progress made in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populated villages in electrification in the period under survey in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study was conducted in 19 States including Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The study conducted by the Planning Commission was not specific to the SC/ST population but was of a general type covering all sections of the rural population The study was not conducted with a view to observe the progress made in the SC/ST populated villages, but to find out the problems of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of various categories of rural electrification in the rural areas. The study has suggested that appropriate policies need to be formulated and implemented to provide more incentives to the weaker sections, so that they too enjoy the benefits of electricity.

Regarding progress of rural electrification made in the villages populated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Harijan Basties in 9416 villages have been electrified till 31-1-1984. Out of a total of 28953 tribal villages in the State, 8284 tribal villages have been electrified till 31-3-1983. The study of the planning Commission reveals that out of 37 selected electrified villages in Madhya Pradesh, 24 villages had a Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population less than 25%, 8 villages had Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population between 25% and 50%, the remaining 5 villages had SC/ST population above 50%.

Special Scheme for T.V. in North-Eastern Region

3841. SHRI SANTOSH NOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the special scheme for

television in the north-eastern region is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details of Central assistance for the project; and

(c) when the same would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government proposes to set up a few 10 KW, 1 KW and 100 W Transmitters in the Region, along with limited programme production facilities. The entire project is expected to be implemented by 1985-86.

Discussions with Karnataka Government regarding setting up of Refinery at Mangalore

3842. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any discussions have taken place with Government of Karnataka with regard to the setting up of the refinery at Mangalore; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. held discussions with officials of the Karnataka Government as well as the various Governmental agencies of that Government for site seelection, land availability, soil investigations, raw water supply etc. for the proposed refinery at Mangalore. The information obtained through these discussions have been made use of in the preparation of the feasibility report for the project.

Percentage of Recruitment of SC & ST Engineers in Kerala Telecommunication Circle

3843. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the numer of Junior Engineers recruited in the Kerala Telecommunication circle during 1983 and how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the number of persons recruited as Telegrphists, wireless operators, telephone operators and technicians and how many of them belong to scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the reason for not recruiting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the required percentage in the Telecommunication Circle of Kerala to various posts; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to recruit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the required percentage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The number of persons recruited in 1983 :

Name of cadre	No. of persons recruited,		
	Total	SC	ST
(i) Junior Engineer	56	4	1
(ii) Telegraphist	69	6	4
(iii) Wireless Operator	13	—	13
(iv) Telehnicians	231	21	7
(v) Telephone Operator	187	18	14

(c) The rersons for shortfall in SC/ST category are :

(1) Adequate number of eligible SC & ST candiates do not respond and

(2) A number of selected candidates also do not accept the offer of appointment.

(d) Supplement ary recruitment exclussively for S.C./S.T. category is being undertaken wherever there is a shortfall.

Promotion of S.C. and S.T. Officials in The telecommunication Circle, Kerala

3844. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials promoted through D.P. Cs and the number of officials confirmed in the Telecommunication Circle of Kerala;

(b) how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether any person belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes had been denied promotion or confirmation by D.P.C; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Number of officials promoted and confirmed through DPC is 476 and 645 respectively during 1983.

(b) Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes promoted is 74 and 13 respectively. The number of SC and ST officials confirmed is 82 and 14 respectively.

(c) 10 SC officials were not promoted as they were not up to the standard. 3 SC and 1 ST officials were also not confirmed as they were considered unfit.

(d) All due to their unsatisfactory service records.

Waiting List for New Telephone Connections in Biharsharif Telephone Exchange

3845. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fifth Board has been installed a year back in Biharsharif Telephone Exchange under Nalanda District of Bihar State and final acceptance test has also been completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of applications for new telephone connections are pending for long; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the abnormal delay in wiping out the waiting list for the new connections ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total number of waiting list as on 7.2.84 is 88. Date of oldest application is 17.6.1981. Date of latest application is 7.2.1984.

(c) Additional underground cables have to be laid for this, Project estimate is under sanction. Work will be expedited.

Setting up of Video Auditoria

3846. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Company styled as the Network Telecommunication Syestem (NTS) propose to invest about Rs. 10 crores with the help of Non-residents to set up about 10,000 new video auditoria throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether Government's approval has been taken;

(c) the details of the areas which would be covered by the said programme; and

(d) the time by which they will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFOMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFARIS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) The Government is not aware of any such proposal.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Setting up of New Drug Manufacturing Units

3847. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that financial

institutions are not extending help to the setting up of new durg manufacturing units because of the peculiarities of the rigid price control and inordinate delays in approving price hikes; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the mattes ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir. No instance of any Financial Institutions not extending financial assistance to the drug manufacturing unit on the ground that there is rigid price control on the drug industry has come to the notice of the Government. On the contrary a number of applications, for example that of 6-APA has been cleared by financial institutions in consultation with the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise

Equipment Hired By ONGC During Last Three Years

3848. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the different equipments hired by Oill and Natural Gas Commission during the last three years;

(b) the total amount paid on this account separately on each equipment; and

(c) whether before hiring these equipments; the purchase of these items was considered, if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) No major equipment has been hired by the ONGC for onshore areas. Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 7.10 crores had been released upto December, 1983 for the well logging services utilised by ONGC on contract basis. As ragards offshore areas the follwing major equipment has been hired for different periods during last three years :

Equipment	Rs in crores
(i) Drillship Palerin	12.63
(ii) Jackup 3 benandoah, Drill barge Gettys bera	56.45
(iii) Rig W.T Adams	70.47
(iv) Drillship SEACO-445	91.45
(v) Jackup Rig Tritan-II	31.39
(vi) Rig Griffia Alexander	31.69
(vii) Rig Chiohen itza	34.37
(viii) Rig Bonito-I	9.97
(ix) Rig Dixilya Field-95	15.44
(x) M. S. V. from Swire Pacific, Hong Kong	27.70
(xi) Fire fighting Vessel	3.71
(xii) Supply Vessels.	83.59

(c) Hiring of equipment is resorted to only when their purchase is not considered to be economically viable or the lead time in getting the delivery is too long or the latest technology is not available for sale.

Electricity Supply to Forest Labour Camp at Kadakachang

3849. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to supply electricity to Forest Labour Camp at Kadakachang, Andaman and Nicobar islands; and

(b) the delails thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of TV Sets in Community Development Blocks in Gujarat

3850. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Community Development blocks functioning in each District of Gujarat State;

(b) whether there is any proposal of supply TV sets to the Community Development Blocks which are within the range of TV Transmitter;

(c) if so, the number of such blocks covered in Gujarat State;

(d) the number of such blocks with are not availing of this facility; and

(e) whether Government will provide TV sets in those blocks also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Installation of in-house Computers in all Major Telephone Centres

3851. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made a plan during the Seventh Five Year Plan period regarding in-house computers to be installed in all major telephone centres for use in services in the telephone system like directory control; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has plans to introduce in-house computers in all the major telephone districts viz. Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Kanpur and Poona, during the 7th five year plan, Plans are already underway to introduce in-house computers in the metropolitan telephone districts.

(b) The areas proposed for computerisation are :

(i) Telephone billing.

(ii) Telephone directory enquiry.

(iii) Directory compilation and printing.

(iv) Commercial records.

(v) Fault Control System.

(vi) Cable Records.

Release of Special Stamps Depicting Various Types of Lamps at the Time of "Deepavali"

3852. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received suggestions to issue special stamps depicting various types of lamps at the time of "Deepavali festival, 1985";

(b) when the suggestions were received and from whom; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) No Sir, no proposal regarding issue of special stamps on lamps at the time of "Deepavali festival, 1985" has been received. However, in 1979 a proposal in this regard , was received from Shri C.R. Paranjape but it was not for the year 1985. The proposal was placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee but was not recommended.

Shortage of L.P.G. Cylinders

3853. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though there is enough L.P.G. supply to serve

hundreds of thousands of more L.P.G. domestic consumers, the same is not possible because there is accute shortage of L.P.G. cylinders;

(b) the number of additional cylinders estimated to be required if the available L.P.G. is to be bottled aud supplied; and

(c) the specific plans of Govenment to ensure that the shortage of L.P.G. cylinders does not hamper L.P.G. supplies though enough gas is available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The requirement of cylinders has been estimated around 50 lakhs per year for the next three years.

(c) Adequate capacity for manufacture of cylinders has been registered in the country To increase production in a sustained manner, oil industry have placed long term orders on all approved cylinder manufacturers. Steps have also been taken to ensure adequate availablity of L.P.G. steel.

Films Produced under Production by National Film Development Corporation

3854. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the role played by National Film Development Corporation and the Film Development Corporations of the States for the development of regional language films;

(b) the names of the States which have declared the film production as an industry and the facilities and infrastructure created by them for the production of films;

(c) if the steps taken by these States are creating healthy growth of film productions, whether his Ministry will pursuade other States to declare the film production as an industry on those lines; and

(d) the names of the films produced and under production by N.F.D.C. and by the States Governments during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) One of the main objectives of the National Film Development Corporation is to promote and develop good cinemes in the country. In order to fulfill this objective, the Corporation advances loans for production of good quality films and construction of theatres. The State Film Development Corporation, wherever constituted, are also striving to promote production and distribution of good quality films, in different languages.

(b) As per the information so far received, three State Governments, namely, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, have declared film production as an industry. Film Industry in these States can now avail itself of loan facilities from the financing institutions and other incentives as are normally available to other small scale industries.

(c) The steps taken by these States are creating healthy growth of film productions. The Central Government has already recommended to the States to declare film production as an industry.

(d) A statement showing the names of films produced/under production by National Film Development Corporation is attached. However, particulars of the films produced by the State Govenments are not available.

Statement

List of films completed during 1982-83 & 1983-84 *with loans from National Film Development Corporation.*

1982-83

FEATURE FILMS :

1. Tesar Desh —Bengali
2. Aparupa —Bengali

3. Phaniyamma —Kannada
4. Pradishodh —Hindi
5. Pahala Adhyay —Hindi
6. Albert Pinto Ko Gussa Kyon Ata Hai —Hindi
7. An August Requiem —English

DOCUMENATARIES :

1. Hindustan Hamara — Hindi
2. Confession at Bus Stop —English
3. Food Adulteration 1983-84 —English

FEATURE FILMS :

1. Ardh Satya —Hindi
2. Trikon Ka Chowda Kon —Hindi
3. Abhilasha —Oriya
4. Maya Miriga —Oriya
5. Nirab Jhada —Oriya
6. Meri Kahani —Hindi

DOCUMENTARIES :

1. Help Yourself —English
2. Mahabood Nagar District —Telugu

List of films under production with loans from N.F.D.C.

FEATURE FILMS :

1. Joshi Hazir Ho —Hindi
2. Mahananda —Hindi
3. Ashwamegha Ghora —Hindi & Bengali
4. Ek Ti Jiban —Bengali

Films completed during 1982-83 & 1983-84 *with 100% finance from N.F.D.C.*

FEATURE FILMS :

1. Atyachar —Marathi
2. Jaane Bhi Do Yaaron —Hindi
3. Adi Shankaracharya —Sanskrit
4. Godam —Hindi
5. Tarang —Hindi

Payment of Interest on Deposits of Applicants for Connection of Telephones

3855. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants in different metropolitan cities in the waiting lists for telephone connection;

(b) whether Government propose to pay interest for the connection of telephones; and

(c) if so, the procedure laid down therefor and the period from which such new system of paying interest to the applicant is expected to come into force ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is being collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The advance deposit for new telephone connections carries interest for the period commencing on the date of deposit and ending with the date immediately proceeding the date of installation of the telephone connection, at the rate payble by the State Bank of India on fixed deposits made for a period of one year. The interest is calculated for the completed number of months at the rate in force on the date of deposit. This scheme was introduced with effect from 1.9.1975 and was slightly modified with affect from 9.6.1981;

Workload of Departmental Sub-Offices in Himachal Pradesh

3856. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 3360 dated 13 December, 1983 and state (in the context that the exact connotation of "D.S.O." is Departmental Sub Post Office and not Divisional Sub Office as printed in the earlier question) ;

(a) the work load of the following Departmental Sub Offices in Himachal Pradesh as calculated last (i) Jhanduta (Distt. Bilaspur), (ii) Bhoranj (Distt. Hamirpur), (iii) Chanaur (Teh. Dehra, Distt. Kangra) and (iv) Dehlan (Distt. Una) ; and

(b) the exact fraction of workload calculated on the score of their functioning as PCo/CO as distinguished from the postal workload ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The desired information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Post Office	Total daily workload Hrs. Mts. Seconds	Postal workload Hrs. Mts. Seconds	PCO/CO workload Hrs Mts. Seconds
1.	Jhanduta (Distt. Bilaspur)	11—55—15	11—19—27	—35—48
2.	Bhoranj (Distt. Hamirpur)	28—25—50	26—46—54	1—38—56
3.	Chanaur (Distt. Kangra)	5—51—53	5—45—11	—6—42
4.	Dehlan (Distt. Una)	14—29—32	14— 3—53	—25— 39

7+5 DX System at Swarghat in Bilaspur District of H.P.

3857. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 7+5 DX system installed at Swarghat in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh has since been working satisfactorily;

(b) if so, whether it has since been commissioned for public use;

(c) if so, the date with effect from which it has been done;

(d) if not, the likely date of its commissioning; and

(e) the characteristic features of this system as also the cost of the system and installation alongwith the date [with effect from which it has been under "testing" ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) 7+5 DX system at Swarghat has since been working satisfactorily since 6.2.1984.

(b) No, Sir. The system performance is still under obseravation.

(c) Net applicable in view of (b) above.

(d) The system is likely to be commissioned shortly subject to its satisfactory performance which is under observation.

(e) This is a VHF system capable of having 7 speech and 5 telegraph channels. The estimated cost is Rs. 4.05 lakhs. The system has been under testing from 30.9.83. Being field trial equipment developed for

the first time in the country, the system performance has to be kept under observation, till proved satisfactory.

Delay in Delivery of Dak in Some Post Office in H. P.

3858. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Post and Telegraph Authorities are aware about the delay in the delivery and dispatch of dak at some post office in Dehra Tehsil of Kangra District in Himachal Pradesh especially Rakkar, Garli and Pragpur, consequent upon the adoption of new system of sorting at District Headquarters or treating the entire District as one unit;

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay and the steps being proposed by the Department to ease the situation;

(c) whether direct Mail bags would be introduced in between (i) Rakkar and Hoshiarpur, and (ii) Garil/Pragpur and Hoshiarpur to ease the situation; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. There is no delay in transmission and delivery of mails under the revised mail arrangements.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal for introduction of such direct bags at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of Stores in Himachal Pradesh J&K and U. P.

3859. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3359 on 13th December, 1983 especially parts (b), (c) and (d) regarding shortage of stores in Himachal Pradesh, J&K and U.P. and state :

(a) the exact Departmental guidelines for according priority to the development of rural and backward areas;

(b) the exact priority given by N.W. Telecom Circle for such areas; and

(c) the names of the 'large number of firms' with which the orders have been placed for supplying the various items of line stores and switching equipment which were found to be in shortage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Guidelines for provision of Telecom. facilities states that places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2500 or in more in backward/hilly areas would be provided with the facilities progressively in accordance with condition as per Annexure-I and II laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in library Sec No. LT-7988/84]

(b) Priority is accorded by the N.W. Telecom. Circle in accordance with the guideline referred to above.

(c) In case of line stores, order were placed on firms listed ot Annexture-III in respect of U-Backs and Stalks which were in short supply. As for switching Equipments orders exist on the M/S Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. for Auto Switching equipment and on the Telecom. factories for the Manual switching equipment.

Method of Determining the Strength of various Trade Unions

3860. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether representatives of the Trade Unions met him and pointed out that the method of determining the strength of various Trade Unions was totally arbitrary and undemocratic; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose

to take to alleviate the grievances of Trade Unions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions consisting of Centre of Indian Unions, All India Trade Union Congress, Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Trade Union Coordination Centre, United Trade Union Congress and United Trade Union Congress (LS), etc. has sought a meeting with the Labour Minister to discuss verification of membership of Central Trade Union Organisations conducted by the Chief Labour Commissoner (Central) and objections raised by the Trade Unions about the procedure itself. The Labour Minister has agreed to meet them.

Proposal to set up a body for Regular Inspection of Quality of Coal of the Working Collieries

3861. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a body like the Coal Board for regular inspection of quality of coal of the working Collieries and for checking and rechecking of grades fixed by the coal producers;

(b) if so, its broad outlines; and

(c) the manner in which representation to the various interests viz., producers, technical experts consumers, etc. will be given in this body ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Among the steps that have been taken to ensure that the right quality of coal is supplied by the coal companies to the consumers is the empowering on 8-3-1984 by an amendment of the Colliery Control Order of 1945, the Coal Controller to draw samples and arrange for the checking of the grade of coal either suo-moto or if a dispute is raised as also to verify, determine and declare the grades of coal seams in the collieries. The decision in such matters of the Coal Controller shall be final and binding.

Steps for Ending the Chaos in Short Wave Broadcasting

3862. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an International Conference has recommended certain technical standards and methods for planning and regulating the use of the short term segment of the electromagnetic spectrum for radio broadcasting; (Financial Express dated 21, February, 1984). and

(b) if so, the major steps taken or proposed to be taken towards the goal of ending the chaos in short wave broadcasting resulting from the use of large number of frequencies and high power transmitters by the developed countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India had proposed to the First Session of the Conference that the number of frequencies employed for providing broadcasting services to a particular reception zone should be the minimum necessary to provide reasonable level of reliability and should, in general, be limited to one. This has been accepted by the conference. India also proposed that the transmitter power should not be more than what is technically justified and that it would be desirable to stipulate a maximum limit. The conference has agreed to the principle of assessing the required transmitter power on technical basis but did not agree to stipulate a specific maximum limit. India will make further efforts at the second session of the conference in 1986, to see that plans satisfactory to all countries, would be adopted so as to end the present chaos in the short wave bands.

Lowering of Voting Age

3863. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain States have reduced the age of voters from 21 to 18 years in their corporation elections;

(b) if so which are those States;

(c) since when they have reduced this voting age; and

(d) whether Government propose to reduce the age of voters before General Elections throughout the country : if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Elections to Municipal Corporations, Local Bodies etc., is the responsibility of the State Governments. According to available information, the following States have reduced the age of voting for elections to Panchayats/Lacal Bodies/Municipalities etc., to the extent indicated below :

S. No.	Name of the State	Age reduced for elections to Panchayats and Municipal Bodies
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Local Bodies
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Local Bodies
3.	Tamil Nadu	Local Bodies
4.	Katnataka	Local Bodies
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Local Bodies
6.	Tripura	Municipality
7.	West Bengal	Municipalities and Calcutta Corporation
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Urban Local Bodies
9.	Gujarat	Panchayats
10.	Bihar	Panchayats
11.	Kerala*	Municipalities/Corporations

*(According to information received from the State Government in 1980).

(c) Except in regard to the State of Gujarat which has intimated that the age of voters has been reduced for elections to Panchayats with effect form 9th March, 1978, information about the other States is not available and will have to be obtained from them.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

World Administrative Radio Conference

3864. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Administrative Radio Conference was held at Geneva recently;

(b) the number of countries which participated;

(c) the names of the Indian delegates;

(d) wh ther it is a fact the developing countries agreed for the fitst time to a planned allocation of short wave bands for radio broadcasting which was disclosed by the Indian deligate;

(e) the steps being taken by the Govt. of pupularise the seheme in India; and

(f) the subjects which were discussed and the agreement made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir. The First Session of the World Administrative Radio Confenence for the planning of High Frequency bands allocated to Broabcasting (WARC-HFBC) has been held in Geneva recently.

(b) 115 contries participated.

(c) The Indian delegation, led by Shri T.V. Srirangan, Wireless Adviser to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Communications, comprised of the following : —

Dr. M.K. Rao, Joint Wireless Adviser to the Government of India Shri B. Chaudhuri, Assistent Wireless Adviser to the Govrnment of India	Minister of Commnnications
Shri P.S. Dhagat, Engineer-in-Chief Shri O.P. Khushu, Chief Engineer Shri H.O. Agarwal, Director (Engg.) Smt. Ratna Chakravarty, Asstt, Research Engineer	A. I. R. (Ministry of I & B)
Shri M. Lal, Counsellor Thri N. Seth , 3rd Secretary	Permanent Mission of India, Geneve (Min.) of External Affairs)

(d) It is for the first time that both developed and developing countries have agreed to the planning principles/methods which would be the basis for planning of short-wave broadcasting bands by the 2nd Session of the Conference in 1986.

(e) The importance of the conference to India and other developing countries and the outcome of the conference have been made known to the public through press releases issued both prior to and after the conference.

(f) Various technical parameters related to HF broadcasting and the planning principles/methods have been discussed. Agreement has been reached on the technical standards and principles/methods to be used for planning, in order to ensure equitable access by all countries to the limited resource of the Radio Frequency spectrum, so far as it relates to High Frequency Broadcasting.

Import of Petroleum Products

3865. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Petroleum Products proposed to be imported during the year 1983-84 from the Soviet Union, item-wise and the amoumt involved and at what rate;

(b) whether petroleum products have been purchased from other countries also during the year 1983-84;

(c) if so, the details thereof and at what rate; and

(d) the time by which India's dependance on foreign countries for petroleum products will come to an end ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETRLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The quantity of petroleum products proposed to be imported from USSR during 1983-84 and the estimated amount involved is as follows :—

Product	Qty. (Million Tonnes	Value Ms./Crores
SKO	1.30	379
HSD	1.00	287

It would not be in public interest to give further details regard.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, 0.88 million tonnes of petroleum products were imported during April-83 to January-84 from countries other than USSR. It would not be in public interest to disclose the rates at which these petroleum products were imported.

(d) While a number of steps have been taken to augment both indigenous crude oil productian and refining capacity that will reduce the overall need to import crude oil as well as petroleum products, achievement of self-sufficiency in this regard will be dependent on factors like the rate of increase in demand for petroleum products, the levels of production of indigenous crude oil actually achieved from already discovered fields and from new fields that may be discovered in the future.

संचार मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए मूल पत्रों की संख्या

3866. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा देश के "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों को राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबंधों के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान अलग-अलग हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए मूल पत्रों की कुल संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उनमें से राज्यवार और वर्षवार अलग-अलग हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए मूल पत्रों की संख्या क्या है;

(ग) मंत्रालय को "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित अपने विभागों से सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों से इन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार कुल कितने मूल पत्र प्राप्त हुए; और

(घ) उनमें से, राज्यवार, अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में लिखे गए मूल पत्रों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी इकठ्ठी की जा रही है, जिसे लोक सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों को हिन्दी में और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए पत्र

3867. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा देश के "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों को राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान अलग-अलग हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए मूलपत्रों की कुल संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उनमें से राज्यवार और वर्ष-वार अलग-अलग हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए मूलपत्रों की संख्या क्या है;

(ग) मंत्रालय को "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित अपने विभागों से सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों से इन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार कुल कितने मूल पत्र प्राप्त हुए; और

(घ) उनमें से, राज्य-वार, अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में लिखे गए मूल पत्रों को अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) से (घ) तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट के प्रपत्र के अनुसार जो राजभाषा विभाग ने निर्धारित किया है, पहली अक्तूबर, 1982 से पहले, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा इसके विभागों, संलग्न तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों (क्षेत्र-वार या राज्य-वार) के बारे में पृथक रिकार्ड रखने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट के प्रपत्र में राजभाषा विभाग ने अगस्त, 1982 में संशोधन किया था, जिसमें क्षेत्र-वार सूचना रखने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई थी। राजभाषा विभाग के इन अनुदेशों और निर्धारित प्रपत्र के अनुसार, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा इसके विभागों, संलग्न और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों से, जो "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थिति हैं, मूल पत्रों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना रखी नहीं जाती है। पहली जनवरी, 1983 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक की अवधि के लिए श्रम विभाग द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों, जिनमें इनके संलग्न तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालय और उपक्रम भी शामिल हैं, को लिखे गए मूल पत्रों और पहली अक्तूबर, 1982 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक की अवधि के लिए पुनर्वास विभाग द्वारा लिखे गए मूल पत्रों के बारे में सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

(i) श्रम विभाग

	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी	कुल
(क) क्षेत्र "क"	4,024	11,616	15,640
(ख) क्षेत्र "ख"	1,060	6,932	7,992
(ग) क्षेत्र "ग"	176	5,059	5,235

(ii) पुनर्वास विभाग

	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी	कुल
(क) क्षेत्र "क"	190	58	248
(ख) क्षेत्र "ख"	—	4	4
(ग) क्षेत्र "ग"	—	815	815

Recruitment of S.Cs. and S.Ts in BCCL

3868. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 4747 on 10 August. 1982 regarding percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the new recruitments by the Baharat Coking Coal Limited between 1 January, 1982 to 1 July, 1982 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that reservation was not kept;

(b) the details of the recruitment 1 July, 1982 to 1 January, 1984 by Bharat Coking Coal Limited with category-wise brack-up;

(c) whether the percentage reservation for the S. C. s and S. T. s was kept here;

(d) if so, the detail thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the vacancies would be carried forward ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Transoporting of Coal

3869. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of transportation of coal per tonne/per Kelometer by rail, road, ships, ropeways and belt conveyors in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd;

(b) whether any calculation has been made to assertain the optimum distance and optimum quality which could be transported in each of the ways in the most economic manner;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount of coal transported in each of ways from BCCL in 1982-83, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any prospective plan to change the present pattern of transport; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Seams of Coal in BCCL

3870. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the number of seams of coal in Bharat Coking Coal Limited mines and the quality and amount of coal in each seam as on 1st January, 1984 with particular reference to ash percentage, coking quality and volatile matter, facts, details thereof with area-wise breakup;

(b) whether there is any scheme operating to conserve good quality coal for specific purposes and to specify different qualities of coal for different types of consumers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A Statement is enclosed

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. BCCL is taking a number of steps to conserve coking coal : (i) Mechanised opencast mining has already been introduced in BCCL and many such mines are in operation. It is also planned to open nine large opencast mechanised mines in Jharia Coalfield. By doing this, it is expected that percentage extraction of coking coal will increase from the present levle of 50% to above 90%. A scheme to re-organise the entire Jharia Coalfield has been prepared and taken up for implimentation for extracting maximum quantity of coking coal by mechanised opencast and underground methods of mining.

(ii) Whereever opencast mining is not possible large underground mines using modern technology are being developed to improve percentage extraction of coking coal.

(iii) The entire Jharia Coalfield will be devided into 30 blocks, i.e. 9 Opencast and 21 underground blocks. Thiswill be done in phases by amalgamating e xisting collieries into bigger units. This will also result in considerable increase in the extractable reserves of coking coal.

(iv) 13 Fire Projects have also been taken up to control large underground fires with a view to conserve good quality coking coal.

(v) BCCL has already set up 3 new washeries and are planning for additional coal washeries to be set up where high ash coking coal would be beneficiated to make it suitable for steel plants. Modern beneficiation tcehniques are being incorporated in the coal washeries to give better yeild of coking coal. This will help in conservation of reserves of good quality coking coal as poor quality coking coal is also made suitable for metallurgical use.

(vi) BCCL is preparing projects to increase sand stowing so that percentage extraction of coking coal goes up. Regular sampling, analysis and testing of various seams are being done to establish the specific use of different seams for different consumers, such as steel plants, power plants etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	Seam No.	Approx. reserves (m. tonnes)	Proximate Analysis with common range of variation				
			Moisture%	Ash%	Volatile matter%	Fixed Carbon%	Caking Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	XVIII TOP	124.02	0.9—1.3	16.2—20.5	22.5—25.8	48.2—53.3	22—26
2.	XVIII BOT	58.27	1.1—1.6	17.3—27.1	24.2—26.8	45.7—54.9	19—30
3.	XVII TOP	28.48	1.0—1.7	14.7—18.3	25.1—29.2	50.7—54.2	28—30
4.	XVII BOT	23.07	1.2—1.4	20.5—33.3	25.1—28.3	42.3—56.5	20—22
5.	XVI TOP	150.14	0.9—1.3	20.9—24.7	21.5—23.4	46.5—54.6	20—26
6.	XVI MID	14.12	0.9—1.1	15.8—17.6	19.8—22.1	55.5—61.0	19—21
7.	XVI BOT	141.81	0.8—1.2	17.9 —20.8	24.5—26.9	47.8—53.6	20—25
8.	XV A	696.94	0.1—1.2	21.4—27.6	18.5—22.1	49.7—54.6	18—22
9.	XV		0.7—1.3	17.5—19.0	21.8—24.8	52.7—57.8	20—23
10.	XIV	550.86	0.6—1.1	15,7—18.8	20.1—25.8	52.1—57.5	19—22
11.	XIII	503.66	0.7—1.3	18.5—21.8	18.5—25.6	50.9—57.8	23—25
12.	XII	67.37	0.8—1.2	18.5 —23.6	21.8—24.4	52.5—58.7	19—21
13.	XI	433.07	0.9—1.2	17.9—24.3	18.5—23.6	49.8—54.9	18—22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	X	317.05	07—1.2	20.5—28.0	18.7—26.9	47.8—59.3	14—19
15.	IX	853.00	0.7—1.1	25.2—27.3	15.2 – 26.8	51.8—56.2	13—15
16.	VIII	126.50	0.8—1.0	24.2—26.2	15.2—17.4	49.3—54.3	14—17
17.	VIII A	134.88	0.7—1.1	24.5—29.1	15.2—18.3	55.5—58.6	13—15
18.	V/VI/VII	502.28	0.7—1.1	20.5—33.4	13.6—15.5	50.8—63.4	11—15
19.	IV	38.59	0.6—0.9	29.2—33.4	14.5—18.3	50.9—57.4	11—15
20.	III	7.97	0.6—1.0	21.9—34.7	13.5—16.5	51.5—61.5	11—12
21.	II	55.01	0.7—0.9	25.4—35.0	14.1—17.2	53.3—62.1	10—13
22.	I	34.93	0.7—1.0	13.0—25.0	13.5—18.5	58.2—63.7	11—15

Tenders Invited by ONGC for Charter Hire of Semi-submemersible Rigs

3871. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission invited tenders for charter hire of Semi-submersible rigs;

(b) the number of firms which offered tenders;

(c) whether tendering norms have been changed to suit Indian Shipping companies; and

(d) if so, the changes made in the usual norms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 14 bids were received.

(c) and (d) Indian parties were allowed to quote for two years charter instead of one year specified for foreign parties. This was done in order to encourage indigenisation in this field.

Machinery and Equipement Lying Idle in Public Undertaking

3872. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "wastage on a giant scale" appeared in 'Business Standared' of 30 December, 1983, that large quantity of machinery and equipment are lying idle in ten large public sector units;

(b) if so, full details thereof and reasons for such gross missmanagement; and;

(c) whether Government will institute an inquiry in the matter and take steps to correct this situation at the earliest and also fix responsibility in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Chief Executives of the concerned public sector undertakings have been asked to take expeditious decisions in respect of these equipments.

Statement

Sl. No.	Item lying idle with value	Reasons for non-utilisation of the equipment	Deterioration
1	2	3	4
	Fertilizer Corparation of India		
1.	PPC Sulphuric Acid Plant (Rs. 4.3 crores)	The Plant was in operation from July 69 upto December, 1977 and was shut down due to design deficiency in equipment and poor quality of pyrites.	Plant badly deteriorated and no more economical to operate.
2.	Guanidine Nitrate Plant (Rs. 1.61 crores)	The Plant was set up as a R & D venture of PDIL based on laboratory/bench scale experiments and has not able to operate on the parameters of consumption norms and capacity.	No deterioration.
3.	Gas Reforming Plant (Rs. 2.0 crores)	The Plant is old and is awaiting disposal.	No deterioration.
4.	NPK Granulation Plant (Rs. 1.18 crores)	The plant was started in the year 1979 and is lying idle due to design deficiencies, techonological problems and uneconomic operation.	No deterioration.

1	2	3	4
5.	Machinery and other items like Air Separation unit, Liquid Nitrogen Wash Unit raw materials for fabrication etc. (Rs. 14.57 crores)	In 1975, exacution of Korba Projects was put under 'Go-slow' and allocation of funds had been reduced to the minimum required to meet the commitments already entered into. The activities have been slowed down and the project is now kept in abeyance.	No deterioration,
Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.			
6.	One No. Gas to Exchanger for Ammonia Converter (Rs. 12,16,268)	This was procured as a result of a technical study but which was later found to be unnecessary.	No deterioration
7.	Two Nos. Vollert Wagon Shunting System (Rs. 16,08,050)	This was procure at the project stage and was later found not easy to install on railway track.	No deterioration
8.	Rock Bin Dust Collecting Fans (Rs. 32,163)	This item was procured and erected for production of Granulated Triple Super Phosphate which was later found to be having less preferences by consumers and hence declared surplus.	No deterioration
9.	Air Pad Blower (Rs. 33,923/-)	do	do
10.	Bardetric Concenser (Rs. 40,042)	do	do

1	2	3	4
11.	Pneumatic Conveying System for Rock phosphate (excluding compressor and air receiver) (Rs. 44,532)	This item was procured and erected for production of Granulated Triple Super Phosphate which was later found to be having less perferences by consumers and hence declared surplus.	No deterioration.
12.	Rock Dust Collection System (Rs. 1,80,955)	do	do
13.	Rock Bins (Rs. 1,14,810)	do	do
14.	Rock Weigh Scales (Rs. 4,29,318)	do	do
15.	Electric Lequid Ammonia Heater (Two Nos.) (Rs. 5,82,057)	do	do
	Rashtrya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.		
16.	Lime S-lake Unit (Rs. 50,000)	Changed over new to centralised Effluent treatment system hence not required.	Needs overhauling.
17.	Inst. Air Compressor (Rs. 40.000)	Changed over to new centralised Effluent treatment systems hence not required.	Needs overhauling.
18.	Carbon Recovery plant (Rs. 6,00,000)	Changed over to Bombay High Gas and hence not sufficient carbon to be recovered.	No required.
19.	Girdler reformer Sect comprising of boilers pumps, compressors, valves exchangers etc. (Rs. 4,000,00)	Absolate and replaced by new reformer.	Obsolete system cannot be used.

1	2	3	4
20.	Lime Drying Unit (DM 705, 917)	The purpose of this unit is to improve disposability of the waste product viz. Chalk. At present the wetchalk is being sold. Operating condition to dry this chalk are being developed.	No deterioration.
	Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.		
21.	4 No. imported Gathering Arm Leaders (Rs. 14.15 lakhs)	The equipement was purchased as part of the machanisation for Mining project, Amjhore. It was envisaged that FCI would purchase 400 tonnes per day regularly of Pyrites to produce Sulphuric Acid at their and hence machanisation was introduced. Due to fluctution in demand at the FGI's end and at times its coming down to nil, the equipment purchased to mechanised could not therefore be commissioned and has since been disposed of. These 4 leaders are left for disposal.	There is not much deterioration in the quality due to non-utilisation.
	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.		
22.	Mixing Granulation plant of 5 tonnes per hour lying idle at Durgapur Plant (Rs. 26 lakhs)	Product envisaged starting from certain raw materials, has been found to be un-economical for running the plant. Alternate use is under examination.	No deterioration Equipment well preserved.

1	2	3	4
	Projects and Development India Ltd.		
23.	One rotary drier set up two furnances and part of zinc oxide catalyst equipment (Rs. 12 lakhs)	As the equipment could not give the desired results, the same could not be put to use.	No appreciable deterioration has been noticed.
24.	Hydrogen compressor 200 M 3/HR, pressure 81 ata Type Ska 225-3g with electric meter of 52 KE (DM 85,625)	This compressor was purchased for the process development of hydrogasification of coal. Leter on the scheme was dropped.	No deterioration.
25.	Vaporax Boilor, CAP 100 KG/ of steam per hour at 20 KG/ DM2 pressure (Rs. 35,000)	It was purchased to generate steam for the use in development work of resin. The work has been completed and the boiler has become supplus.	Arrangement is being made for dispotal.
	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.		
26.	Bonazone Hexa Chloride Plant (Rs. 72 lakhs)	The plant is old and involves heavy expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs for renewals and repairs of imported glass equipment which was not economically justified.	Some corrasion has taken place due to non-utilisation.
27.	Para Nitro Phenol Plant (Rs. 31 lakhs)	The item Para Nitro Phenol was mainly being produced in the small sector, which has represented against HCCL entering the field. It has therefore been decided to sell the plant to small scale sector on priority.	do

1	2	3	4
	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.		
28.	Items briefly are reactors, tanks filters, centrifuges and vial filling (Rs. 118 lakhs)	Certain equipment are reserved for replacement as and when required for the equipment under use due to corresive nature of process. Certain equipment could not be utilised due to firming up the technology and delay in completion of expansion scheme.	There is no deterioration in quality on non-utilisation.
	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.		
29.	1 No. laboratory Freeze Dryer (Rs. 1.40 lakhs)	Equipment supplied by VIRTIS INC (USA). Imported consignmet was misplaced at Bombay Docks and was traced after 2 years. Equipment was resolved in badly damaged condition. Matter has been taken up with the suppliers/underwriters.	The equipment was damaged when received by HAL.
	Smith Stanistruct Pharmaceuticals Ltd.		
30.	Thermax Boilers (Rs. 8,20,368.96)	There was delay in erection which is expected to be completed by 30.12.83.	Not appreciable.
31.	Imprintamatic Printing Machine (Rs. 59.808.00)	Received in damaged condition. Matter taken with suppliers.	do

1	3	3	4
32.	Sapphire Steam Heating Drier with control value system (Rs. 1,74,755.26)	Commissioning could not be done due to non-availability of Air filter Regulator. Action on hand to install it.	Not appreciable.
33.	Cruicible furnance of Al_2O_3 regeneration (Rs. 4.233.00)	On triat run, the economic suitible and electrical coil get damaged.	do
34.	Ganson's Double Dock Shifter (Rs. 24,760.00)	On trial run meter got damaged Repairing job is in progress.	do
35.	Jacketed Steam Pan (Rs. 8,610,00)	Not commissioned as yet but will be done within two months' time.	do
36.	Milling Machine (Rs. 16,820.80)	Seems to be not immediately required when acquired.	do
37.	Electrical Hoist (2 T capacity) (Rs. 35,535.00)	It ts integrated with the utilisation of the new building.	do

Mandays Lost Due to Power Cut

3873. SHRI M M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the Mandays lost due to power-cuts during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : While mandays lost due exclusively to power cuts is not mantained, mandays lost arising out of lay off due to power cuts is being collected only from April 1981 onwards. According to the information received in the Labour Bureau, the mandays lost on account of lay off due to power cuts was 2.05 million during 1981 (April-December), 1.23 million in 1982 and 1.89 million in 1983.

Recommendation of NDPDC to Restract Activities of Foreign Drug Companies

3974. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working group on licencing set up by the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council has made a unanimous recommendation to restrict the future activities of foreign drug companies to non-available technology areas;

(b) tf so, whether the foreign drug companies are at present free to operate in high technology areas even if Indian companies are engaged in the manufacture of these items;

(c) whether Indian Drugs Manufacturers Association and the small scale sector have sought to modify that non-available technologies should not include the processes being developed by CSIR or other recognised R&D set ups in the country; and

(d) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The recommendations of the Working Group on Industrial Approvals would be now considered by the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council.

Restrictions on Indian Tourists Going Abroad

3875. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by issuing different type of immigration, rules, great harrassment has been caused to Indian nationals;

(b) the purpose for asking sponsorship declaration in case of travellers who possess the ticket and traveller cheques and particularly when they are going for attending marriage ceremonies and for their treatment;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are quite a few unnecessary restrictions for Indian tourists going abroad; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DARMAVIR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The requirement of sponsorship declaration or in the alternative proof of drawal of foreign exchange can be waived if the traveller is going abroad for attending marriage ceremeney or for urgent medical treatment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Children below the Age of 14 Registered with Employment Exchanges

3876. PROF AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large

number of children below the age of 14 are registered with the various Employment Exchanges for jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof ? and

(c) the reasons for registering the children for jobs when child labour is banned in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) 64,628 persons below the age of 14 years were on the live register of employment exchanges as on 31.12.1983 representing 0.29 percent of the total job-seekers. According to the instructions contained in the National Employment Service Manual, when applicants, whose chances of getting employed are remote, being too young or too old, apply for registration, the position is explained to them. If they still insist on registration they are registered after obtaining written statement to the effect that though their chances of employment are remote, they still dessire to be registered.

Non-Availability of Essential Drugs

3877. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that essential life saving medicines and other drugs are often not available in the market particularly in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government reduce the prices of medicines and to overcome the shortages of medicines particularly in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERITILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The monitoring cell in my Ministry monitors the availability of essential and life saving drugs in the various parts of the country based on the shortage reports received from State Drugs Controllers and the Zonal Offices of the Contral Drugs Standard Control Organisation. Instances of localised brand shortages were reported from certain areas, However, equivalent drugs of other companies were available. In all cases of reported shortages, the concerned companies and the manufacturers of equivalents were telegraphically advised to rush supplies to the reported areas of shortage.

The prices of drugs fixed as per the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979 are fair and reasonable. Wherever a possibility of reduction in prices existed e.g. Rifampicin, suitable measures were taken for the benefit of the consumers at the same time keeping the overall perspective of maximising the indigenous production.

मध्य प्रदेश में बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास

3878. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अब तक कितने बंधुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त किया गया है और उनका जिला-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इनमें से कितने मजदूरों का पुनर्वास किया गया है और उन्हें कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने मुक्त किए गए बंधुआ मजदूरों के पुनर्वास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि दी गई है;

(ङ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश ने पूरी सहायता राशि का उपयोग किया है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख) 11 राज्यों अर्थात आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, कर्नाटक,

केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश ने बंधुआ श्रमिकों की विद्यमानता के बारे में सूचित किया है। इन राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार 1-1-1980 से 31-12-1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान 43,721 बन्धुआ श्रमिकों का पता लगाया गया है, जबकि इस अवधि के दौरान 35970 बन्धुआ श्रमिकों को पुनर्वासित किया गया है। एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें राज्य-वार ब्योरा दिया गया है। तथापि, जिला-वार ब्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। 1980-81 से लेकर 29-2-1984 तक बन्धुआ श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को 9,25,53,000 रुपए की राशि दी गई है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) 1978-79 में योजना के प्रारम्भ होने से लेकर 29-2-1984 तक बन्धुआ श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 21,20,800 रुपए की राशि दी गई है।

(ङ) और (च) दी गई 21,20,800 रुपए की सहायता के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 3.94 लाख रुपए के उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत किए हैं और यह सूचित किया गया है कि शेष राशि का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे शेष राशि के सम्बन्ध में उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र शीघ्र भेजें।

विवरण

क्र० संख्या	राज्य	बन्धुआ श्रमिकों की संख्या	
		1-1-1980 से 31-12-83 तक की अवधि के दौरान पता लगाए गए और मुक्त कराए गए	1-1-1980 से 31-12-83 तक की अवधि के दौरान पुनर्वासित किए गए
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	3,039	1,675
2.	बिहार	4,284	4,564
3.	गुजरात	63	63
4.	कर्नाटक	—	1,571
5.	केरल	127	270
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	489	1,699
7.	महाराष्ट्र	540	292
8.	उड़ीसा	28,544	16,774
9.	राजस्थान	649	1952
10.	तमिलनाडु	1,346	1,202
11.	उत्तर प्रदेश	4,640	5,908
	कुल जोड़	43,721	35,970

भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा

3879. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा के गठन के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इसके कब तक अन्तिम रूप से गठित हो जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय ने इस सेवा के गठन के संबंध में कोई आपत्ति उठाई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उठाई गई आपत्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और आपत्ति उठाने वाले उच्च न्यायालयों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ङ) क्या किसी राज्य सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आपत्ति प्राप्त हुई है;

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन आपत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय किया है; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किए जाने की संभावना है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) से (छ) विधि आयोग ने अपनी 77वीं रिपोर्ट में अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा के गठन की सिफारिश की थी। अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा के गठन के सिद्धान्त पर मूलरूप से राज्य सरकारों और उच्च न्यायालयों के विचार पूछे गए थे। राज्य सरकारों और उच्च न्यायालयों (एक को छोड़कर) के विचार प्राप्त हो गए हैं।

17 उच्च न्यायालयों में से, जिनके विचार प्राप्त हुए हैं, 11 उच्च न्यायालयों ने अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा का गठन करने के बारे में अपनी असहमति प्रगट की है। ये उच्च न्यायालय बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, गोहाटी, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, मद्रास, उड़ीसा, पंजाब और हरियाणा तथा सिक्किम हैं।

ऐसे उच्च न्यायालयों ने जिन्होंने अपने विचारों के लिए कारण दिए हैं, अपने विचारों के आधारों के रूप में मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित में से एक या अधिक आधार बताए हैं :—

(i) अधिकांश राज्यों के जिला न्यायालयों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के आरम्भ किए जाने के कारण भाषा समस्या बाधक हो सकती है;

(ii) राज्य के अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों पर उच्च न्यायालय का नियंत्रण कमजोर हो जाएगा और न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा;

(iii) राज्य न्यायिक सेवाओं के न्यायिक अधिकारियों की प्रोन्नति के अवसर कम हो जाएंगे;

(iv) उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा के गठन पर अपने विचार नहीं बताए हैं।

8 राज्य सरकारों ने सेवा के गठन के प्रति विरोध व्यक्त किया है।

भारत सरकार इस विषय पर विचार कर रही है। यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस बारे में विनिश्चय कब तक किया जा सकेगा या यह सेवा कब तक गठित की जा सकेगी।

Conversion of Private Companies into Government Companies

3880. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Private Companies

converted into Government Companies during 1970-80 ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : 96 non-Government Companies Limited by shares were reported during the years 1970-80, to have been converted into Government Companies.

Dealership of Kerosene Oil in Urua Bazar Area of Gorakhpur

3881. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any advertisement regarding dealership for kerosene oil in Urua Bazar of Gorakhpur;

(b) if so, the terms and condition for that;

(c) whether it is a fact that only one person had been called for the interview; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) IOC had released an advertisement on 14/15.6.83 for SKO/LDO distributorship at Urua in Gorakhpur (U.P.) under 'Physically Handicapped' category. Following were the salient terms and conditions :—

(i) Candidate should be an Indian National within the age group of 21-50 years on the date of application and possess minimum educatiional qualification of matriculation or its equivalent.

(ii) He should be a local resident for atleast 3 years in the concerned district and the annual Gross income of his/her parents, spouse and dependent children from all sources should not exceed Rs. 23,000.

(iii) None of the following relations of the candidate should have dealership/distributorship of petroleum product of any oil company in the country :—

Spouse
Father/Mother
Brother/Sister
Son/Daughter
Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law
Parent in-law

(iv) Candidate should operate the dealership as a working dealer.

(v) Candidate should be Orthopaedically Handicapped to the extent of a minimum 40% permanent/partial disability of both upper and lower limbs together etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The other three candidates were found in eligible as per laid down criteria. One of them did not furnish certificate of being physically handicapped as proof and the other two were under age on the date of applications.

34th West Birlin Innternational Film Festival

3882. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India was conspicuous by its poor presence at the 34th West Berlin International Film Festival, with only one Indian entry to the festival; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Indian sent the following films for selection in different Sections of the 34th West Berlin International Film Festival :—

Competition Section

1. Khandhar by Mrinal Sen
2. Ardh Satya by Govind Nihalani

Young Fourm

1. Sanakeithal by M.A. Singh

Musical Film Section

1. Dhrupad by Mani Kaul

However, the selection committee of the festival selected only "Dhrupad" for showing in the Musical Film Section.

New Places to be Connected by S.T.D. System in West Bengal

3883. SHRI AMAR ROYPRHDHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the new places in West Bengal which are proposed to be connected by STD System;

(b) whether there is any time schedule fixed to complete it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The following new places in West Bengal are proposed to be provided with STD facilities.

1. Suri 2. Midnapur

(b) and (c) The above stations are likely to be provided with STD facilities during the current plan period subject to the timely supply of equipment and stores.

Opening of Post Offices in Cooch-Behar District of West Bengal

3884. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new post offices to be opened in the villages of District Cooch-Behar, West Bengal during the current year;

(b) the number of applications received from the villages and other organisations for opening the new post offices and upgradation of post offices in the villages of District Cooch-Behar and action taken thereon; and

(c) by when all the rural areas in West Bengal will be connected by telecommunication system ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) 61.

(b) (I) 33 applications for opening new post offices have been received out of which 18 examined and found justified. 15 new extra departmental branch post offices have been opened during 1983-84 and the remaining one will be considered after the economy orders are lifted. The remaining two will be considered for opening in 1984-85.

The remaining 15 applications are under examination.

(II) 4 applications have been received for upgradation of post offices and are being examined.

(c) Long distance Public Telephones accessible within 5 Kms. in rural area of West Bengal is the policy objective to be achieved by 1990 subject to Technical feasibility, availability of accommodation and stores.

Agreement between Union Government and Government of West Bengal Regarding Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex

3885. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether final agreement has been reached between the Union Government and West Bangal Government as ragards Haldia Petro-Chemical complex;

(b) if not, the details of the differences;

(c) the time by which the licence will be given; and

(d) whether delay is not leading to more and more escalation of costs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The feasibility report received recently from West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation has been taken up for scrutiny.

(c) The stage for issuing an Industrial Licence has not yet been reached.

Estimated Power Deficit in West Bengal by 1990

3886. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
PROF RUPCHAND PAL :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the estimate of power deficit in West Bengal by 1990;

(b) the estimate of the state Government on this account;

(c) the power projects submitted by the State Government for approval;

(d) which of them have been approved by the Union Government;

(e) which of them are proposed to be included in the Seventh Plan for execution;

(f) which of them are to be left out of the Seventh Plan and the reasons therefor; and

(g) the reasons for delay in clearance of some of the power projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) According to the tentative projections made by Central Electricity Authority, there is likely to be marginal peaking deficit in West Bengal by 1989-90. West Bengal, however, is likely to be surplus in terms of energy. The projection of the Central Electricity Authority takes into account the possible share of West Bengal from the Central Sector projects in the region.

(b) No such estimate has been received.

(c) and (d) Planning Commission have approved the renovation of Santaldih Thermal Power Station (4×120MW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.37 crores. The Central Electricity Authority has also accorded techno-economic clearance to the hydro-electric power stations to be located on the Teesta Canal at Fall Nos. I, II, III and IV. Some of the other projects submitted by the West Bengal for technoeconomic clearance are Santaldih (2×210MW), Bakreshwar (3×210MW), Murshidabad (4×500MW), Rammam Stage I (2×15MW), Mongapoo (4×1.25MW) and Lodhama Dilpa (4×1 MW).

(e) to (g) The Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised. The benefits during the Seventh Plan are likely to accrue to the State from two units of Kolaghat Stage-I (420MW), three units of Kolaghat Extension (630MW), DPL Extension (110MW) and two replacement untis at Southern Generat. ing Station (135MW). The State will also have shares from the Central Projects like Farakka Super Thermel Power Station and Chukha Project in Bhutan.

The Central Electricity Authority in course of its appraisal has to reconcile and resolve all the related issues and inputs under the project. Project reports, sometimes, have to be revised in the light of the suggestions and modifications suggested by the Authority. The time taken for the clearance of the project would depend on the reconcilation of the related technical issues and the provision of essential inputs some of which are outside the control of the Authority.

Illegal Mining in Bengal-Bihar Coalfield Area

3887. SHRI NIREN GHOSE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rampant illegal mining in the Bengal-Bihar Coalfield area has been curbed;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the measures taken to curb it;

(d) whether it is a fact that in some areas, third shift is operated by the illegal miners;

(e) whether illegal mining is cotinuing even in virgin areas;

(f) whether the officer and police are in collusion with the illegal miners; and

(g) whether the illegal miners enjoy political patronge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (g) The Coal Mines Nationalisation Act was amended in 1976 prohibiting any person other than the persons authorised by the Act to carry on coal mining in India in any form and terminating all leases relating to winning or mining of coal granted in favour of private companies except those engaged in production of iron and steel. Illegal coal mining was also made a cognizable offence and is punishable with imprisonment for a term extending to three years and fine extending to Rs. 20,000. The Supreme Court in their judgements deted 11.4.1980 and 7.5.1980 upheld the vires of these provisions.

After these judgements, illegal mining has been curbed to a great extent. However, the coal belt is vast and certain persons at times violate the provisions of law and indulge in illegal coal extraction. No organised illegal coal mining within the lease-hold areas of the coal companies has been reported.

The State Governments and the coal companies have been asked to take concerted action against the offenders. The State Governments have also issued instructions to the District authorities to take punitive and preventive action under the Coal Mines Nationailsation Act read with Indian Penal Code. The coal companies have also been directed to report to the authorities concerned as and when illegal extraction of coal is detected. Some of the steps taken by the coal companies in collaboration with the State authorities to stop illegal coal mining are as under :—

(1) Regular surprieds rais are conducted by the companies with the State Police to apprehend the offenders.

(2) Regular coordination meeting with the State Police and the Civil authorities are being taken to fix up measures to be taken to prevent illegal coal mining.

(3) Sealing of illegal mining spots and rat holes is done wherever possible by the coal companies.

(4) Reporting to the local Police whenever illegal mining operations are detected by the colliery management.

(5) Strengthening the security force of the coal companies by induction of Central Industrial Security Force.

Transfer and Promotion Policy in Indian Oil Corporation

3888. SHRI RAMAVATR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that any employee of Indian Oil Corporation is not allowed to remain for four years at one place;

(b) the details of employees who have remained at one place for more than four years;

(c) whether there are any transfer and promotion rules for employees in Indian Oil Corporation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The details in respect of approximately 27,000 employees of Indian Oil Corporation spread all over India are not readily available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Board of Directors of IOC have approved certain guidelines to facilitate the Management to effect transfers of officers/

employees more rationally. Broadly, these guidelines provide that the officers of Refineries and Pipelines Division of IOC be considered for transfer after 5-6 years and of the Marketing Division after 4-5 years. These guidelines further envisage that the nature of jobs and the specific problems of the officer concerned may be kept in view while giving effect to such transfers. In so far as non-officers (employees) are concerned, the transfer policy varies from Division to Division.

Promotion policy has been drawn up in consultation with the Officers' Association and respective recognised Employees Union. Broadly, merit, seniority, academic qualifications, fulfilment of eligibility criteria etc., are the primary conditions for being considered for promotion.

पटना में टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का गठन

3889. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री**: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में एक टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति गठित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके सदस्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उपरोक्त समिति के गठन के बाद इसकी कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं; और

(घ) क्या इसके निर्णयों से पटना की टेलीफोन प्रणाली में कोई सुधार हुआ है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल): (क) जी हां।

(ख) विवरण अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है जिसे सभा पटल पर रखा है।

(ग) चार।

(घ) टेलीफोन प्रणाली में सुधार लाने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयास किए जाते हैं और इस उद्देश्य के लिए माननीय सदस्यों के सुझावों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

पटना टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति

सदस्य का नाम	जिस हित का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं
1	2
श्री ग्रो० एम० अग्रवाल, उप-रजिस्ट्रार, श्रम एवं रोजगार बिहार सरकार, पटना	राज्य प्रशासन
श्री प्रमोद कुमार शर्मा, विधायक, मार्फत— सचिव, बिहार विधान सभा, पटना	राज्य विधान परिषद
श्री झमेली साह, पार्षद एवं भूतपूर्व उप-मेयर शाहगंज रोड महन्द्रा, पटना	नागरिक निकाय
प्रो० के० के० तिवारी, 54, साउथ एवैन्यू, नई दिल्ली	संसद सदस्य
श्री कुंवर राम, 40, साउथ एवैन्यू नई दिल्ली	—वही—

bnb

1	2
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री, 28, नार्थ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली	संसद सदस्य
श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह, 2, हेली रोड, नई दिल्ली	—वही—
श्री धैर्य नन्द झा, बिहार वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट यूनियन साउथ मादिरी, विद्यापति मार्ग, पटना	प्रेस
डा० गोपाल प्रसाद सिंह, पटना (मीठापुर) डी० वी० सी० कालोनी के समीप	चिकित्सा व्यवसाय
श्री के० पी० झुनझुन वाला, महासचिव, बिहार वाणिज्य मंडल, जज कोर्ट रोड, पटना	व्यापार, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग
श्री दिलीप अग्रवाल, उद्योगपति किदवईपुरी, पटना	—वही—
श्री नरेश कुमार सिंह, अध्यक्ष, बिहार राज्य होम्योपैथिक मैडिशन बोर्ड, पटना	समाज सेवक एवं अन्य
श्री उदय कुमार, सरमेश कोठी, जामेद रोड, पटना	—वही—
श्री राम चरित्र प्रसाद, महासचिव, जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी पटना पुन्ने चौक, पटना	—वही—
डा० एम० वी० सिद्दीकी, वनस्पति विज्ञान विभाग पटना साइंस कालेज, पटना	—वही—

International Finance Corporation Assistance for Private Secter Gas-Based Urea Fertilizor Plants

3890. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, has expressed its keen desire to finance, three private sector gas-based urea fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, whether IFC delegation visited India recently and had discussions with his Ministry;

(c) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) to what extent IFC has agreed for helping the urea plant ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) the Vice-President and some other representatives of International Finance Corporation visited India in January 1984 and expressed willingness to consider assisting private sector gas-based urea fertilizer plants in the country. No formal proposal has been received so far in this regard.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

National Conference on Telecommunication

3891. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the month of December, 1983 National Conference on

Communication had recommended that a National Telecommunication Authority be created and made responsible for speeding up telecommunication developments;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Conference;

(c) what were the other recommendations made; and

(d) to what extent Government have examined and implemented those recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. There was such a recommendation.

(b) The recommendation has been noted.

(c) Yes, Sir. There were other recommendations also.

(d) These also have been noted.

Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur

3892. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has instituted an inquiry against Lohia Machines Limited of Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether the main complaint against the Company was that it had issued prospectus for subscription towards its debentures and notified that debenture holders would get preferential allotment of scooters on payment of Rs. 200 towards debentures;

(c) if so, when the inquiry was held and whether the report of the inquiry has been received by Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the comapny by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (b) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has instituted an enquiry on 13.12.83 against M/s. Lohia Machines Limited of Kanpur, under Section 10 (a) (iv) and Section 37 of the MRTP Act, 1969, into the alleged restrictive trade practice of issuing a prospectus for subscription towards its debentures and notifying that bebenture holders will get preferential treatment in the allotment of scooters on payment of Rs. 200/- towards its debentures.

The above enquiry is at the preliminary stage.

Steps Taken to Curb Demand for Petroleum Products

3893. SHRI MADHVARO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the sizable import bill for petroleum products which has touched Rs. 3,500 crores during 1983-84, Government have decided to take certain fresh steps to curb the demand for these products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various steps have already been taken to contain consumption of petroleum products. These include :

1. Effective demand management through Oil Economy Budget based on actual past consumption, seasonal variations, availability of other fuels, etc.

2. Checking consumption of petroleum products particularly petrol through fiscal measures.

3. Petroleum Conservation Research Association is coordinating various conservation activities in different sectors of the economy viz. domestic, transport, agriculture and industrial sectors. These include improving (a) efficiency in the use of petroleum products, (b) thermal efficiency of heating appliances and their commercialisation, such as kerosene stoves, LPG burners,

etc. and (c) practices in the use of petroleum products like driving habits, cooking habits, etc.

4. Mass educational programme has been launched through the use of mass media like press, radio, TV and bring about awareness among the consumers and giving simple hints to save fuels.

5. Various alternative sources of energy are being developed and encouraged. These include solar energy, wind energy, bio-gas, improved wooden chullahs, use of soft coke, etc.

Hydel Power Generation During 1983-84

3894. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hydel power generation in the country declined this year (1983-84) as compared to that in the last year (1982-83) dispite better monsoon;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of hydel power generation for the two years; and

(c) the reasons for the decline in hydel generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) There has been no decline in hydel generation during the year 1983-84. The total hydel generation in the country during April, 1983, to February, 1984, was 45818 MU as against 44807 MU during the corresponding period of 1982-83.

Complants Against Tyre anMufacturers

3895. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the tyre manufacturers, who come under purview of MRTP Act, provide the same quality of tyres at different prices with different markings to their preferred dealers to cheat both the consumers and the excise authorities; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to eliminate all such back door methods to increase profits ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No such complaint has come to the notice of the Department of Company Affairs or the M.R.T.P. Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Film "Nehru"

3896. DR. VASANT KUMUR PANDIT : SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the film "Nehru" produced under Indo-Soviet collaboration project, has been completed;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be released;

(c) the original sanctioned amount of the project and the increase in valuation as in 1984; and

(d) the justification in increase of the cost of the film ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The film is likely to be completed by August, 1984. It can be considered for release only after it has been completed.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs was sanctioned originally. This was raised to Rs. 37,68,400/-on re-assessment of the financial requirement of the project.

Energy Production and Distribution in M.P

3897. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of electrical energy average produced daily and that obtained from National/State Grid by Madhya Pradesh State :

(b) the quantum of energy distributed in Madhya Pradesh daily for (i) domestic/ street lighting (ii) industrial use (iii) agricultural operations and (iv) other purposes;

(c) the steps Central Government have taken to see that Aricultural operations are not affected in the cropping season in Madhya Pradesh due to irregular supply of power; and

(d) the steps taken to provide full required quota of electrical power needs of Madhy Pradesha State, both by the Centre and the State projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) During February, 1984, the total average daily energy generation from power stations of Madhya Pradesh was 27.89 M.U. In addition, M.P. received 4.80 MU/day from the Central/State sectors.

(b) During 1981-82, energy sales (M.U.) to various categories of ultimate consumers were as follows :—

Domestic	380.80
Commercial	232.44
Industrrial LV & MV	354.02
Industrial HV	3293.05
Public lightiug	42.52
Traction	142.47
Agriculture	383.45
Public water works	176.89
Miscellaneous	0.03

(c) In view of the importance of agricultral production, the Central Government have advised all State Govts and Electricity Boards to accord the highest priority to agricultural consumers in the matter of supply of power. In Feb., 1984, agricultural consumers in the State were supplied power on a averagc for 15 hours per day.

(d) In addition to thc Korba Super Thermal power station, NTPC is executing the Vindhyachal regional super thermal power Station in Madhya Pradesh in the Central sector. To further improve the power supply position in the State, the commissioning of several on going projects of the M.P. State Electricity Board are being expedited.

Import of Doxcycline Hampering its Production by IDPL and Ranbaxy

3898. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERITLIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that indiscriminate import of Doxycycline has restricted the production of Doxycycline by IDPL and Ranbaxy;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect indigenous manufacture of Doxycycline; and

(c) the particulars of imports of Doxycycline in quantity and value for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) My Minister had observed in 1981-82 that the increasing trend in the import of Doxycycline was adversely effecting the production of this bulk drug by the indigenous producers namely Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) and Ranbaxy. Steps were taken to restrict import of Doxycycline and of its intermediates. The entry in Appendix 9 of the Import Policy (List of Canalised drugs) for 1982-83 was amended to include Doxycycline intermediates. Canalised imports of Doxycycline are not being made.

The following data reveal that imports of Doxycycline which had increased in

1981-82 in comparison to the imports of the previous year, decreased substantially during 1982-83. The declining trend continues during 1983-84 also. During the first six months of 1983-84, 30 Kgs. material valued at Rs. 57,655 had been imported.

The quantity and value of Doxycycline imported during the last 3 years is as under :—

Year	Quantity	Value
1980-81	6175 kgs.	Rs. 77.15 lakhs
1981-82	8364 kgs.	Rs. 110.00 lakhs
1982-83	1808 96 kgs.	Rs. 25.16 lakhs

Import of Cooking Gas Cylinders

3899. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import cooking gas cylinders to overcome the acute shortage of cylinders;

(b) the time by which the imported LPG cylinders are likely to reach the country; and

(c) the extent to which the shortage of LPG cylinders is likely to be met by the said import and the programme for further import of LPG cylinders of manufacturing them in the country itself ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The import of cylinders are expected to materialise in the year 1984-85.

(c) The imported cylinders along with the indigenous cylinders will be adequate to meet the requirement. Since adequate capacity for manufacture of cylinder has been registered in the country it is expected that in future all requirement would be met from indigenous sources,

Seting up of TvCentre at Tiger Hills in West Bengal

3900. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from West Bengal Government for setting up a TV station on Tiger Hills;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proposed TV Centre at Kurseong will not meet the requirement of Darjeeling which is situated at a higher altitude; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the requirement of Darjeeling in respect of T.V. coverage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Proposed TV Centre at Kurseong will provide a signal to the whole District of Darjeeling.

(c) Question does not arise.

Power Project at Mejhia in West Bengal

3901. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up thermal power station at Mejhia in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the progress already made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The proposal of Damodar Valley Corporation for setting up a thermal power station comprising 3 units of 210 MW each at Mejhia in Bankura District of West Bengal was accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority in April, 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 471.71

crores subject to the following aspects being got confirmed.

(i) Availability of cooling water.

(ii) Clearance from environmental angle.

(iii) Coal linkage.

(iv) Availability of funds.

Cooling water availability is assured and environment clearance has been obtained. Efforts are being made to tie up the other inputs.

मध्य प्रदेश में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन

3902. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में किन स्थान से खाने पकाने की गैस का वितरण होता है और प्रत्येक स्थान में कितने वितरक हैं और वे कितने उपभोक्ताओं को गैस का वितरण करते हैं तथा 1 मार्च, 1984 को प्रत्येक स्थान पर कितने लोगों के नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में पंजीकृत हैं;

(ख) एक वितरक के पास खाना पकाने की गैस के उपभोक्ताओं की अधिकतम सीमा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उज्जैन के समाहर्ता कार्यालय के खाद्य विभाग ने खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन की एक प्रतीक्षा सूची तैयार की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसमें पंजीकरण की पहली तारीख को कितने लोग पंजीकृत हैं और 1 मार्च, 1984 को गैस कनेक्शनों की पूर्ति की क्या स्थिति है; और

(ङ) गैस सिलेंडरों को पुनः भरे जाने की सामान्य प्रतीक्षा अवधि क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) सूचना संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दी गयी है ।

(ख)	उच्चतम सीमा प्रतिमाह रिफिलों की संख्या
1. 50,000 से कम जनसंख्या	2,500
2. 50,000 से 2 लाख के बीच	3,000
3. 2 से 10 लाख के बीच	3,500
4. 10 से 20 लाख के बीच	4,000
5. 20 से 40 लाख के बीच	4,500
6. बम्बई शहर को छोड़कर 40 लाख से अधिक	5,000
7. बम्बई	6,000

(ग) और (घ) जी, हां। उज्जैन कलक्टरी के खाद्य विभाग ने एल० पी० जी० कनेक्शनों को जारी करने के लिए उद्योग की ओर से एक प्रतीक्षा सूची तैयार की है और वह सूची 8818 तक है।

(ङ) अपरिहार्य परिस्थितियों को छोड़कर, अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर 48 घंटों के बीच उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई की जाती है। तथापि, कार्य-संचालन कारणों से हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई में कुछ कठिनाइयां आ गयी हैं जिन्हें शीघ्र ही दूर किया जाएगा।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	शहर	वितरकों की संख्या	दिसम्बर, 83 के अन्त तक ग्राहकों की संख्या	दिसम्बर, 1981 के अंत तक प्रतीक्षा सूची
1	2	3	4	5
1.	रायपुर	4	17032	14551
2.	भिलाई	2	14588	15021
3.	सतना	1	6009	1730
4.	रीवा	1	6239	1884
5.	जबलपुर	9	38078	14109
6.	बिलासपुर	2	9448	4087
7.	कोरबा	2	2302	1783
8.	पन्ना	1	1014	1032
9.	भोपाल	13	61307	33912
10.	उज्जैन	3	16195	24146
11.	इन्दौर	10	55342	80813
12.	रतलाम	4	15630	5910
13.	सागर	2	9034	5395
14.	महो	2	6231	1817
15.	नागदा	1	5820	1745
16.	होशंगाबाद	1	5597	12000
17.	ग्वालियर	5	29578	22066
18.	छतरपुर	1	4471	1936
19.	बुरहानपुर	2	8351	4967
20.	गुना	1	2586	1451
21.	दतिया	1	2667	1188
22.	मंदसौर	1	2293	4625

1 2	3	4	5
23. भिण्ड	1	1506	1474
24. शिवपुरी	1	2441	2199
25. मुरैना	1	142	3180
26. खंडवा	1	5983	3200
27. धार	1	1300	1540
28. विदिशा	1	4884	2480
29. राजगढ़	1	611	310
30. शाहडोल	1	900	348
31. सिहोर	1	1875	1240
32. बैतनी	1	782	585
33. छिंदवाड़ा	1	2900	1405
34. बैटोल	1	1865	725
35. देवास	1	1900	1250
36. मांडला	1	850	410
37. नेपानगर	1	1200	700
38. मलंजखण्ड	1	600	350
39. सतना	1	900	800
40. दुर्ग	1	950	500
41. धमतारी	1	1290	710
42. राजनन्दगांव	1	1980	1090
43. जगदलपुर	1	450	200
44. राजगढ़	1	900	450
45. झाबुआ	1	650	608
46. नरसिंहपुर	1	2308	425
47. टीकमगढ़	1	2765	450
48. शाजापुर	1	2871	1400
49. सिंधी	1	1500	—
50. खरगोन	1	1050	2700

Central Assistance to State Electricity Boards not Utilised

3903. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite adequate financial allocation made by the Centre, the State Electricity Boards have failed to utilise the funds;

(b) whether any study has been conduced by Government is this regard;

(c) if so, the details regarding the Central financial assistance provided to various States during the last three years;

(d) the names of such States which have not utilised the funds; and

(e) the reasons for non-utilisation of funds by Electricity Boards and to what extent generation of power has been affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Central Government does not make financial allocations to the State Electricity Boards. Central assistance is given to the States for their Annual Plan in the form of block loans and block grants based on the formula approved by the National Development Council. It is given to the States for its Plan as a whole and is not related to any specific sector or organisation in the State.

(c) The Central assistance allocated to the States in the last three Annual Plans was as under :—

	(Rs. Crores)
1980-81	2864
1981-92	3000
1982-83	3481

(d) A statement showing the State-wise Annual Plan outlays for the power sector and corresponding expenditure by the States during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is attached as Statement.

(e) The prime responsibility for the overall performance of the State Electricity Boards rests with the State Governments. Department of power also has been issuing suitable guidelines to the State Electricity Boards from time to time for bringing about improvement in their management including their project management practices, financial and operational performance, training of personnel, etc. Review of the power programmes of various States is also carried out from time to time at different levels to monitor and up-grade the performance.

Statement

(Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Name of State	Approved Outlay			Actual expenditure		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	159.32	155.53	173.53	138.06	152.75	136.66
2.	Assam	74.80	77.47	90.70	78.68	77.10	78.14
3.	Bihar	120.88	137.49	155.73	107.10	140.57	132.50
4.	Gujarat	110.00	163.07	209.00	127.88	163.34	164.16
5.	Haryana	73.73	80.49	102.50	69.46	86.90	118.14
6.	Himachal Pradesh	20.81	23.32	29.92	21.60	23.37	36.79
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.25	28.74	24.36	19.81	22.20	24.36
8.	Karnataka	99.50	121.50	141.81	92.12	126.03	146.29
9.	Kerala	50.07	50.09	50.00	68·40	66.91	48.23
10.	Madhaya Pradesh	222.03	264.00	300.00	221.08	259.32	296.76
11.	Maharashtra	318.61	350.94	440.00	327.85	326.30	397.63
12.	Manipur	3.78	3.80	4.47	3.10	2.29	2,62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Meghalaya	8.59	9.00	9.00	6.51	5.97	4.50
14.	Nagaland	2.63	2.90	3.12	2.91	3.41	4.45
15.	Orissa	73.45	75.44	84.00	71.27	82.79	79.19
16.	Punjab	104.31	133.60	189.38	103.10	139.66	200.30
17.	Rajasthan	117.27	117.12	114.09	110.01	119.37	105.67
18.	Sikkim	2.60	2.26	2.50	2.64	2.45	2.49
19.	T.N.	154.96	167.06	200.00	158.61	178.68	191.02
20.	Tripura	3·57	3.74	4.61	4.52	4.19	4.67
21.	U.P.	301.35	354.95	400.16	265.18	347.07	388.79
22.	West Bengal	144.70	144.00	163.35	137.47	130.56	116.11

Setting up of a Regional Office of National Film Development Corporation at Hyderabad

3904. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to set up a regional office of National Film Development Corporation at Hyderabad; and

(a) if so, when it will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMNT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to financial constraints no headway has been made.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में उप-डाकघर और शाखा डाकघर खोलना

3905. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में दुर्गम पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में डाकघर और शाखा डाकघर खोलने के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के विशुद्ध छः पर्वतीय जिलों में, चालू योजना अवधि के दौरान, कुल कितने उप-डाकघर और शाखा डाकघर खोले जाने चाहिए थे और वास्तव में जिला वार कितने ऐसे डाकघर और शाखा डाकघर खोले गए हैं;

(ख) क्या उनको इस बात की जानकारी है कि वर्तमान मानदण्डों के पूरा किए जाने के बावजूद भी इन भागों के कई क्षेत्रों में घोषित समय-सीमा के भीतर डाक सुविधा नहीं मिल पाएगी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि वहां सभी गांवों को घोषित समय-सीमा के भीतर डाक सुविधा मिल जाए, क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई द्रुत कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उनका मंत्रालय सभी लोगों को निकटतम डाक सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या वैकल्पिक कदम उठा रहा है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) शाखा डाकघरों के बारे में जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। उप-डाकघर खोलने का कार्यक्रम योजना लक्ष्यों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है। औचित्य सिद्ध होने पर उप-डाकघर खोल दिए जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) शाखा डाकघर एक चरण-बद्ध रूप में खोले जाते हैं बशर्ते कि कोष उपलब्ध हों तथा समूचे देश में डाक सेवाओं के विस्तार को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। योजना लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते समय जनजातिय/पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को उचित महत्व दिया जाता है।

(घ) जिन गांवों में डाकघर नहीं हैं, वहां काउंटर सेवाएं निकटतम शाखा पोस्ट-मास्टर, जो एक दिन में निश्चित समय के लिए गांवों का दौरा करता है, के माध्यम से उत्तरोत्तर प्रदान की जा रही है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	औचित्य डाकघरों की संख्या	1-4-80 से 29-2-84 तक वास्तव में खोले गए डाक घरों की संख्या	औचित्य डाकघरों की संख्या जो अभी तक खोले नहीं गए हैं
1.	अल्मोड़ा	40	31	9
2.	पिथौरागढ़	45	28	17
3.	चमोली	33	20	13
4.	पौड़ी	32	17	15
5.	टिहरी	19	13	6
6.	उत्तर काशी	21	21	—
	योग :	190	130	60

उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करना

3906. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां नए टी० वी० प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाने हैं और इन केन्द्रों में काम कब से शुरू हो जायेगा;

(ख) उन सुदूर सीमावर्ती जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर वर्तमान टी० वी० विस्तारण योजना के अर्न्तगत टी० वी० प्रसारण केन्द्र मंजूर किए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या उन्हें यह तथ्य मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक सीमा क्षेत्र इन टी० वी० प्रसारणों का लाभ उठाने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे वर्तमान टी० वी० विस्तारण योजना के घोषित मानदण्डों की अवहेलना नहीं होती है; और

(ङ) उक्त राज्य के उन सीमान्त जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर सरकार इस कमी को दूर करने हेतु टी० वी० टावर स्थापित करेगी और कब तक ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा, इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी तथा गोरखपुर में उच्च शक्ति वाले चार ट्रांसमीटर और बरेली, मुरादाबाद, अलीगढ़, झांसी, सुल्तानपुर, रायबरेली, फैजाबाद, इटावा, बहराइच, शाहजहांपुर, रामपुर, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, फरूखाबाद, सम्बल तथा नैनीताल में अल्प शक्ति वाले पन्द्रह ट्रांसमीटर लगाए जा रहे हैं। इन सभी केन्द्रों के 1984-85 के दौरान चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है। इलाहाबाद में एक किलो-वाट के ट्रांसमीटर के साथ अंतरिम ढांचा पहले ही चालू कर दिया गया है।

(ख) देवरिया में पहले ही कार्य कर रहे अल्प शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर के अतिरिक्त, तीन और ट्रांसमीटर गोरखपुर, नैनीताल तथा

बहराइच में स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। बस्ती, गोंडा तथा खेड़ी के तीन और सीमावर्ती जिलों में भी दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध होगी।

(ग) से (ङ) हाथ में ली गई स्कीमों के कार्यान्वित हो जाने पर, कुल 11 सीमावर्ती जिलों में से सात जिलों अर्थात् देवरिया, गोरखपुर, बस्ती, गोंडा, बहराइच, खेड़ी तथा नैनीताल में पूर्ण रूप से या आंशिक रूप से दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध होने की उम्मीद है। देश में दूरदर्शन सेवा का विस्तार चरणबद्ध ढंग से किया जा रहा है। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन सेवा का और विस्तार करने के बारे में विचार संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए भावी योजनाओं में किया जायेगा।

Proposed Benzene Recovery Plant at Cochin Refineries Ltd.

3907. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the size of the proposed Benzene recovery plant at Cochin Refinery Ltd. is being reduced in spite of the objections from Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that this is being done in spite of the fact that the demand for Benzene in the Southern region comprising of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu warrants a bigger plant;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is being done to accommodate a petrochemical complex at Salempur in Uttar Pradesh which can not be justified otherwise; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OE PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) In deciding the capacity of the benzene recovery unit at Cochin relevant factors such as the regional and country's demand for benzene, its availability, surplus and deficit etc. are being taken into account.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Life Saving Drugs Indigenously

3908. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Drug Pharmaceutical companies have stopped manufacturing 'life saving' drugs;

(b) if so, the names of such companies and the drugs they were manufacturing; and

(c) where Government have made any special arrangements for the manufacture of 'life saving' drugs indigenously ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Production of Bulk Drugs including life saving drugs had been increasing over the past few years. In case of few drugs production, in the Organised Sector, has declined because of one or more of the following reasons :

(i) Competition from Small Scale Units.

(ii) Competition from newer drugs and consequent fall in demand.

(iii) Higher cost of production and competition from imports.

(c) Following measures has been taken by the Government to step up the indigenous production :

(i) A large number of Industrial Approvals including DGTD Registration have been granted.

(ii) Expansion in the capacity of Bulk

Drugs and formulations in the Public Sector has been undertaken.

(iii) Assistance is given for removing bottlenecks in production by the introduction of improved technology, in procurement of raw materials and supply of utilities in respect of existing drug units.

(iv) Implementation of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent is monitored and the difficulties in implementation, if any, in respect of such units is gone into.

(v) The scheme for automatic growth has been extended to the drug industry.

(vi) The schemes for recognition of installed capacities and the scheme for re-endorsement of higher capacities have been extended to the drug industry subject to certain conditions.

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Complex at Barauni, Bihar

3909. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been persistent demands by the people and a proposal from Government of Bihar for the establishment of a petro-chemical complex at Barauni in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereabout and Government's reaction thereon with reasons therefor; and

(c) the total production of fertilizers, petroleum and petroleum products at Barauni during the last three years and the steps being taken to bring up the same to the level of the installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Suggestions and representations about setting up a petrochemicals complex in Bihar, have been received. Letters of Intent have already been issued for the setting up of following petrochemicals plants in Bihar :

(i) to the Bihar State Pharmaceutical and Chemical Development Coreporation Ltd. to manufacturd 10,000 tonnes/year of styrene and 10,000 tonnes/year of polystyrene.

(ii) to the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for the manufacture of 6,000 tonnes/year of Nylon Filament Yarn.

Proposal for a petrochemical plant near Barauni is under process.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

Statement

(i) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (Barauni unit)

Total production of fertilizers (Nitrogen) for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (in MT)	Steps being taken to bring up the production to the level of installed capacity.
196,515	The State Government of Bihar has been requested to ensure regular and adequate supply of power to this unit. Government have also approved captive power plant in addition to gas turbine to protect the sensitive equipment of the plant. Various steps are also being taken up to improve the performance of the plant by replacing/modifying certain equipments which are giving constant trouble.

(ii) Barauni Refinery

Total crude throughput and production of petroleum products for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (in '000' tonnes)		Steps being taken to bring up the production to the level of installed capacity.
Crude throughout	Petroleum products	
6605	6066	Performance of the refinery is monitored on a continuous basis and corrective action taken wherever necessary.

District-wise Minimum Wages Fixed for Bihar

3910. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the latest State-wise minium wages fixed for the country and District-wise for Bihar and steps taken to enforce the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 minimum wages for the various scheduled employments are fixed, revised and enforced by the apropriate Governments which in most cases are the State Governments. Minimum Wages are not being fixed and revised centrally. The Central Government is the appropriate authority for the fixation and revision of minimum wages in a few employments notably mines. A Statement showing the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government of Bihar in respect of unskilled workers in various Scheduled employments is appended.

With a view to enforce minimum wages all the States including Bihar and Union Territory Administrations have appointed Inspectors to oversee the implementation of minimum wages in all the employments. Certain other measures such as Constitution of Tripartite Implementation Committees at various levels, giving wide publicity to the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Act, involving official; and other departments such as Revenue, Panchayat etc. have also been taken.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the employment	Present minimum rates of wages
1	2	3
1.	Construction or maintenances of road or buildiug operation.	Rs. 3.90 per day+V.D.A.
2.	Dam construction and irrigation work.	Rs. 5.00 per day+V.D.A.
3.	Glass industries (excluding glass sheets).	Rs. 9.25 per day
4.	Plucking & processing of Tendu leaves.	Rs. 7.00 per day+V.D.A.

1	2	3
5.	Cinema.	Rs. 132 to Rs. 161per month +V.D.A.
6.	Rice mill, flour mill and and dal mill.	Rs. 110.75/- per month +V.D.A.
7.	Oil mills.	Rs. 110 75/- per month +V.D.A.
8.	Brick making.	Rs. 10.50 per day.
9.	Cold storage.	Rs. 4.75 per day+V.D.A.
10.	Automobile engineering indusry.	Rs. 5.15 per day+V.D.A.
11.	Stone breaking and stone crushing.	Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 4.25 per day +V.D.A.
12.	Bakeries and confectionary.	Rs. 5.50 per day+V.D.A.
13.	Tanneries & Leather Manufacturing.	Rs. 5.00 per day+V.D.A.
14.	Loading and unloading.	Rs. 6.00 per day+V.D.A.
15.	Dairies & poultry farms.	Rs. 6.00 per day.
16.	Tea plantations.	Rs. 5.00 per day.
17.	Potteries industry.	Rs. 7.11 per day+V.D.A.
18.	Refractories firebricks ceramics.	Rs. 11 50 per day.
19.	Mica works (Factories and Establishments excluding mines).	Rs. 7.20 per day+V.D.A.
20.	Lac manufactory.	Rs. 5.25 per day+V.D.A.
21.	Public motor transport.	Rs. 5.77 per day+V.D.A.
22.	Forestry and timber operation.	Rs. 7.00 per day+V.D.A.
23.	Silk industry.	Rs. 7.00 per day+V.D.A.
24.	Powerloom industry.	Rs. 7.00 per day+V.D.A.
25.	Woollen carpet making & Shawl weaving.	Rs. 210/- per month+V.D.A.
26.	Hotels eating houses and restaurants.	Rs. 210/- to Rs. 225/- per month (excluding meals)+V.D.A.
27.	Shops and establishments.	Rs. 210/- to Rs. 300/- per month V.D.A.
28.	Printing Press.	Rs. 240/- per month+V.D.A.
29.	Bidi industry.	Rs. 8.00 for 1,000 bidis.
30.	Shops selling cooked food staff.	Rs. 210/- per month+V.D.A.
31.	Agriculture.	5 kg. Paddy or any other kind of grain of the same value besides one time nashta or Rs. 8.50 in cash.

इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज के नए एकक की स्थापना

3911. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज का एक नया एकक स्थापित करके नए टेलीफोनों ("फेस" डिजाइन) और अन्य उपकरणों का उत्पादन करने के लिए इटली के साथ कोई समझौता किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बिहार में गिरडीह और हजारीबाग के बीच फालतू पड़ी हजारों एकड़ भूमि में प्रस्तावित एकक की स्थापना करके 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र के अनुसूचित जातियों, आदिवासियों और अन्य कमजोर वर्गों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भू-स्थल का चयन करने हेतु कोई कृतक बल भेजने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) सरकार ने इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के बंगलोर और नैनी के प्रत्येक कारखाने में विदेशी सहयोग से प्रतिवर्ष 5 लाख टेलीफोन उपकरण और इनके 7.5 लाख महत्वपूर्ण घटक बनाने की एक परियोजना मंजूर की है। यह परियोजना नई तकनीक का प्रयोग कर इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज के वर्तमान कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से तैयार की गई है। परियोजना नए कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

Opening of Post Offices in Purulia District of West Bengal

3912. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new post offices to be opened in the villages of District Purulia, West Bengal during the current year;

(b) the number of applications received for opening in the new post offices and upgradation of post offices in the villages of District Purulia and action taken thereon; and

(c) the time by which all the rural areas in the District Puruliawill be connected by telecommunication system ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) 6 (six).

(b) (i) 12 applications for opening new post offices have been received out of which 6 have been sanctioned and 6 are being examined.

(ii) No application was received for upgradation.

(c) Long distance public telephones accessible within 5 Kms. in rural areas of District Purlia is the policy objective to be achieved by 1990 subject to technical feasibility, availability of accommodation and stores.

Public Telephones in West Bengal

3913. SHRI CHITTTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the availability of public telephones per kilometer in West Bengal, District-wise;

(b) the availability of public telephones per kilomreters in Purulia District; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is given in the statement attached.

(b) One public Telephone per 125 square kilometre is available in the District of Purulia.

(c) The Government propose to open Long Distance Public Telephones at category stations on fully subsidized basis such as (i) places with 5000 or more population in ordinary areas, (ii) places with 2500 or more population in backward, hilly and tribal areas. In Tribal areas, a group of village within a radius of 10 kilometres from a central villages can be considered for pupulation figure, (iii) places of administrative implortance i.e., District, Sub-divisional, Tehsi, Sub-Tehsil, Block Headquarters.

Further, under the revised policy Long Distance Public Telephones will become accessible within 5 kilometres to most of the habitations, progressively by 1990. The identification of places under the 5 kilometer hexagonal policy is under process.

Statement

The availability of Public Telephones (Local and Long Distance) per square kilometre in the Districts of West Bengal

Sl No.	Name of District	Availability per sq km.
1	2	3
1.	Burdwan	0.022
2.	Birbhum	0.028
3.	Bankura	0.017
4.	Coochbehar	0.025
5.	Darjeeling	0.021
6.	Jalpaiguri	0.017
7.	Howrah (excluding Calcutta Telephone District Network)	0.016
8.	Hooghly (exculding Calcutta Telephone District Network)	0.017
9.	Malda	0.016
10.	Murshidabad	0.025
11.	Midnapur	0.013
12.	Nadia	0.027
13.	Purulia	0.008
14.	24-Parganas	0.011
15.	West Dinajpur	0.017

Tidal Power Project in Gulf of Kutch

3914. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a feasibility survey was made for a Tidal Power Project in the Gulf of Kutch area;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government would consider powerful gulf tidal waters for a power project; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government nd the suggestions made by the Assistant Director of the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) Government of India sanctioned in December, 1980, a project for carrying out investigations and studies in the Gulf of Kutch which could lead to the preparation of a feasibility report for a tidal power project in that area. The investigatious and studies are in progress. The followig investigations have already been completed:

(i) Ground Survey;

(ii) Shallow Water Tidal Level observations;

(iii) Hydrographic Survey off Hansthal and Kandla Creeks;

(iv) Construction permanent bench marks.

(v) Current, sediment and salinity observations in the Haasthal Kandla and inner creeks both for monsoon and non-monsoon period.

The revised project report envisages the completion of studies and preparation of feasibility report by March 1987. The decision regarding the setting up of the tidal power station would be taken only after the investigations and studies, currently in progress, confirm the techno-economic viability of the project.

National Institute of Oceanography is is one of the many agencies associated with the investigation and studies currently in progress in the Gulf of Kutch. The Institute is carrying out some of the works relating to geo-physical survey, collection of bed samples and environmental studies which will be kept in view while preparing the feasibility report of the project.

Profits of Public Sector Oil Companies During Last Five Years

3915. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI . Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the profits made by public sector oil Companies during the last five years; and

(b) the steps being taken to modernise the functioning of these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) The net profit made by the public sector oil companies during the last five year is as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Company	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Oil & Natural Gas Commission	72.52	55·23	46.57	375.54	692,87
Oil India Limited	12.29	8.49	—37.78	63.90	75.86
	(1978)*	(1979)*	(1980)*		
Indian oil Corp. Limited.	69,20	73.43	80.65	106.53	116.85
Cochin Refineries Limited.	1.84	1.82	2.03	6.20	7.01
Hindustan Petroleum Cor p. Limited.	11.96	13.68	16.50	14.40	18.30
Bharat Petroleum Coroporation Ltd.	8.66	9.77	10.44	14.07	13.46
Madras Refineries Limited,	2.10	2.36	1.97	2.37	3.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
I B P Co. Limited	0.47	1.11	1.70	2.46	2.86
Lubrizol India Limited.	1.67	1.56	1.87	0.58	2.16
Bongaigaon Refineries & Petroehemicals Ltd.	@	2.52	—5.06 *	4.30	6.38
Indian Petro chemimcals Corporation Limited.	—13.10	5.69	34.07	55.54	50.88
Petrofils Cooperative Limited.	5.17	5.34	7.34	8.56	6.25
Indian Oil Blending Limited.	0.29	0.06	0.76	0.21	0.36
Hydrocarbons India Limited.	—19.04 (1978)	1.07 (1979)	—0.19 (1980)	0.35 (1981)	0.63 (1982)

(—) indicates loss.
@ under construction
* Oil has been following calender year as its accounting year upto 1980

(b) Modernisation is a continuous process. Some of the measures taken are :—

(i) Progressive replacement of old and obsolete equipment.

(ii) Installation of new plant.

(iii) Computerisation wherever possible.

(iv) Use of modern technology.

(v) Setting up/expanding R&D factilities.

Import of Petroleum Products

3916. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to conserve the oil to bring down Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) imports bill; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent this year to import crude oil/diesel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Various steps have been taken to maximise indigenous production and to contain the consumption of petroleum products so as to bring down the import bill. These include :—

1. The production of crude oil from indigenous sources is being maximised to the extent possible.

2. The programme for exploration of crude oil and gas from new areas (both onshore and offshore) has been accelerated.

3. Besides expanding the existing refining capacity, two new refineries are also proposed to be set up in the country to reduce import of finished products.

4. Effective demand management through Oil Econmy Budget based on actual past consumption, seasonal variations availability of other fuels, etc.

5. Checking consumption of petroleum products particularly petrol through fiscal measures.

6. Petroleum Conservation Research Association is coordinating various conservation activities in different

sectors of the economy viz. domestic, transport, agriculture and industrial sectors. These include improving (a) efficiency in the use of petroleum products, (b) thermal efficiency of heating appliances and their commercialisation, such as kerosene stoves. LPG burners, industrial burners, etc. and (c) practices in the use of petroleum products like driving habits, cooking habits, etc.

7. Mass educational programme has been launched through the use of mass media like press, radio, T.V. to bring about awareness among the consumers and giving simple hints to save fuels.

8. Various alternative sources of energy are being developed and encouraged. These include Solar Energy, Wind Energy, bio-gas, improved wooden chullahs, use of soft coke etc.

(b) The net foreign exchange spent on import of crude oil and diesel during the period April-December 1983 is estimated at Rs. 2025 crores.

Welfare Schemes for Miners and Bidi Workers

3917. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many lapses have been reported to Government in the implementation of various Labour Welfare Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken to ensure welfare of the specified categories of labour like miners, bidi workers, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) In order to provide welfare facilities to workers employed in mica, iron-ore, manganese-ore and chrome-ore, limestone and dolomite mines and in the beedi industry Welfare Funds have been set up under different enactments to supplement the efforts of the employers and the State Governments. These enactments are as under :—

(a) Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946;

(b) Iron-Ore, Manganes Ore and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Fund Act, 1972;

(c) Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972; and

(d) Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976.

The funds have been created by levy of cess on production or consumption or export of the mineral and in the case of beedi on the manufacture of beedis. The welfare measures financed out of the funds relating to provision of housing supply of drinking water, provision of medical facilities including specialised treatment, support for education of dependents, recreation etc. While most of the activities are administered directly by the Welfare Organisation, loans and subsidies are also provided to the State Governments, Local Authorities and to the employers for implementation of the approved schemes.

Several stages are involved in formulation, technical scrutiny and approval of Welfare Schemes for the miners and beedi workers as well as sanction and release of funds by the competent authority. Instances of delay formulation and sanction of schemes and time lag in implementation of schemes due to procedural, admirnistrative and financial constraints have been reported. Such delays and time lag in some cases are unavoidable. These are, however, being continuously reviewed at different levels and corrective measures are being taken to minimise the delay with a veiw to accelerating the pace of implementation of welfare schemes and also to ensure that the benefits under these schemes reach the bonafide workers for whom they are intended. A number of positive steps, such as strengthening of

the Organisation, streamlining and simplifying the existing procedures and intensive follow up through inspections and reviews have since been taken to achieve the above objectives.

व्यवसाय संघ अधिनियम में संशोधन

3918. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1983 में मजदूर संघों की संख्या लगभग पचास हजार हो गयी है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार व्यवसाय संघ अधिनियम में इस प्रकार संशोधन करेगी जिससे केवल स्वस्थ और मजबूत संघ बन सके और संघ मजदूरों के हित में काम करें ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) 1980 में ट्रेड यूनियनों की संख्या (अनुमानित) 35750 हैं। अनुवर्ती वर्षों के लिए पूरे आंकड़े नहीं हैं, क्योंकि ये अभी कुछ राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त होने हैं।

(ख) व्यवसाय संघ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1982, जो लोक सभा में पेश किया गया है, में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ऐसे उपबन्ध शामिल हैं, जिनसे स्वस्थ और मजबूत ट्रेड-यूनियनों को बनाने में प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

सिनेमा घरों का निर्माण

3919. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नीति संबंधी कार्यदल और राज्यों के सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रियों की बैठक में स्वीकार किया गया था कि पांच वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान 5,000 सिनेमा घरों के निर्माण संबंधी लक्ष्य पूरा कर लिया जाना चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्णय कब लिया गया था और सरकार ने इसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) सरकार को उक्त लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जबकि राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नीति संबंधी कार्यदल ने 1985 तक 6750 अतिरिक्त सिनेमा-घर बनाए जाने की सिफारिश की है, सूचना मंत्रियों के जुलाई, 1982 में हुए सम्मेलन ने अगले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 5000 नए सिनेमा-घर बनाए जाने के लक्ष्य की अनुशंसा की।

(ख) और (ग) फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन का विषय राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। तथापि, सिनेमाघरों के निर्माण को वित्त-पोषित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम की एक योजना है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए 66 आवेदकों को 398.48 लाख रुपये के ऋण मंजूर किए गए हैं।

Oil Discovered in Godavari Basin

3920. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that oil was discovered in the G-2-2 well in G2 structure in the Godavari basin;

(b) if so, the details of the estimates of production of new oil find and comparative figures of other oil finds;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the pour-point is very high in the oil find at Godavari; and

(d) if so, its impact in the productoin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Well G-2-2 produced oil at the rate of 263 bbls/per day through 3/8" choke during initial testing. In G-1-1, the other find in Godavari Offshore, the well produced oil at the rate of 580 bbls per day through $\frac{1}{4}$" choke during initial testing.

(d) The pour point of oil in the above two structures varies between 33° to 36° centigrade this is slightly than pour point of Bombay High crude which is around 30° centigrade.

(d) There are production and transportation techniques available to tackle constraints of wax deposition due to higher pour point.

Laying of Cables etc. for Telephones in Greater Bombay

3921. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) having regard to perpetual digging of roads and footpaths in Greater Bombay for repairing or laying cables etc. for telephones and other purposes and causing hardships to public whether Government propose to plan out to lay the cables, etc. with covering of cement or steel covers on roads; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The Department has plan to lay underground ducts for telephone cables to avoid frequent digging of roads.

(b) During 6th Five Year Plan it is proposed to lay about 80 kms underground ducts in various parts of Bombay.

दिल्ली में खाना पकाने की गैस के लाइसेंस रद्द करना

3922. **श्री छांगुर राम** : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में गत एक वर्ष के दौरान खाना पकाने की गैस के कौन-कौन से डीलरों के लाइसेंस रद्द किए गए और ऐसा करने के क्या कारण थे; और

(ख) जिन उपभोक्ताओं ने इन डीलरों के साथ दूसरे गैस सिलेंडर के लिए आपने नाम दर्ज कराए हुए हैं उन्हें किस आधार पर सिलेंडर उपलब्ध किए जायेंगे ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान अनधिकृत उपभोक्ताओं को रिफिलों की सप्लाई करने, स्टॉक रजिस्टरों का रखरखाव न करने, कम वजन के रिफिलों की सप्लाई करने तथा व्यापार में नियंत्रण/रुचि में अभाव इत्यादि के कारण विवेक गैस सर्विस, खान मार्किट को एल० पी० जी० डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप को समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) अतिरिक्त सिलेंडर के पंजीकरण तथा नए कनेक्शनों के रिकार्डों को इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के मंडल कार्यालय ने अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है और जैसे ही खान मार्किट क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित नयी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप आरम्भ होगी इसके वितरक को रिकार्ड दे दिए जायेंगे ।

Transfer of L.P.G. Consumer Number with the Change of Residence of Consumer

3923. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM :
SHRI R.N. RAKESH :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's policy on distribution of LPG

on transfer of LPG consumer number from one area to other with change of residence of consumer is more favourable to distributor dealer rather than consumer;

(b) if not, the details of the policy and procedure for transfer of regular LPG consumer number from one dealer to another;

(c) when a consumer has already stood in queue once, the reason why he should be made to stand in queue next time when he changes residence and consequently LPG dealer;

(d) the reason why earlier system of surrender slip should not be continued and Indian Oil Corporation may charge difference in security amount on new cylinder at new shop; and

(e) whether IOC propose to revise their order in order to save consumer from harassment on change of address and change of dealer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per the rules and procedures provided for transfer, the consumer is required to surrrender is equipment to the distributor for which the distributor issues a termination voucher to the consumer and refunds his deposit amount as per his original subscription voucher. The consumer is then entitled to a new connection against his termination voucher from a distributor against collection of the same amount of deposit.

(c) In case where customer already has a connection, the procedure as in para (b) will apply. When the customer is in the waiting list, his seniority will be miantained with the dealer at his new residence.

(d) In the earlier system of surrender slip the customer had to go back to the original distributor from where the connection was released for the first time, resulting in inconvenience to the customer. Further it is not considered safe for a customer to carry filled cylinder at the time of shifting residence.

(e) No, Sir.

New Telephone Connections in Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur Area of Delhi

3924. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the target date for providing telephone connections in the Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur area of trans-Yamuna colonies of Delhi;

(b) whether it is not a fact that Government had promised earlier to clear the waiting list of this area by early 1984 on the installation of a new Telephone Exchange in the area;

(c) the progress of the installation of the new Telephone Exchange in the area, and target date for its commissioning and also for providing the telephone lines; and

(d) the specific steps being taken to expedite the installation of this exchange ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) 15000 lines Electronic Exchange at Laxmi Nagar has been targetted for commissioning during 1986-87. New telephones will be given thereafter.

(b) No such commitment was made by the Government.

(c) The building for the new electronic exchange is under construction. The installation of electronic exchange will be commenced immediately after the building is completed alongwith the air-conditioning plant by July '85. The exchange is targetted for commissioning in 1986-87 and the telephone lines will be given thereafter.

(d) Orders for the supply of electronic equipment have already been placed. The construction of building and installation

of air-conditioning plant are being expedited.

Distribution of Wax-Slug to Refining Units in the Organised Sector

3925. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the Government's policy for the distribution of wax-slug to the refining units in the organised sector (Units resgistered with DGTD);

(b) the names of the units in the organised sector and the respective qutoa allotted to each one, yearly, during last five years;

(c) the availability of wax slug from the Mathura Refinery, how much of it has been allotted and to which parties;

(d) the procedure, officer concerned of Indian Oil, the application from etc. for the allotment of the slug to the units in the organised sector registered with the DGTD;

(e) whether more slug is likely to become available; and

(f) if so, from which of the refineries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) There is no refinery product by name of 'wax-slug;

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Wages in the Fields of Cashew, Handloom, Coir and Fishery in the Country

3926. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Inter-State Wage Parity is a must as regards the question of the balanced growth of industry in various States;

(b) if so, the details of the efforts carried out by Government within the last four years to effect Inter-State Wage Parity at least in the fields of cashew, handloom, Coir and fishery industries;

(c) the policy of Central Government regarding the fixation of National Minimum Wage;

(d) whether Central Government have done something within the last four years in this direction; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The problem of disparity in wages has been constantly engaging the attention of the Government. This matter was last discussed at the State Labour Ministers' Conference, held in July, 1980, in which it was recommended that, while absolute uniformity in wages was not possible, there should not be too wide a disparity in wages prescribed by the neighbouring States as it might lead to flight of industry and business from one State to another. Accordingly the Conference recommended that while fixing/revising wages under the Minimum Wages Act, due regard may be given to the impact that the prescribed wages might have on the industry in other States especially the neighbouring ones.

In the specific cases of Cashew and Handloom industries, official committees had been met up to review the existing wage structure in those industries and the committees have made certain recommendations which, if implemented, would go to reduce the disparity in the rates of wages in the neighbouring States. The decisions of the Labour Ministers' Conferences as well as the recommendations of the official committees have been communicated to all States/Union Territory Administrations for necessary action.

(c) It is considered that in the present circumstancesit is not feasible to prescribe a National Minimum Wage.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Rural Communications Scheme in Gujarat

3927. SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced the rural communication schemes in various States;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to Gujarat under this scheme for the year 1983-84;

(c) the names of the Districts of Gujarat which have been covered under the said schemes; and

(d) the progress made so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 8,48,900 and Rs. 16,00,000 were allocated for postal development and Multi-Access Rural Radio Scheme respectively for the year 1983-84 for Gujarat Circle.

(c) All the Districts of Gujarat Circle are covered by the postal development whereas Multi-Access Rural Radio Seheme cover Valsad and Dangs Districts.

(d) The progress for the year 1983-84 is as under :

	Villages
(i) New Post offices opened	= 98
(ii) Additional Extra Departmental Delivery Agents appointed	=106
(iii) Counter service postal facility provided to	= 59
(iv) Letter boxes installed	= 20

(v) The Multi-Access Rural Radio Schemes are planned for execution with indigenous equipment, the production of which is yet to commence.

गुजरात में एल० पी० जी० गैस सिलेण्डरों की मांग

3928. **श्री छोटूभाई गामित** : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1983 से दिसम्बर, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान गुजरात में एल० पी० जी० गैस सिलेंडरों की जिला-वार कितनी मांग थी तथा इस अवधि के दौरान एल० पी० जी० गैस सिलेंडरों की माह-वार कितनी सप्लाई की गई;

(ख) गुजरात में एल० पी० जी० गैस सिलेंडरों की पूरी सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं तथा तत्संबंधी विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) गुजरात में एल० पी० जी० गैस सिलेंडरों की पूरी मांगों को कब तक पूरा कर दिया जायेगा तथा सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाये जा रहे ठोस उपायों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) एल० पी० जी० रिफिलों के लिए सिविल जिला-वार प्रक्षेपण तैयार करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। तथापि, कैलेंडर वर्ष 1983 के दौरान गुजरात में कुल 36,70,840 रिफिलों की मांग है। इस मांग की तुलना में कैलेंडर वर्ष 1983 के दौरान गुजरात में उपभोक्ताओं को 34,51,479 रिफिल सप्लाई किए गए थे माहवार एल० पी० जी० गैस सिलेंडरों की सप्लाई संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दी गयी है।

(ख) एल० पी० जी० सिलेंडरों का अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता, एक किस्म वाल्वों से एस० सी० किस्स के वाल्वों में बदलने में लगा समय, शकूर-बस्ती में लगी भयानक आग के कारण सिलेंडरों की हानि, कोयाली स्थित बाटलिंग संयंत्रों में प्रारम्भिक कठिनाइयां तथा स्थानीय औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध समस्याएं कुछ कारण रहे हैं।

(ग) गुजरात राज्य में एल० पी० जी० गैस सिलेंडरों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए तेल उद्योग ने चरणबद्ध नामांकन योजना तैयार की है। प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज लोगों को चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार अगले 2/3 वर्षों में गैस कनेक्शन दिए जायेंगे। तेल उद्योग द्वारा आवश्यक आधारभूत (इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चरल) सुविधाएं जैसे अधिक बाटलिंग क्षमता की व्यवस्था, भण्डारण तथा परिवहन व्यवस्था में सुधार, पर्याप्त उपकरणों का प्रापण इत्यादि स्थापित की जा रही है।

विवरण

कैलेंडर वर्ष 1983 के दौरान गुजरात राज्य में तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा एल० पी० जी० गैस सिलेंडरों की माहवार सप्लाई :

क्रम सं० माह	आई०ओ०सी०	एच०पी०सी०एल०	बी०पी०सी०एल०
1. जनवरी, 1983	205920	50970	47815
2. फरवरी	186930	47520	40773
3. मार्च	205750	50340	33167
4. अप्रैल	184685	49510	60563
5. मई	139470	52450	44582
6. जून	73740	50690	40351
7. जुलाई	166935	49260	47126
8. अगस्त	180335	48300	67603
9. सितम्बर	217955	57900	58167
10. अक्तूबर	202065	68150	57111
11. नवम्बर	187180	63140	55280
12. दिसम्बर	212670	68290	69786
योग	2163635	665520	622324
	कुल योग :	3451479	

गुजरात के सूरत जिलों में एल०पी०जी० गैस कनेक्शन

3929. **श्री छीतूभाई गामित :** क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978 से 1984 तक वर्ष-वार गुजरात के सूरत जिले में एल० पी० जी० गैस कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुये तथा प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितने नये कनेक्शन दिए गए; तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या शेष व्यक्तियों को भी गैस कनेक्शन दिए जायेंगे तथा गैस कनेक्शनों को

यथाशीघ्र देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई ठोस उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	पंजीकृत आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या	दिए गए नए गैस कनेक्शन
1978	26752	—
1979	4428	8642
1980	31397	2201
1981		693
1982	24510	11304
1983	4331	17421
1984 (फरवरी के अन्त तक)	1897	3566

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां। मूलभूत (इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चरल) सुविधाओं जैसे बॉटलिंग संयंत्रों की बॉटलिंग क्षमता को बढ़ा कर, पर्याप्त उपकरणों के प्रापण आदि को सुदृढ़ करके नामाकन के चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज व्यक्तियों को नये कनेक्शन दिए जा रहे हैं।

Petrol Outlets Awarded by Oil Companies during Last Three Years

3930. SHRI CHHITTUBHAT GAMIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol outlets awarded by Oil Companies to individuals during the last three years and number of them awarded to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) whether any concession is given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of allotment of land for installing petrol outletes and providing money purchasing necessary equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Number of retail outlets (petrol/diesel) awarded by Oil Companies during the period 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (1.4.1983 to 31.12.1983) and SC/ST out of those is as under :—

Total	SC/ST
849	189

(b) It is the responsibility of the candidate select to arrange for land for installation of the retail outlet (for petrol/diesel) on his own, Oil Industry has recently introduced a Bank Finance Scheme through all Nationalised Banks in the country to provide financial assistance to the dealers/distributors select by the Oil Companies under 'Social Objective Categories'. The loan will be granted by banks on concessional terms both for purchase of stock in trade i.e. petrol, diesel oil, liquified petroleum gas, purchase of machinery/equipment for conducting their business and construction of buildings, goodown etc. and term loan, to the extent of 75% of their total requirements.

Setting up of TV Centres and Radio Stations in Gujarat

3931. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open more T.V. Centres and Radio Stations in the backward areas of Gujarat to educate the people and also in view of the demand of the Government of Gujarat and the people of the State for the same; and

(b) if so, the places where such centres

are proposed to be located and by when they are likely to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) DOORDARSHAN T.V. transmitters of High Power (10 KW) and Low Power (100 W) are under installation at the followings places in the State of Gujarat :

High Power Transmitters of 10 KW each—3 Nos.

(1) Ahmehabad
(2) Rajkot
(3) Dwarka

Low Power Transmitters of 100 W each—6 Nos.

(1) Surat
(2) Vadodra
(3) Bhavnagar
(4) Bhruch
(5) Navasari
(6) Patan

these transmitters are expected to be commissiond during 1984-85.

ALL INDIA RADIO

There is no proposal, in the current Plan, to set up more Radio Stations in Gujarat. However, the power of the Rajkot Transmitter will be upgraded from 20 KW MW to 300 KW MW. The upgraded transmitter is expected to be commissioned 1984-85.

Protocol Signed with Romania for Oil Exploration

3932. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Romania have signed a new protocol to explore the possibility of collaboration in oil exploration;

(b) the other fields covered under the collaboration: and

(c) the terms and conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In the field of oil exploration Romania has offered to sell drilling rigs, cementing units work-over pumps, blowout preventors and other oil field equipment to ONGC.

Romania has also shown interest to participate with ONGC for joint ventures for oil drilling and geo-physical surveys.

Oil and Natural Gas Discovered During 1983-84

3933. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where oil and natural gas have been discovered in different parts of the country from 1st December, 1983 to February 1984; and

(b) the names of the places where Government propose to conduct surveys during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Oil and Natural Gas have been discovered in the following places during this period :—

Name of the Place	Oil/Natural Gas
Jorajan (a new horizon), Assam	Oil
South Mewad, Gujarat	Gas
North Tapti structure on West Coast	Gas
B-48 structure on West Coast	Gas

(b) Subject to geological priorities, exploratory surveys are proposed to be conducted in Cambay basin, Kutch and Saurashtra Basin, Rajasthan, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Bengal basin, Himalayan foothills and Ganga Valley, Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basins and

the Coromondal offshore on the East Coast.

Mandays Lost in Industrial Sector Due to Strikes, Lockout and Electricity Cut

3934. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mandays lost in the Industrial sector from 1 April, 1983 to 31 January, 1984 due to strikes, lockouts and electricity cuts; and

(b) the figures for corresponding period in the preceding year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHAMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Information on mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts is maintained only for calendar years. While mandays lost due exclusively to power cuts is not maintained, mandays lost on account of lay-off due to power cuts is being collected by the Labour Bureau only from April 1981 onwards. A statement on mandays lost due to strikes, lockouts and lay-offs due to power cuts during 1982 and 1983 is attached.

Statement

No. of Mandays Lost due to Strikes, Lockouts and Layoffs due to Power cuts during 1982 and 1983

Mandays lost (in Million)

Year	Strikes	Lockouts	lay-off due to power cuts
1982 (P)	10.71	22.50	1.23
1983 (P)	7.91	17.14	1.89

(P) == Provisional

देश में सभी पुलिस स्टेशनों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

3935. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या **संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में अनेक पुलिस स्टेशन मुख्यालयों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की सुविधा नहीं है;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पांच किलोमीटर के भीतर टेलीफोन सुविधा देने की योजना के अंतर्गत ऐसे स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र लगाने के कार्य को विभाग उच्च प्राथमिता देगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या विभाग 1984-85 के दौरान देश के सभी पुलिस स्टेशनों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करेगा और इस प्रकार कानून और व्यवस्था के रख-रखाव में सहयोग देगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) चूंकि ये क्षेत्र श्रेणी स्टेशनों के अंतर्गत आते हैं अतः इन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी।

(ग) कनेक्शन उत्तरोत्तर प्रदान किए जाएंगे बशर्ते कि साज समान तथा वित्तीय साधन उपलब्ध हो जाए।

राजस्थान के कापुर्डी क्षेत्र में लिग्नाइट के भंडारों का पता लगाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण

3936. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या **ऊर्जा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के कापुर्डी क्षेत्र में लिग्नाइट के भंडारों का पता लगाने के लिए खनिज अन्वेषण निगम और भारतीय भूगर्भीय विभाग द्वारा किए गए विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण के कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उक्त सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप अब तक लिग्नाइट के कितनी मात्रा के भंडारों का पता चला है;

(ग) उक्त दोनों अभिकरण नैवेली

लिग्नाइट निगम तथा संबंधित विभाग को अपनी रिपोर्ट कितने समय में प्रस्तुत कर देंगे; और

(घ) उक्त क्षेत्र में लिग्नाइट के भारी भण्डार होने की बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार का विचार उस क्षेत्र में ताप बिजली घर का निर्माण कार्य कितने समय में आरम्भ करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) खनिज समन्वेषण निगम ने फरवरी, 1984 के अंत तक 67 बोर होल पूरे किए हैं तथा 10683 मीटर क्षेत्र में ड्रिलिंग कार्य किया है। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने फरवरी, 1983 में "ग्रेविटी लो" क्षेत्रों में कपुर्दी के उत्तरी इलाके में क्षेत्रीय ड्रिलिंग कार्य शुरू किया। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने अक्तूबर, 1983 के अंत तक जो काम किया उसका ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :--

गुर्गा एरिया, जिला बाड़मेर :

ड्रिल किए गए बोर होलों की संख्या	4
कुल मीटर क्षेत्र	611.70 मीटर

बोटिया-बरका एरिया :

ड्रिल किए गए बोर होलों की संख्या (8वां बोर होल प्रगति पर है बोर उसमें मीटर की गहराई तक काम हुआ है)	7
	77.0
8वें बोर होल सहित कुल मीटर क्षेत्र	1319.85 मीटर

(ख) अभी तक ड्रिलिंग से प्राप्त आंकड़ों को अधिक नजदीक-नजदीक कुछ और होलों की ड्रिलिंग करके अतिरिक्त सूचना लेने की जरूरत है। इस बात के कारण, योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित एक विशेषज्ञ दल की राय थी कि भंडारों की गणना संभाव्य क्षेत्रों में निकटतर ड्रिलिंग का समन्वेषण कार्यक्रम पूरा हो जाने पर ही की जा सकती है। निकटतर दूरी पर ड्रिलिंग करने के संबंध में निर्णय विशेषज्ञ दल उन स्थूल ब्यौरों के आधार पर करेगा, जो खनिज समन्वेषण निगम लि० से जल्दी ही प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार भूवैज्ञानिक रिपोर्ट अप्रैल, 1985 में प्राप्त होने की आशा है जिसमें ड्रिलिंग संबंधी आंकड़े तथा लिग्नाइट और ऊपरी मलबे परिणामों के विश्लेषण शामिल होंगे।

(घ) इस क्षेत्र में ताप बिजली घर की स्थापना इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि समुचित भंडार प्रमाणित हो जाएँ तथा लिग्नाइट सीमों और ऊपरी मतलबे की खनन संबंधी विशेषताओं का विस्तार से पता लग जाए।

राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिलों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाना

3937. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या **संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिलों में ऐसे स्वीकृत सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन बूथों की संख्या कितनी है जहां विभाग द्वारा अभी टेलीफोन नहीं लगाए गए हैं और क्या इस बारे में जिला-वार सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी;

(ख) इस सम्बंध में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या विभाग इस बारे में आने वाली

बाधाओं को दूर करेगा और यह भी सुनिश्चित करेगा कि पहले से ही स्वीकृत सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन बूथ 1983-84 में स्थापित कर दिए जाएं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ?

(ख) लाईन-सामग्री की महत्वपूर्ण मदों की सीमित सप्लाई के कारण स्वीकृत सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों को खोलने में बिलम्ब हुआ।

(ग) स्वीकृत सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों को खोलने का कार्य प्रगति पर है और यह कार्य चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान पूर्ण होने की संभावना है।

विवरण

राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिलों में स्वीकृत लम्बी दूरी के ऐसे सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर जिन्हें अभी खोला जाना है :—

जिला	सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर का नाम	
बाड़मेर	देल	चादुवा
	खोखर	बखामर
	सारली	अकदरा
	भियार	गिरुब
	जेसिहर	मांडली
	मेदुसार	धीजरड
	उनदूबा	
जैसलमेर	मोहनगढ़	
जोधपुर	भोंजसर	घनवाड़ा
	चांदसामा	चारी
	दसानिया	चब्बा
	नाथरी	खेरप्पा
	सुवालिया	

Increase in the Rate of Unemployment

3938. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a sharp rise in the rate of unemployment in the country at present;

(b) the number of persons who are at present unemployed i.e. upto 31 December, 1983;

(c) the number of unemployed persons at the end of 1979;

(d) whether any assesment has since been made by Government in regard thereto; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to provide employment to the maximum number of persons and to minimise rate of unemployment in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMVIR) : (a) No, Sir. The following figures relating to the number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) are relevant in this context :

No. on the Live Register at the end of	Percentage increase in Live Register figure*
1979	13.1
1980	13.0
1981	10.1
1982	19.7
1993	11.4

*Compared to the reseptive preceding years.

(b) and (c) Available information relatest to the number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the Live Register of

Employment Exchanges. The same is furnished below :

As on	Number in lakhs
31.12.1979	143.34
31.12.1983	219.53

(d) The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducts quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment. The latest survey pertaining to employment and unemployment was conducted by the NSSO in its 38th Round (January-December, 1983), the date relating to which are currently being processed.

(e) A number of steps and measures have been suggested to the Sixth Plan to improve the employment situation. The employment/beneficiary oriented schemes are the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (HLEGP), the Integrated Rural Development Progarmme (IRDP), the scheme of Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth.

Filing up Reserved Vacancies

3939. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a backlog in regard the filling of vacancies of Class I to IV reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in various categories of jobs in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to fill up these vacancies reserved for SC/ST; and

(d) the time by which the backlog of vacancies reserved for SC/ST is likely to completed ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) The instructions contanined in Brochure for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes are strictly followed while making Direct Recruitment/Departmental Promotions. For the posts where the Cadre Controlling Authority is Department of Personnel & Admn. Reforms, the number of reserved vacancies (including backlog, if any) are reported to them. They nominate the required category of persons, if available with them.

रेडियो स्टेशनों में पंजाबी और हिन्दी कलाकार

3940. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसी एक रेडियो स्टेशन में किसी एक कलाकार के लगातार दो कार्यक्रमों के मध्य कितना समय का अंतराल होता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार पंजाबी और हिन्दी कलाकारों को समान अवसर और सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराती है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) लगातार दो कार्यक्रमों के बीच अन्तराल का कोई निश्चित समय नहीं है। कलाकारों को कार्यक्रम आवश्यकताओं, उनकी ग्रेडिंग, ख्याति, विषय में विशेषज्ञता तथा उनके कार्य निष्पादन की गुणवत्ता के अनुसार बुक किया जाता है। बेहतर ग्रेडिंग वाले कलाकारों को निम्न ग्रेडिंग वाले कलाकारों की तुलना में कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करने के लिए ज्यादा अवसर प्राप्त होते हैं। तथापि, निकट बुकिंगों से समान्तया बचा जाता है।

(ख) जी, हाँ। यह उनकी ग्रेडिंग तथा कार्यक्रम आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Backlog in Filling of Vacancies Reserved for SCs/STs in the Ministry of Energy

3941. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a backlog in regard to the filling of vacancies of Class I to IV reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in various categories of jobs in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to fill up these vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the time by which the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is on account of non-availability of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Efforts are made on continuous basis to fill up the reserved vacancies The backlog will be cleared as soon as candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are available.

Particulars of Dealers and Sale Price of Solar Cooker in Delhi

3942. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state that names and addresses and the prices for sale of solar cooker in Delhi and other parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Under the Central Scheme for the subsidised sale of solar cookers, the solar cookers are sold through State organisations/agencies nominated by the respective State/Union Territory Governments. A statement containing the State-wise list of such organisations/-agencies is attached.

The subsidised sale prices of standard box-type solar cooker in Delhi and other States varies from Rs. 370 to Rs, 480/- depending on the model and the type of material used. Some of the State Governments are offering additional subsidy ranging between Rs. 100/- to Rs. 150/-and the sale price in those States is further reduced,

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Organisation	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Agro Pump sets & Implements Ltd., 10-2-317/3, Vijaynagar Colony, Hyderabad-500457.	*The Scheme for the manufacture and subsidised sale of solar cookers is at present in operation in 14 States and the Union Territory of Delhi.
2.	Assam	Assam State Cooperative Marketing and Consumers' Federation Ltd., Bhangagarh, Gauhati-781005.	
3.	Bihar	Bihar State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation Ltd., Udyog Bhavan, East Gandhi, Maidan, Patna-4.	

1	2		3	4
4.	Delhi	(i)	Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001.	The remaining States and Union Territories are expected to follow suit shortly.
		(ii)	Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., N-Block, Bombay Life Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110001	
		(iii)	Syndicate Bank, 6, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi-110001.	
5.	Gujarat		Gujarat Energy Development Agency, B.N. Chambers, 3rd Floor, R.C. Dutt Road, Vadodara-390005.	
6.	Haryana		Haryana State Small Industries & Export Corporation Ltd., Sector 17-D, Chandigarh.	
7.	Himachal Pradesh		Simla Central Cooperative Consumer Store Ltd., Naya Bazar, Simla.	
8.	Karnataka		Karnataka Implements and Machineries Company Ltd., Mysore Road, Bangalore-5600026.	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	(i)	Madhya Pradesh Agro Industries Development Corporation, 3rd Floor, 'PANCHANAN' Malviya Nagar, Bhopal-462003.	
		(ii)	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd., 39, Nishat Colony, Bhopal-4620003	
10.	Maharashtra		Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Krupanidhi, 9, Walchand Hirachand Marg. Ballard Estate, Bombay-400038.	
11.	Orissa	(i)	Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Government of Orissa, Orissa Secretariat, Bhubaneswer-1.	
		(ii)	Government Implements Factory, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswer (Orissa).	
12.	Punjab		Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., S.C.O. No. 315-316, Sector 35-B, Chandigarh.	
13.	Rajasthan	(i)	Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., O-1, Subhas Nagar, Jhotwara Road, Jaipur.	

1	2	3	4
		(ii) Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board, Jawahrlal Nahru Marg, Jaipur.	
14.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Consumers' Cooperative Federation Ltd., XN-663, 26 Arcot Road, Saligramam, Madras-600093.	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Institute of Engineering and Rural Technology. 26, Chaitham Lines, Allahabad (U.P.).	
		(ii) Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency, U.P., B-46, Mandir Marg, Extension, Lucknow.	
		(iii) Lucknow Kendriya Upbhokta Sahakari Bhandar Ltd. (Naya Bazar Super Market). Dayanidhan Park, Lucknow.	

Opening of Rural Public Call Offices in Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore Districts of M.P.

3943. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some new proposals for opening rural Public Call Offices in Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore Districts of Madhya Pradesh during next year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of New Public Call Offices in Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore District of M.P.

3944. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned a few new public call offices in rural areas of Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore Districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many of them have been opened for public till date, names thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of Long Distance Public Call Offices sanctioned during 1983-84 are given below :

Name of District	No. of Public Call Offices sanctioned
Vidisha	20
Raisen	12
Sihore	31

(c) The names of thirty three Public Call Offices opened upto 13.3.1984 are

given below :

District	Names of Public Call Offices
I. Vidisha	1. Parsora
	2. Bhuria
	3. Ghatwar
	4. Pipariya
	5. Pipal Kheda
	6. Sankheda
	7. Chirkheda
	8. Rasalli Sahu
	9. Ahmadnagar.
II. Raisen	1. Medk
	2. Gaddi
	3. Parwaria
	4. Pemat
	5. Birpur
III. Sihore	1. Pilikarar
	2. Bayan
	3. Panguria
	4. Dillod
	5. Jatekheda
	6. Taraali Kalan
	7. Baktara
	8. Baktal
	9. Majarkui
	10. Kalhan
	11. Jaspurkalan
	12. Soyat
	13. Chich
	14. Bhadakui
	15. Manakpur
	16. Chainpur
	17. Samnapur
	18. Khandwa.

Opening of Rural Public Call Offices

3945. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to open public call offices at every 5 kilometre distance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many public call offices have been opened under this scheme during the current year, State-wise details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Public Call Offices are likely to become accessible within 5 kilometres to most of habitations in the country, as per the present policy.

(b) The details of the policy are given In Annexure-I and II. Laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-7989/84]

(c) Public Call Offices are yet to be opened under this scheme as the work of identifying the places is in progress and is in final stages.

Commercial Production of Gas from Godavari Basin

3946. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the commercial production of gas from Godavari basin will commence;

(b) the cost of imported sophisticated deep sea drilling equipments for this purpose; and

(c) the names of countries which have agreed to collaborate in this venture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Oil/gas has been found in some wells in Krishna-Godavari basin. But the extant of oil and gas pools in the basin is still being assessed to determine the commercial viability of production. At this state it is, therefore, not possible to indicate any firm time by which commercial production would be started or the cost of equipment that

would be used for production. Some countries such as UK & Norway have shown interest in providing technology and equipment for deep sea drilling and production but no specific proposals have been made.

Demand of Telephones in the Country

3947. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand of telephones in the country;

(b) the details of steps Government propose to take to meet the demands of rural communication ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The total demand of telephones in the country on 1.1.1984 is 32.87 lakhs.

(b) It is the policy of Government to provide Public Telephones (PCOs) in all category stations (generally places above 5,000 population) and also within 5 kms. of most habitation. Small capacity rural exchanges are also being opened on loss basis in rural areas.

Oil Struck in Assam

3948. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) where Government are aware of the fact that oil has been struck at two more wells in upper Assam; and

(b) if so, the potentiality of the two wells as well as the total production of crude in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The potential of the two wells combined is about 130 tonnes per day. Total production of crude oil during 1983 in Assam was 4.9 million tonnes.

राजस्थान में पेट्रोल पम्प डीलरों द्वारा पेट्रोल और डीजल में मिलावट

3949. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पेट्रोल पम्प डीलरों द्वारा तेल में मिलावट किए जाने के मामले प्रकाश में आए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान राजस्थान में मिलावट का शक होने के कारण कितने पेट्रोल पम्पों को सील किया गया;

(ग) पेट्रोल और डीजल में मिलावट तथा अन्य आरोपों के दोषी पाए गए कितने पेट्रोल पम्प डीलरों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) 1983-84 के दौरान (जनवरी, 1984 तक) राजस्थान में पेट्रोल पम्प डीलरों द्वारा तेल में मिलावट के कुछ संदिग्ध मामले प्रकाश में आए हैं।

(ख) संदिग्ध मिलावट के कारण 1983-84 के दौरान तीन पेट्रोल पम्पों को सील कर दिया गया था अथवा उनकी सप्लाई बंद कर दी गयी थी।

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान मिलावट तथा अन्य आरोपों के लिए किसी डीलर के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में मुकदमा नहीं चलाया गया है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) के दिए गए उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने वाले फिल्म निर्माताओं के लिए फिल्म निर्माता पुरस्कार

3950. **श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उन फिल्म निर्माताओं को पुरस्कार देती है जो राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने वाली फिल्मों का निर्माण करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन फिल्म निर्माताओं के नाम क्या हैं; और वर्ष 1980 से 1984 (जनवरी तक) उनकी पुरस्कृत फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इस से संबंधित अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कारों में एक पुरस्कार राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण पर सर्वोत्तम फीचर फिल्म के लिए है। वर्ष 1980 और इससे आगे इस पुरस्कार का नाम स्वर्गीय नरगिस दत्त के नाम पर कर दिया गया है। इस पुरस्कार में निर्माता के लिए एक रजत कमल तथा 30,000 रुपए का नकद पुरस्कार और निर्देशक के लिए एक रजत कमल तथा 15,000 रुपए का नकद पुरस्कार शामिल है। इस पुरस्कार के संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण का विषय केवल साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव को ही नहीं अपितु, शोषित वर्गों के उत्थान, अन्त: क्षेत्रीय एकता आदि को भी कवर करता है।

2. जिन निर्माताओं तथा फिल्मों को 1980 और इससे आगे यह पुरस्कार दिया गया है, उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	फिल्म का नाम	निर्माता का नाम
1980	22 जून, 1897	नचिकेत पटवर्धन
1981	भवानी भवाई	संचार फिल्म कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड
1982	सप्तापदी	भीमावा रापू दुची-रेड्डी
1983	आरूदम	रोजम्मा जार्ज

राजस्थान में उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना

3951. **श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उदयपुर (राजस्थान) में फास्फेट एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० द्वारा चार करोड़ रुपए की लागत से निर्मित सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट फर्टिलाइज एण्ड सल्फुरिक एसिड प्लांट में उत्पादन होना शुरू हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने राज्य इस उर्वरक का उपयोग करेंगे;

(ग) इस संयंत्र में कितने लोग काम कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में ऐसा एक और संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां, तो इसकी स्थापना कब तक हो जाएगी ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) मै० उदयपुर फास्फेट्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० ने अक्तूबर 1983 से उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया।

(ख) एन० एस० पी० निर्माता एककों को ई० सी० ए० का आबंटन मुख्यत: उस राज्य में

किया जाता है जहां एकक स्थित है और उत्पादन की मात्रा तथा संबंधित राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करते हुए पड़ोसी राज्यों को भी किया जाता है।

(ग) मैं० उदयपुर फास्फेट्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० ने सूचित किया है कि उनके संयंत्र में 118 कर्मचारी नियोजित हैं।

(घ) मैं० उदयपुर फास्फेट्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० की भांति ही एक और एकक इस समय उदयपुर में कार्यान्वयनाधीन है।

मुजफ्फरपुर में कान्ती के पास ताप बिजली संयंत्र

3952. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या **ऊर्जा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में कान्ती के पास एक ताप बिजली संयंत्र का निर्माण चल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कार्य की प्रगति का क्या ब्यौरा है;

(ग) उक्त परियोजना को निश्चित समय पर पूरा न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और उसके लिए कौन-कौन से व्यक्ति जिम्मेवार हैं; और

(घ) उस तापीय बिजली संयंत्र से कब तक बिजली पैदा की जाएगी और इस संयंत्र से (उत्तर बिहार) के कौन-कौन से जिलों को बिजली दी जाएगी तथा इन जिलों की कितने प्रतिशत बिजली की मांग को पूरा किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (घ) बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड मुजफ्फरपुर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (कान्ती के समीप) का निर्माण कर रहा है जिसमें 110-110 मेगावाट की दो यूनिटें प्रतिष्ठापित किए जाने का विचार है। परियोजन के क्रियान्वयन के लिए बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने भेल के साथ एक टर्न-की ठेके को अंतिम रूप दिया है। इस समय दोनों यूनिटों के क्रमशः अगस्त, 1984 और जून, 1985 में चालू होने की आशा है। परियोजना के चालू होने में विलम्ब के मुख्य कारण ये हैं :—

(1) परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए भेल के साथ टर्न-की ठेके को अंतिम रूप देने में विलम्ब;

(2) भूमि संबंधी जटिल परिस्थितियों के कारण पाइलिंग संबंधी कार्य में भेल के सामने आई समस्याएँ;

(3) भेल को निधियां मुहैय्या कराने में विलम्ब जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बायलर, संरचनात्मक इस्पात कार्यों तथा कोयला हैण्डलिंग प्रणालियों आदि के उत्थापन में विलम्ब हुआ।

परियोजना से उत्पन्न होने वाली बिजली राज्य ग्रिड को दी जाएगी और यह किसी विशिष्ट जिले अथवा क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

उत्तरी बिहार के पश्चिम चम्पारन जिले में तेल की खोज

3953. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या **ऊर्जा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी बिहार के पश्चिम चम्पारन जिले में तेल पाए जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में किए गए कार्य की प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि कोई प्रगति हुई है तो इस संबंध

में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) अभी तक किए गए अन्वेषी प्रायासों के आधार पर, बिहार के पश्चिम चम्पारन जिले को हाइड्रोकार्बनों की खोज के लिए एक संभावित क्षेत्र समझा गया है।

(ख) और (ग) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने अब तक 1412.2 लाइन किलोमीटर भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण किए हैं और रक्सोल में एक कूप को खोदा है, जो सूखा पाया गया था। इस समय गंडक के स्थान पर एक दूसरे कुएं की खुदाई की जा रही है।

Revamping Administrative Apparatus of Company Law Department

3954. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI BISHNU PRASAD :
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to give penal powers to the Company Law Board in a bid to discipline defaulting Companies and to revamp the adminitrative apparatus of the Company Law Department;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the time by which the amending legislation is likely to be introduced in the House in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) The High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) in its Report, had made various recommendations for amendments to the Companies Act, 1956. The Committee's recommendations in this regard including those relating to reconstituting the Company Law Board as an independent quasi-judicial body with powers to impose penalties for contravention of certain provisions of the Act are under the consideration of Government. As soon as Government has taken a final decision on these recommendations, necessary legislative action to amend the Act will be initiated.

Holding of 25 to 40 Per Cent Equity by Foreign Companies

3955. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies which are being held to the extent of 25% to 40% of equity by foreign corporate bodies alongwith names of foreign holding companies, their country of origin and the amount of equity held in each cast; and

(b) the lines of business of each such company alongwith the names of their chief executives and principal business address for each such company ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) There are 82,903 companies at work as on 31.3.1983. To find out the names of the companies which are being held to the extent of 25% to 40% of equity by foreign corporate bodies will require going through the Annual Returns of each of these Companies. The time and labour involved in going through the Annual Returns of 82,903 companies may perhaps not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to know about a particular company/companies the requisite information will be collected and furnished.

Holding of Equity by Foreign Companies

3956. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of LAW, AND JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies which are

being held to the extent of 1% to 25% of equity by foreign corporate bodies alongwith the names of foreign holding companies, their country of origin and the amount of equity held in each case; and

(b) the lines of business of each such company alongwith the names of their chief executives and principal business address for each such company ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) There are 82,903 companies at work as on 31.3. 1983. To find out the names of the companies which are being held to the extent of 1% to 25% of equity by foreign croporate bodies will require going through the Annual Returns of each of these Companies. The time and labour involved in going through the Annual Returns of 82,903 companies may perhaps not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to know abaut a particular company/ companies the requisite information will be collected and furnished.

मथुरा शोधनशाला की चिमनी से गैस निकलना

3957. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य की, कोई जांच कराई है कि मथुरा शोधनशाला की चिमनी से निकलने वाली गैस की दुर्गन्ध क्षेत्र में चारों ओर फैल रही है और वहां पर रहने वाले लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल रही है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को मथुरा रिफाइनरी की चिमनी से निकलने वाली गैस की दुर्गन्ध फैलने के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इसके साथ ही, इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड मथुरा स्थित रिफाइनरी से निकलने वाली गैसों तथा तरल निस्सारों को लगातार मानीटर करता है। यह पूरी तरह निर्धारित सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत हैं।

Banks Loans for Petro-Goods Dealership

3958. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide bank loans for petro-goods dealership; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Oil Industry has recently formulated a scheme for providing Financial Assistance to the dealers/distributors selected by the Oil Companies under 'Social Objective' catagories. The loan will be granted by all Public Sector (Nationalised) Banks on concessional terms both for working capital as well as term loan to the extent of 75% of their total requirements. Broadly, credit facilities will be given for (i) Purchase of stock in trade i.e. petrol, diesel oil and liquified petroleum gas and (ii) Purchase of machinery/ equipment for conducting their business and construction of bulldings, godowns etc.

औषधों के मूल्य निर्धारण के बारे में हाथी आयोग की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति हेतु कानून बनाया जाना

3859. **श्री जगपाल सिंह** :

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1975 में प्राप्त

हाथी समिति के प्रतिवेदन की सिफारिशों को इस बीच क्रियान्वित कर दिया है, और यदि हां, तो तारीख वार कौन-कौन सी सिफारिशें क्रियान्वित की गई और उनका सामान्य जन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि औषधियों के मूल्य निर्धारण करने और उनका लागत मूल्य न्यूनतम रखने के लिए हाथी आयोग ने औषध कम्पनियों के ब्रांड नामों के स्थान पर औषधों के गुणानुसार नाम रखने की सिफारिश की थी और उनके साथ ही सूची में दी गई 70 औषधों के मामले में तो तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने का अनुरोध किया था, और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित सिफारिशों को प्रभावी बनाने हेतु ट्रेड नो एण्ड पेटेंटस बिल शीर्षक से एक विधेयक पेश करने का है, और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) सरकार ने 29 मार्च, 1978 को लोक सभा पटल पर एक विवरण पत्र प्रस्तुत किया था जिसमें औषध और भेषज उद्योग पर हाथी समिति की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार के निर्णय दिए गए थे। नई औषध नीति विधेयक विवरणपत्र के 104 पैराग्राफों जिनमें लगभग 123 मुद्दे शामिल हैं, में से 20 पैराग्राफों को छोड़कर शेष सभी पैराग्राफों का पूर्ण अथवा आंशिक कार्यान्वयन किया गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, दिनांक 29 मार्च, 1978 को लोक सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किए गए विवरण पत्र में दर्शाए गए नई औषध नीति के मुख्य उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में अच्छी प्रगति हुई है।

(ख) हाथी समिति ने प्रारम्भ में 13 औषधों के ब्राण्ड नाम समाप्त करने की सिफारिश थी। तथापि, सरकार ने निम्नलिखित 5 औषधों पर आधारित एकल घटक धामूंलेशनों के ब्राण्ड नाम समाप्त करने का निर्णय लिया:—

1. एनलजिन
2. एस्प्रिन
3. क्लोरप्रोमाजाइन
4. फैरस सल्फैट
5. पिपराजाइन और इसके लवण, जैसे कि एसियेट, साइट्रेट और फास्फेट।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एकल घटक खुराकों में निर्माण की जाने वाली नई औषधों, केवल निर्यात किए जाने वाले औषधों को छोड़कर, के लिए ब्राण्ड नामों का प्रयोग भी समाप्त कर दिया गया था। कुछ निर्माताओं ने सरकार के निर्णय को दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में चुनौती दे दी और उक्त न्यायालय ने दिनांक 13 अगस्त, 1982 को दिए अपने फैसले में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ घोषणा की कि किसी भी एकल क्रियाशील घटक वाली औषधों को जातिगत नाम से विपणन के लिए निर्धारित करना गैर-कानूनी और संविधान के विरुद्ध होगा। सरकार ने इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध अपील की है जो स्वीकार कर ली गई है।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

12.00 hrs.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : एक मिनट सुन लीजिए, हरिजन और आदिवासियों की हत्या रोज हो रही है, बिहार में दो जगहों पर हुई···(व्यवधान)···हमने इस पर ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है···

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it

next week. ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन तो नहीं आएगा लेकिन में डिस्कशन करवा दूंगा।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. We cannot allow. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is a legal problem. Not allowed. No. No.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I do not agree. No.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : A privilege motion against DDA is pending since November. All that has been done is to send me the explanation of the DDA. But you have to take a final decision on my submission made to you. I want your judgement on that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझसे पूछ लीजिएगा। I think this has been already disallowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I do not allow.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में अफीम की काश्त को बहुत नुकान हुआ है···केन्द्र सरकार के आश्वासन के बावजूद सर्वेक्षण दल और राहत की घोषणा नहीं की गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : We will see. We will discuss. डिमांड्स आ रही हैं, उस पर देख लेंगे।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : होली के अवसर पर स्पूरियस शराब पीने से बहुत से लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिए स्टेट्स को बोलिए। वहां पर जो एम. एल. एज. हैं उनको कहिए कि वह इसको वहां पर देखें।

PROF. K.K. TEWARI (Buxar) : A very serious situation has arisen in Gardenreach Workshop area in Calcutta. A Senior IPS Officer has been killed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं। आज मीटिंग कर रहे हैं। पोर्ट ऐंड डाक वर्कस के मुताल्लिक कब डिस्कशन करेंगे वह उसमें आएगा।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. This wrong.

(Interruptions)

(MR. SPEAKER : Not, allowed. बारी-बारी से आप यह क्यों करते हैं ? मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि कंसिडर कर रहा है और अगले हफ्ते इस पर डिस्कशन किसी वक्त कराएंगे।

Shri Ramavatar Shastri. Calling Attention.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for 1984-85 and Defence Services Estimates, 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Defence for 1984-85.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-7941/84)

(2) A copy of the Defence Services

Estimates, 1984-85 (Hindi and English varsions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7942/84]

Employees Provident Funds Schemes 1983 and Financial Estimates and Performance Budget of Employees State Insurance Corporations for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 13 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1984, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7943/84]

(2) A copy of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, for the year 1984-85, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7944/84.]

Review on the Working of Children's Films Society, India. Bombay, Annual Report of the Said Society and a Statement shwoing reasons for delay in laying the Review as well as Annual Report

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Children's Film Society, India, Bombay for the year 1982-83 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Children's Film Society, India, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-7945/84).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramavatar Shastri.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I disagree with you. Not allowed. I have not allowed him.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I am not going to give any reasons. Not allowed.

*(Intertuptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not a single word I have allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am not to learn the rules now. I have already learnt them quite enough in the last four years. And I follow the rules.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed. I do not agree with him.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आप बोलिए। क्या मैं दूसरे का नाम लूं ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको पता लग जाएगा। You will be informed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : They know that I am going to discuss it. लेकिन मैं क्या कर सकता

**Not recorded.

हूं। सोए हुए को जगा सकता हूं, जागते हुए को कैसे जगा सकता हूं।

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Let them do it. They are bent upon doing it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, have you admitted my notice about port and dock workers' strike ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसी के लिए आज मीटिंग बुलाई है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : मीटिंग तो बुलाई है लेकिन उस हाउस में हो रहा है और यहां पर कोई जिक्र भी नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चाहें तो आज करलें, कल चाहें तो कल कर लें। एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि आपको शोभा देता है या नहीं, मैं नहीं जानता हूं। हर चीज की लिमिट होती है। पासवान जी, हर एक चीज की कोई लिमिट होती है।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan...No, no. Not allowed.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :*

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI *:

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anybody....

(Inter uptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Is the House to be held to ransom like this ?...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Looks like that. ...Nothing could be more than that....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Do we take it that to-day the Business Advisory Committee will take a decision ? If you say that, that will satisfy them.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर साहब, मैंने पहले ही इनको कहा हुआ है।

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. I have not allowed a single word of his to go onrecord.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।...

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We may accept your suggestion that the matter will be taken up in the Business Advisory Committee. But those members who have given notice, according to the past practice, may be invited also.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not agree...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हाउस के लिए रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया है। जो पासवान जी बोल रहे हैं, बिल्कुल असत्य बोल रहे हैं। असत्य भाषण कर रहे हैं। असत्य वादन मत करिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राकेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : बहुत से विषयों पर राज्य सभा में चर्चा हो जाती है, लेकिन लोकसभा में नहीं होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राज्य सभा राज्य सभा है

*Not recorded

और लोकसभा लोकसभा है। उनका अपना सोचने का तरीका है और मेरा अपना सोचने का ढंग है। न हम उनसे बाध्य हैं और न वे हम से बाध्य हैं।

···(व्यवधान)···

MR SPEAKER : Should I name him ?

···(व्यवधान)···

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह बात सही नहीं है। हरिजनों की फिलिंग्स का एहसास होना चाहिए।···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये गलत बात करते हैं, इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। असत्य बात करते हैं, इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है।

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने एम० एल० ए० से कहिए।

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नॉट एलाउड।

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरूर करिए।

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने अकेले ठेका नहीं ले रखा है। हम भी उनके प्रतिनिधि हैं। सारे उनका प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। हम भी प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसने बताया है आपको, बिल्कुल असत्य है।

···(व्यवधान)···

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : It is very unfortunate, Sir, that the hon. Members have cast aspersion on the Chair itself. I am sorry to say this in this very House. (*Interruptions*)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ऐसी बात नहीं है, बूटा सिंह जी। दुखी दिल के मुंह से कभी ऐसी बात निकल जाती है। ये हजारों सालों के दबाए हुए लोग हैं, इस लिए ऐसा हो जाता है···

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I am glad that the hon. Minister is saying something about protecting the Chair. But what about protecting the Harijans ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is not my duty alone to protect the Chair. It is everybody's duty to protect the Chair. Now, Sir, it will be wrong to say...(*Interruptions*) If we do not assist the Chair, the House will not function for a moment. My contention is that if this House does not cooperate with the Chair, it cannot function for a moment. (*Interruptions*) I am speaking with your permission. Will you kindly let them have their seats ? Sir, it is also not correct to say this that this subject has never been discussed. In the past, hon. Members know that in this House there were a number of instances that these have been discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : I can give you facts.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : दिखलाइए, जनता पार्टी के समय में कितना डिस्कशन हुआ है और आप के समय में कितना डिस्कशन हुआ है ? उस समय अगर एक हत्या हुई है तो इस समय दर्जनों हत्यायें हो रही हैं

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, we are not here only to score a point. We have to see that whatever the House does, it only helps in solving the difficult problems being faced by our people. The atrocities on harijans

is not a matter of to-day. It has been there; it was there when they were in power and this continues. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : लेकिन इतना पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, I do not want to enter into a debate. I can prove that during the time of Janata Party, these atrocities were much more than what they are to-day. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I am sorry that unnecessarily they are trying to drag me to into this debate. I do not want to enter into any debate. We can reply the points when the debate takes place. It is unfortunate that the present situation is there. The hon. leaders of the part seem to have agreed to what you have said. (*Interruptions*) But they are not able to control their own Members. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बात क्लिअर कर देना चाहता हूं। पोजिशन यह है कि कोई भी बात कभी भी इस सदन में आई है, हम ने "न" नहीं की है कि डिस्कशन न हो। मैं रिकार्ड दिखला कर बतलाऊंगा, हम ने इसी बात पर इस हाउस में फुल डिस्कशन करवाया है और आज भी "न" नहीं है। आज भी जो ये कह रहे हैं, चूंकि अगला प्रोग्राम तय है, मैं उस को आगे नहीं कर सकता हूं, इस लिए इस को आगे करवा देंगे। इस में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। This is a thing which is recurring. And who else, other than this House, can take care of this ? क्या कोई ऐसा इन्सान है जो इस तरह की घृणा उत्पन्न करने वाली, इस तरह की दर्दनाक चीज को महसूस न करता हो, कोई राक्षस ही ऐसा कर सकता है। लेकिन हर चीज का एक तरीका होता है। हम ने कभी इन्कार नहीं किया है। लेकिन अगर आप इस तरह से करना चाहें तो यह आप का सदन है, खड़े-खड़े कहते रहें। जो लोग बाहर से आते हैं वे क्या सोचते होंगे कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं। मैंने शुरू से ही कहा है···

श्री राम विलास पासवान :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस को बिलकुल नहीं मानता। मैंने कहा है कि मैं डिस्कशन करवा रहा हूं। ···(**व्यवधान**)···इस का कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलता। जब डिस्कशन होगा, तब अच्छा लगेगा। आप के प्वाइन्ट्स भी आएंगे लेकिन इस तरीके से बोलने से क्या होता है।

···(**व्यवधान**)···

श्री राम विलास पासवान : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए। ···(**व्यवधान**)···अच्छा मैं करूंगा नहीं।

···(**व्यवधान**)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप दबा कर करवाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं नहीं करूंगा। यह कोई बात हुई।···(**व्यवधान**)···मि० दंडवते, मैंने पहले ही कह दिया था कि मैं करवा रहा हूं। ऐसा करने से नहीं होता। थोड़ा सा लिहाज तो होना चाहिए।

This is too much. This is too much.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी मेरे ऊपर गुस्सा हो रहे हैं।···(**व्यवधान**)···मैंने तो पहले ही कहा था कि मैं करवा रहा हूं। आप कहते हैं कि ऐसा न करते, तो यह नहीं होता है। यह कोई तरीका है। आप मुझे दबाना चाहते हैं।··· (**व्यवधान**)···यह गलत बात है। I am going to name you. मैं भी इन्सान हूं।

I am also a Member of this House.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to listen to you.

श्री राम विलास पासवान :**

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ पर क्यों गुस्सा करते हैं।...(**व्यवधान**)...यह धींगा-मस्ती नहीं चलेगी।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिस्कशन तो जरूर चलेगा लेकिन धौंस से नहीं चलेगा।

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो बोलना नहीं चाहता था और न धौंस चलाना चाहता हूं। धौंस चलाने वाला नीच होता है। मैं नहीं चलाऊंगा। मैं तो इस को माने बैठा हूं।...(**व्यवधान**)...आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने जब ऐसी बात कह दी, तो इन की बात पर बात मैंने कह दी थी। मैं तो इस को माने बैठा हूं। मैंने कब इनकार किया है। मेरी किताब में 'इनकार' नहीं लिखा है। मैं आप की बात को कैसे इन्कार करूंगा। मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।...(**व्यवधान**)...मेरी कोई जिद्द नहीं है। राम विलास जी ने जब कहा कि ऐसा न करते, तो इसको न मानते, मैं इसके खिलाफ बात कह रहा था। मैं तो पहले माने बैठा हूं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह बात कुछ भी नहीं है। यह बात समझने का फर्क पड़ गया है। राम विलास जी ने यह कहा कि ऐसा न करते, तो डिस्कशन न होता और अध्यक्ष जी ने कह दिया कि ऐसा है, तो मैं नहीं करूंगा और वे कायदे से इसको करेंगे। इस में कौन सी ऐसी बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : आप ने सहानुभूति प्रकट कर दी है। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग दोपहर को होगी। उस समय इसके बारे में तय कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अर्ज किया था कि मैं ने कब इन्कार किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इनकी शिकायत यह है कि एजोर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं लेते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वक्त होता है, तब लेता हूं और जब नहीं होता, तो नहीं लेता।

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह कहते हैं कि रोज एजोर्नमेंट मोशन ले लिया करो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : संसदीय कार्य मंत्री, श्री बूटा सिंह जी सारा मामला बिगाड़ देते हैं। क्या आपने इनको इजाजत दी है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलिए आगे, चलिए।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Sir, about the incidents that happend in Subash Nagar...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकता।

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब कानूनी मामला है, इसमें मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता।

श्री रतनसिंह राजदा : कानूनी मामला होता तो मैं आपके सामने कहता नहीं। वहां गैर कानूनी मामला हुआ है।...(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह दिल्ली का मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहीं का भी मामला हो।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, we are entitled to raise it here.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भई मैं नहीं करूंगा।

(**व्यवधान**)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाऊड। मैं नहीं कर सकता। वहां उनकी मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल

**Not recorded.

है । I do not agree with you. I won't agree with you.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Do you admit a Calling Attention Notice on this subject ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir. I will see. I have already disallowed the adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Too much injustice has been done to me today.

12.26 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported growing activities of insurgents in the North-East part of the country.

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"इम्फाल में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के अनेक कर्मचारियों और अन्य व्यक्तियों की हत्या कर दिए जाने और बहुत से लोगों को घायल कर दिए जाने की घटनाओं के विशेष सन्दर्भ में देश के पूर्वोत्तर भाग में विद्राहियों की बढ़ती हुई गतिविधियों के समाचार तथा इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही"

12.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, I made a brief statement in this House on 15th March, 1984 regarding the incident near Imphal on 14th March wherein some unidentified gunmen, suspected to belong to PLA had opened fire on a CRPF party on law and order and bridge-guard duties near the venue of a Volley Ball match between the Manipur Police and the B.S.F.

2. The strength of CRPF party was 8 and along with them were 3 civil police personnel also. The personnel were spread out—some were patrolling on the Mayang—Imphal Road and some were on a bridge site nearby.

3. There was a crowd of about 2,000 persons, including men, women and children who came to withness the match. At around 4.00 P.M. when the game was in progress, a group of armed insurgents numbering about 15 who seem to have planned their move, took up positions quietly around the CRPF personnel and almost simultaneously fired at them. One CRPF constable was killed and 5 other CRPF personnal received bullet injuries. The insurgents took hold of 4 weapons of CRPF personnel who were killed or seriously injured. The CRPF personnal fired at the insurgents. The insurgents continued to fire with the snatched weapons also. The crowd during the exchange of fire started running helter skelter and in the cross firing there were casualities of civilians also. In all 14 persons are reported to have been killed and they include one CRPF and one Manipur Rifles personnel, although I had mentioned that 2 CRPF personnel were kiiled in my first brief statement. The number of injured persons is reported to be 38 of whom 34 wore hospitalised. One CRPF personnel and one civilian are in a serious condition.

4. During intensive combing operations on March 14 and 15, 17 persons were apprehended and interrogation and enquiries were in progress.

5. Curfew was imposed in the area from 1900 hours on 14th March to 1000 hours on 15th March. The situation in and around Imphal is under control. The markets have also opened and are functioning normally.

6. According to a latest report, the dead body of one of the assailants, injured

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**Not recorded.

during the firing, has been recovered. He has been indentified as Sapam Birajit Singh, who was a PLA leader. The body is believed to have been dumped on road-side near Tharung Khu by persons travelling in a car. The car suspected to have been used and its driver have been taken into custody. Thorough investigation is in progress.

7. IG CRPF and GOC Eastern Command visited Imphal on 15th March, 1984. Effective coordinated action to deal with insurgents was planned.

8. The Council of Ministers of Manipur have decided to extend all help and assistance to those who have lost their lives and those injured in the course of the firing incident on 14th March, 1984. Security measures have been stepped up in the area.

9. As the House is aware, PLA, PREPAK and KCP and other allied bodies were declared unlawful associations in Oct., 1983. The number of extremists arrested in Manipur during 1983 was 95. Besides 13 extremists had surrendered in 1983.

10. The Hon'ble Members have also referred to growing activities of insurgents in the north-east. There has been some incidents in Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram involving extremists, but there has been no significant extremist activity in Nagaland and Assam in the recent months. Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh have been peaceful.

11. The whole State of Manipur and the Union Territory of Mizoram stand declared as 'disturbed areas', A belt in Tripura on Tripura-Mizoram border also stands declared as 'disturbed' Security measures have been stepped up.

12. Socio-economic development of the north-eastern region is also receiving due attention. The per capita outlay in the north-eastern region is Rs. 1393-as against Rs. 872/- in the rest of the country in the Sixth Five Year Plan. I may also inform the Hon'ble Members that the first phase of Kopili Hydel Project with 25 megawatt capacity has just been commissioned and the broad gauge railway line between New Bongaigaon to Gauhati is likely to be completed by April, 1984. A special T.V. network at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.5 crores is also likely to be launched soon in the north-eastern region.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय 14 मार्च को हेरांगोई-थोंग की अमानुषिक घटना ने केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के जनता विरोधी काले कारनामे को उजागर कर दिया है। इस घटना के पूर्व भी कई बार सी० आर० पी० एफ० के जवान आम जनता पर अमानवीय जुल्म ढा चुके हैं। 16 मार्च को भी हेरांगोई-थोंग घटना के दो दिन बाद, उसकी गोलियों से एक महिला और एक बच्चा घायल हो चुका है। इस प्रकार देखा जाए तो सी० आर० पी० एफ० प्रारम्भ से ही उग्रवादियों से लड़ने के बजाए जनता पर चोट करता आ रहा है। फलस्वरूप संपूर्ण मणिपुर की जनता उसे अपना मित्र नहीं, शत्रु मानती आ रही है।

मणिपुर में सी० आर० पी० एफ० के रहते करीब 20 साल हो गए। परन्तु उसने कभी भी जनता के सुखदुख में साथ दे कर उसकी सदिच्छा और सहयोग प्राप्त करने का प्रयास नहीं किया। बराबर उसकी यही कोशिश रही कि वह वहां के निवासियों को अपने जुल्मों के द्वारा अपना शत्रु मानने को विवश कर दे। यही कारण है कि आज मणिपुर की जनता एवं नौजवान एक स्वर से बर्बरता के प्रतीक सी० आर० पी० एफ० को वापिस करने की जोरदार मांग कर रहे हैं।

14 मार्च, 1984 की हेरांगोई-थोंग की घटना के पूर्व 26.4.90 को सी० आर० पी० एफ० ने उग्रवादियों के बजाय पटसोर्भ ग्राम के निवासियों को अपनी गोलियों का निशाना बनाया जिसमें एक महिला मारी गई, 27-1-80 को केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की गोली से खवाई बाजार में 3 महिलाओं को घायल किया गया जिसमें से एक की मृत्यु हो गई। 1.4.81 को उग्रवादियों के हमले से तीन नागरिक और

6 सी० आर० पी० एफ० के जवान लेईमाटक में मारे गए, परन्तु सी० आर०पी० एफ० ने कोई जवाबी हमला नहीं किया, 19-9-81 को किसी अज्ञात व्यक्ति ने पुलिस गाड़ी पर एक हैण्ड-ग्रीनेड फेंक दिया जिसका बदला निर्दोष नागरिकों से लिया गया। न्यू कछार रोड पर स्थित विजय गोविन्द में सी० आर० पी० एफ० ने लूट-पाट मचाया। आम लोगों के साथ मार-पीट की गई जिसमें कई लोग घायल हो गए और 5.12.81 को उग्रवादियों ने इम्फाल के आकाशवाणी केन्द्र के आहाते में हैण्ड-ग्रीनेड फेंका। उसके बाद सी० आर० पी० एफ० की गोली से एक विवाहिता युवती अपने घर में मारी गयी।

प्रत्यक्ष दर्शियों का कहना है कि, 14 मार्च को हेरांगोई-थोंग की घटना अब तक की घटनाओं में सबसे बड़ी और रोंगटे खड़े कर देने वाली घटना है। उस दिन सीमा सुरक्षा बल और मणिपुर राइफल्स के बीच बॉलीबाल का मैच चल रहा था। बड़ी संख्या में दर्शक वहां मौजूद थे। खेल के मैदान से कुछ दूरी पर नाम्बुल नदी पर बने पुल से दक्षिण में खेल के मैदान हैं, वहीं मैच हो रहा था। सी० आर० पी० एफ० के जवान हेरांगोई-थोंग पुल के निकट एक स्थान पर स्थित थे। उनकी ड्यूटी खेल के मैदान में नहीं लगायी गई थी। उनका काम आस-पास में कानून व्यवस्था की देखभाल करना था। इसी बीच उग्रवादियों के एक दल ने सी० आर० पी० एफ० पर हमला कर एक जवान को मार दिया, कई लोगों को घायल कर दिया और कुछ हथियार छीन कर उत्तर की ओर भाग गए। एक उग्रवादी भी घायल हुआ जिसे वे लोग अपने साथ लेते गए। बस क्या था, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के एक दूसरे जत्थे ने आकर न आव देखा न ताव, उन लोगों ने खेल के मैदान में एकत्र निहत्थे दर्शकों पर अंधाधुंध गोली चलाना शुरू कर दिया जिसके फलस्वरूप घटना स्थल पर ही 13 निर्दोष नागरिक मारे गए। एक की बाद में मृत्यु हुई और 38 व्यक्ति बुरी तरह से घायल हो गए। घायलों में छह बच्चे हैं। अतः यह कहना सफेद झूठ है कि, उग्रवादियों के साथ मुठभेड़ के कारण इन निरपराध व्यक्तियों की मौतें हुई। इसके लिए एकमात्र दोषी सी० आर० पी० एफ० है।

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल से लोग इतनी घृणा करते हैं कि, कुछ राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व नागरिकों की पुलिस विरोधी भावना से लाभ उठाकर उनमें अलगाव की भावना उभार रहे हैं और मणिपुर को भारत से अलग करने तक के नारे दे रहे हैं। लगता है कि, बड़े अफसरों के रहने के बावजूद सी० आर० पी० एफ० पर उनका कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है और पुलिस जुल्म का नंगा नाच कर रही है। इस संदर्भ में मैं 17 मार्च के "मणिपुर न्यूज" समाचार पत्र से निम्न उद्धरण उद्धृत करना अप्रासंगिक नहीं मानता।

> "There was actually no exchange of fire, and the firing by CRPF was one-sided, aimed at the innocent onlookers. Actually, there was no CRPF-extremist encounter; the incident may be regarded as one of the worse massacres of innocent people by no less than a group of armed police. Moreover, it may also be regarded legally, as the highest crime and morally, the meanest vice against humanity, and the vilest sin against divine law. Has the Government engaged the armed police to shoot and kill the peaceful, innocent people for any crime committed by others? The historic massacre of Heirangoithong will also help to rouse anti-national feelings, and public indignation among the law-abiding and peace-loving people of Manipur. Their action is simply inhuman and beastly."

इस बर्बतापूर्ण घटना के बाद कल मेरी मुलाकात एक सिख सज्जन से हो गई। उन्होंने कटाक्ष के लहजे में पूछा कि शास्त्री जी अगर पंजाब में कोई छोटी सी घटना घटती है तब भी

आप लोग संसद में कुहराम मचा देते हैं। दूसरी ओर मणिपुर में सी०आर० पी० एफ० वालों ने इतना बड़ा नरसंहार कर दिया, फिर भी आप सांसदों की बोलती बंद क्यों है ? उनकी कटाक्ष भरी बात सुनकर मेरा माथा शर्म से झुक गया।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : हम लोगों ने एडजार्नमेंट मोशन भी रखा था। आपकी बोलती बंद क्यों हो गई ?···(**व्यवधान**) आपको शर्म से सिर झुकाने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इतनी बड़ी घटना घट गई, क्या शर्म से सिर नहीं झुकेगा ?

इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं निम्न प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं :—

1. क्या यह बात सच है कि मणिपुर की सभी पार्टियां 14 मार्च के जघन्य हत्याकांड की अदालती जांच की मांग कर रही हैं, जिसमें वहां की सरकार भी शामिल है ? यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ? क्योंकि इसकी जानकारी वक्तव्य में नहीं दी गई है ?

2. क्या मणिपुर की जनता वर्षों से यह मांग कर रही है कि वहां से केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल को वापस बुला लिया जाए ? यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय का क्या कहना है।

3. क्या मृतकों और घायलों के परिवार के लोगों को सरकार की ओर से कोई मदद प्रदान की गई ? यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

4. क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि जिन लोगों की गोलियों से मृत्यु हुई है, उनके परिवार के एक-एक व्यक्ति को सरकारी सेवा में नियुक्त किया जाए ?

5. अब तक सी० आर० पी० एफ० की गोलियों से मारे गए उग्रवादियों और आम निरपराध नागरिकों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है ?

6. सरकार ने अब तक कितने उग्रवादियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है और क्या ?

7. मणिपुर में राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए सरकार ने कौनसी कारगर कार्यवाही की है ?

8. क्या यह सच नहीं है कि मणिपुर की सरकार जब-जब भी कानून-व्यवस्था ठीक रहने का दावा करती है, ठीक उसके बाद ही कोई न कोई अनहोनी घटना घट जाती है, जैसा कि 13 मार्च को दिल्ली दूरदर्शन पर मुख्यमंत्री या उप-मुख्यमंत्री के इंटरव्यू के बाद 14 मार्च को ही हेरांगोई-थोंग की अमानवीय घटना घटी ?

9. मणिपुर की समस्या का समाधान केवल उग्रवादियों का शारीरिक रूप से सफाया कर के नहीं निकाला जा सकता। उसके लिए राजनीतिक और आर्थिक हल निकालने से ही स्थिति में सुधार लाया जा सकता है ताकि नौजवान उनकी ओर आकर्षित नहीं हो सकें। इस दिशा में सरकार ने कौनसी कार्यवाही की है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

10. जिन उग्रवादियों ने सरकार के सामने आत्म-समर्पण कर दिया है, उनके साथ कौनसा और कैसा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है ?

11. क्या यह बात सच है कि वहां की समस्या का समाधान निकालने के लिए उच्चाधिकारियों को नहीं भेज कर निम्न-श्रेणी यानी दोयम दर्जे के अधिकारियों को भेजा जाता है जिनसे वहां की स्थिति में सुधार लाने में मदद नहीं मिलती ? यदि हां, तो ऐसा क्यों ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने, जो 14 मार्च को घटना हुई है, उसे 13 मार्च की घटना बताया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 14 मार्च ही लिखा है।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : आपने 13 कहा है, खैर, उसमें गलती होगी।

जहां तक मणिपुर में सी० आर० पी० एफ० का ताल्लुक है, बजाय इसके कि सी० आर० पी० एफ० और बी० एस० एफ० के जवानों को, वहां जो वह कठिन काम कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए शाबाशी दी जाए, यह कहना कि वही निहत्थे लोगों की हत्या कर रहे हैं, ठीक नहीं है। उस रोज जो लोग मरे हैं, वह एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स से हथियार छीनने के बाद अपने हथियार से जो एक्सचेंज आफ फायर किया है, उस एक्सचेंज आफ फायरिंग के बारे में यह सही हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग सी० आर० पी० एफ० की गोली से मरे हों और कुछ लोग उनकी गोली से मरें हों।

जहां तक सी० आर० पी० एफ० के वहां से हटाने का सवाल है, मणिपुर के लोगों ने या वहां की सरकार ने कोई ऐसी मांग नहीं की है, बल्कि मणिपुर सरकार रि-एन्फोर्समेंट मांग रही है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सरकार ने पुलिस हटाने की मांग की है, लेकिन जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी की मांग की है, यह मैंने पूछा है।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मणिपुर डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया घोषित है, इसमें एक्सटीमिस्ट्स पार्टी डिक्लेयर्ड अन-लाफुल है। उनके नाम मैंने बताए हैं। वहां की पुलिस, सी० आर० पी० एफ० और बी० एस० एफ० के द्वारा 1983 में और अब तक 12 एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स मारे गए हैं और 95 के करीब गिरफ्तार हुए हैं। वहां की सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि डिसीज्ड की फैमिली को 1,000 रुपए और घायल व्यक्ति को 500 रुपए मुआवजे के तौर पर दिए गए हैं। लेकिन मैं महसूस करता हूं कि यह रकम मुनासिब नहीं है। डिसीज्ड की फैमिली को कम से कम 10,000 रुपए देने चाहिए और घायल व्यक्ति को और ज्यादा रकम—500 रुपए से ज्यादा चाहिए। यह प्रश्न हम उनके साथ उठा रहे हैं।

अभी हमारे पास अधिकृत सूचना नहीं आई है, लेकिन मालूम हुआ है कि मणिपुर सरकार ने उस रोज की घटना के बारे में जुडिशल एनक्वायरी बिठाना तय किया है। जब यह मामला केन्द्र के पास आएगा, तब इस पर विचार किया जाएगा। उसके कई इम्प्लीकेशन्ज हैं। आसाम में इतनी घटनाएं हुईं, लेकिन कोई जुडिशल एनक्वायरी नहीं हुई। ऐसी सूरत में वहां के पुलिस बल के मनोबल को कायम रखने के लिए मणिपुर सरकार की जुडिशल एनक्वायरी की मांग को मानना या न मानना उस मांग के आने पर विचाराधीन होगा।

इसके बाद की और कोई घटना नहीं है। इससे पूर्व की घटनाओं का विवरण मेरे पास नहीं है। चूंकि यह कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस 14 मार्च की घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में है, इसलिए मैंने उन्हीं घटनाओं का विवरण सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब भारत जैसे विशाल देश की सीमाएं कई देशों के साथ लगती हों और उन देशों में अस्थिर सरकारें, तानाशाही सरकारें और हमारे प्रति होस्टाइल एटीच्यूड रखने वाली सरकारें हों, तब हमारी बार्डर स्टेट्स में इनसरजेंसी की वारदातें होना जहां स्वाभाविक है, वहां हम सब लोगों के लिए चिन्ता का विषय भी है। पहले उस एरिया में कुछ नौन नेम्ज होते थे। मगर अब लगातार कुछ नए-नए ग्रुपों के नाम प्रकाश में आ रहे हैं और कई लोग ऐसे ग्रुपों को जायन करते जा रहे हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इसका कारण क्या है, इसका रूट काज क्या है, कहां हमारे और उनके बीच कम्युनिकेशन गैप है। अपनी बैकवर्डनेस के बारे में जो सैन्सिटिवनेस है, वह दूर हो सके, उनको महसूस हो सके कि हिन्दुस्तान देश उनके साथ न्याय कर रहा है और उनमें सेन्स आफ इनवाल्वमेंट पैदा हो सके, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वहां पर हमारा कम्युनिकेशन नेटवर्क बहुत पुअर है। नेशनल पेपर्ज वहां नहीं पहुंच सकते। हमारी तरफ से अभी वहां रेडियो और टेलिवीजन द्वारा प्रचार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, जबकि हमारे खिलाफ जो देश हैं, उनका टेलिवीजन और रेडियो नेटवर्क उस क्षेत्र को सर्व करता है। सरकार ने इस बारे में शुरूआत की है, लेकिन उसको बढ़ाने और स्ट्रेंथन करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

जिन व्यक्तियों और ग्रुप्स ने पहले सरेन्डर किया है, उनके पुनर्वास के लिए कोई ईफेक्टिव व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि सरेन्डर करने वाले लोगों के पुनर्वास की ठीक से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, ताकि जो लोग इस वक्त हमारे प्रति होस्टाइल एटीच्यूड रखे हुए हैं, वे महसूस करें कि सरकार सरेन्डर करने वालों की प्रापर केयर कर रही है।

यह देखने में आया है कि लोकल पुलिस और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लोअर सट्रेटा में उग्रवादियों के साथ सहानुभूति रखने वाले तत्व भी हैं, मगर हमें उनके बारे में जानकारी नहीं है। वे लोग इनसरजेंट्स के खिलाफ हमारे पुलिस आपरेशन्ज की सूचना उग्रवादियों को दे देते हैं, जिसके कारण हमारा पुलिस बल सफर करता है। इस लिए वहां पर हमारे इनटेलिजेंस विंग को स्ट्रेंथन करना आवश्यक है, ताकि हमको प्रापर सूचना मिल सके कि पुलिस और लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कौन लोग उग्रवादियों के साथ सहानुभूति रखते हैं।

यह देखा गया है कि जब कोई वारदात होती है, तो सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एलर्ट हो जाता है। लेकिन जब उग्रवादियों का दबाव हमपर से हट जाता है, तो हम ढीले पड़ जाते हैं। जो ऐंटी इन्सर्जेंट मेजर्स हैं उन में हम ढील बरतते हैं। मणिपुर के मुख्य मंत्री जी का बयान पेपर्स में आया था कि सी० आर० पी० एफ० की बटालियन आसाम चुनाव के वक्त हटा ली गई थी। उस को फिर से वहां पोस्ट नहीं किया गया। इन का यह भी बयान था कि हम ने मणिपुर राइफल्स की एक और बटालियन रेज करने की मांग की थी, हम ने केन्द्र से नयी जीपें भी मांगी हैं लेकिन केन्द्र ने उस की भी अनुमति नहीं दी है। कुछ और सामान भी मांगा है, उस के विषय में केन्द्र की सरकार से अभी कोई रेस्पांस नहीं आया है। क्या यह बात सही है ? इस सन्दर्भ में आप क्या निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं ?

इस क्षेत्र में आजकल के० सी० एफ०, एम० एन० एफ०; नेशनल सोशलिस्ट कौंसिल आफ नागालैंड, पीपुल्स लिबरेशन आर्मी, नागालैंड स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन, त्रिपुरा नेशनल वालंटियर्स, पीपल्स इंडिपेंडेंट ब्लाक आफ मणिपुर, आसू, गण-संग्राम परिषद इस तरीके के कई उग्रवादी संगठन काम कर रहे हैं और अखबारों में यह खबर छपी है कि इन सब लोगों ने किसी विदेशी मुल्क की सलाह पर जिस में चीन का नाम आया है, उह की सलाह पर अपनी कोई एक कौंसिल बना ली है ताकि इन का मूवमेंट कोआर्डिनेटेड वे में हो सके।

अखबारों में यह भी खबर छपी है कि अमेरिका के राजदूत कलकत्ता गए थे और कलकत्ता में उन्होंने मणिपुर के एक उग्रवादी

संगठन के नेता से हमारे किसी पड़ोसी देश की मदद से बातचीत की थी। क्या यह बात सही है कि अमेरिका और चीन की मदद से इस तरह कोआर्डिनेटेड एफर्ट्स करने के विषय में कोई इस तरह की बात तय हुई है? यदि यह बात सही है कि उन्होंने कोई कौंसिल बना ली है ताकि वह सम्मिलित रूप से इस इलाके में इन्सर्जेंसी को चला सकें तो मैं जानकारी चाहूंगा कि उस के अनुसार हमारा ऐडमिनिस्टेशन और हमारी पुलिस भी कोआर्डिनेटेड वे में उस इलाके में काम कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है क्योंकि इन्सर्जेंसी वहां एक स्टेट में नहीं है, मणिपुर में भी है, नागालैंड में भी है और त्रिपुरा मे भी है। तो इन सब में इंटर स्टेट कोआर्डिनेशन, इंटर फोर्सेज कोआर्डिनेशन, इंटेलिजेंस और दूसरे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लोगों के बीच में कोई को आर्डिनेशन है? अगर कहीं पर कभी है तो उस को दूर करने के लिए आप क्या सलाह वहां की राज्य सरकारों को देने जा रहे हैं?

अखबारों में यह खबर छपी है, मणिपुर के मुख्य मंत्री के बयान के साथ, भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री शैजा की हत्या के बाद नागालैंड का कोई एक उग्रवादी संगठन है जिस का नाम है नेशनल सोशलिस्ट कौंसिल आफ नागालैंड, उन्होंने कहा है कि हम ने केन्द्र सरकार से मांग की है कि इस प्रकार के कुछ संगठनों के ऊपर तो बैन लगाया गया है लेकिन कुछ और भी संगठन हैं जिनके ऊपर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया गया है और केन्द्र की सरकार से हम बराबर इस बात की मांग कर रहे हैं कि वह इनके ऊपर बैन लगाए गए मगर केन्द्र की सरकार किसी और राज्य के दवाव में या उन की सलाह पर यह बैन नहीं लगा रही है। क्या यह सही है? यदि नागालैंड का यह संगठन उसी प्रकार का है जैसे एम० एन० एफ० और दूसरे संगठन हैं तो इस पर बैन लगाने के विषय में सरकार को कहां पर हिचकिचाहट हो रही है, यह हमें बताने की कृपा करें।

वहां पर कुछ इन्सर्जेन्ट्स ऐसे हैं जिन को लोकल पुलिस ने पकड़ा या सी० आर० पी० एफ० के लोगों ने पकड़ कर लोकल पुलिस के हवाले किया और कोर्ट ने उन को छोड़ दिया क्यों कि लोग शहादत देने के लिए सामने नहीं आते हैं। शहादत के अभाव में उन को छोड़ दिया गया। तो ऐसे इलाको में जहां इन्सर्जेंसी आम बात हो गई है और लोग डर के मारे शहादत देने के लिए नहीं आते हैं। हम को उन इलाकों के लिए कानून में कोई ऐसी तरमीम करनी चाहिए ताकि लोग शहादत के लिए कोर्ट में आ सकें या शहादत के अभाव मे भी शंका के आधार पर ऐसे तत्वों को लम्बे समय तक जेल इत्यादि में बन्द रखा जा सके। जब तक कानून में इस तरीके की तब्दीली नही होगी, मैं समझता हूं कि उस इलाके में हमारा पुलिस बल एफेक्टिवली काम नहीं कर सकता।

मैं जहां आपसे इन सारे बिन्दुओं पर बयान देने के लिए निवेदन कर रहा हूं वहां इस बात पर भी जोर देकर कहना चाहूंगा कि नार्थ ईस्ट या इस प्रकार के जो दूसर रिमोट एरियाज हैं, जहां के लोग बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं उनकी बैकवर्डनेस को दूर करने के लिए सरकार काफी पैसा खर्च कर रही है, लेकिन जितना भी आप खर्च कर रहे हैं उसको वहां के लोग समझ नही पा रहे हैं। उसकी जानकारी उन तक पहुंच नहीं पा रही है। विशेष रूप से वहां के नौजवानों को अगर इस बात की जानकारी हो सके कि सरकार उनके साथ हमदर्दी करना चाहती है, उनका विकास करना चाहती है, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारना चाहती है, उनके लिए रोजगार के नए साधन मोहैया करना चाहती है तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। जब तक आप उनको यह जानकारी नहीं देंगे और यह सेन्स उनमें पैदा

नहीं करेंगे कि देश उनके साथ न्याय करना चाहता है, उनकी प्राब्लम्स को हल करना चाहता है, तब तक मैं समझता हूं यह प्राब्लम, जैसा कि शास्त्री जी ने भी कहा है, केवल कानून और व्यवस्था कायम करने से सुधर नहीं सकती है। एक ओर जहां हमें पुलिस फोर्स को स्ट्रेंथेन करना चाहिए वहां दूसरी ओर जो वहां का आर्थिक पक्ष है, जो वहां पर बैकवर्डनेस है, उसको दूर करने में उनका सेन्स आफ इन्वाल्वमेंट भी पैदा करने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस क्षेत्र का ताल्लुक है, वहां पर केवल कानून और व्यवस्था कायम रखने की तरफ ही ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है बल्कि उसके डेवलपमेन्ट का भी पूरा ख्याल रखा जा रहा है। मैंने अपने प्रारंभिक स्टेटमेन्ट में बताया है कि जहां डेवलपमेन्ट के लिए सारे देश में औसतन 872 रुपए प्रति व्यक्ति दिया जाता है वहां नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन में प्रति व्यक्त औसन 1393 रुपया है। इस प्रकार से वहां पर डेवलपमेन्ट की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है। इसके अलावा वहां पर एक्सीलरेटेड डेवलपमेन्ट के लिए और भी प्लान्स बनाए गए हैं। वहां पर टेलीकम्युनिकेशन्स और एस० टी० डी० फैसिलिटीज को काफी बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। यहां पर मेरे साथ ही कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं वे स्वयं जानते हैं कि इन स्टेट्स में एस० टी० डी० और टेलीकम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम को काफी बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

जहां तक उन लोगों को बसाने का सवाल है जोकि सरेन्डर हुए हैं, ऐसे प्रत्येक सरेन्डर्ड व्यक्ति पर दस हजार रुपया तक भी बसाने के लिए खर्च किया जाता है और बाद में यदि आवश्यकता हो तो और रुपया भी दिया जा सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने नागालैंड के सम्बन्ध में जो एक बात कही उसमें कुछ गलतफहमी मालूम होती है। एन० एस० सी० एन० एक संस्था है मनीपुर में जिसको अनलाफुल डेक्लेयर करने का प्रश्न उन्होंने उठाया है। यह प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है क्योंकि कोई भी संगठन जिसकी शाखा दूसरे राज्यों में हो, वह केवल एक राज्य में ही अनलाफुल नहीं हो सकती है, दूसरी जगह भी उसको अनलाफुल डिक्लेयर करना होता है। इसलिए यह प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है और शीघ्र ही इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो दूसरे सुझाव दिए हैं कि उन लोगों को बसाने के लिए पूरी कार्यवाही की जाए तो वह की जाएगी। जहां तक एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स के दलों का ताल्लुक है, सभी के बीच में कोई ताल-मेल नहीं है लेकिन कुछ एक्सट्रिमिस्ट्र के बीच में दूसरे राज्यों से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यद्यपि हमारे पास आधिकारिक प्रमाण नहीं हैं, लेकिन ऐसा कहा जा रहा है कि उसमें कुछ विदेशी ताकतें भी होती हैं। इसलिए वहां जो इंफार्मेशन सिस्टम है उसको मजबूत बनाने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और उसके लिए हम यहां से सहायता दे रहे हैं।

जहां तक बी०एस० एफ० की और बटैलियन मांगने का सवाल है और मनीपुर बैटेलियन और नयी जीप गाड़ियों के लिए पैसा देने का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य को मालूम ही है कि देश के सामने फाइनेंशियल कांस्ट्रेन्ट्स हैं इसलिए फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री ने फिलहाल उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया है लेकिन फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के सामने यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

13.00 hrs.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष जी,

उत्तरी पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में इनसरजेंट्स के बारे में यह मामला उठाया गया है। वह अब इतना गम्भीर नहीं रहा, जितना कभी हुआ करता था। छुट-पूट वारदातें तो वहां हो जाती हैं। लेकिन इसके लिए सरकार और वहां केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स और सीमा सुरक्षा फोर्स के लोगों की तारीफ करनी चाहिए कि उन्होंने बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करके अपनी जान को हथेली पर रख कर तरह-तरह के कष्ट सहन करके उस क्षेत्र की शान्ति को बनाए रखा है। बहुत मुश्किल होता है जब कोई पुलिस-पैट्रोल कहीं गश्त कर रहा हो और अचानक कुछ इन्सरजेंट्स आ जायें और हमला कर दें। दोनों तरफ से फायरिंग होने लगे। उस समय यह ख्याल करना कि कहीं कोई सिविलियन या कहीं इनोसेंट लोग उस फायरिंग की चपेट में तो नहीं आ रहे हैं, बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। जिस स्थिति में इन्सरजेंट्स हमला करते हैं, उस स्थिति में सिविलियन को बचाना, हालांकि उनको बचाने का पूरा प्रयत्न करना चाहिए, लेकिन बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है और इनोसेंट लोग मारे जाते हैं। इस प्रकार की कई घटनायें हुई हैं और मेरे पास भी मणिपुर के माननीय सदस्य द्वारा बहुत सी घटनाएं दी गई हैं। जो घटना हुई है, उसमें पहले इनसरजेंट्स ने सी० आर० पी० एफ० पर हमला किया और उसके बाद सी० आर० पी० एफ० ने इनसरजेंट्स पर हमला किया और उसमें कुछ इनोसेंट लोगों की जानें गई हैं। जैसा कि आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा है, यह घटना 14 मार्च को शुरू हुई है और यह बड़े पैमाने की घटना है जो दूसरे स्थान का हवाला दिया है, वहां छोटे पैमाने पर घटना हुई है। वहां पर पहले इन लोगों ने सी० आर०पी० एफ० के लोगों पर गोलियां चलाई हैं और गोलियां चलने के बाद कुछ इनोसेंट लोग, बेगुनाह लोग वहां मारे गए। इस प्रकार की घटनाओं से बचने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए। लेकिन 14 मार्च की घटना दुर्भाग्य पूर्ण घटना है। 14 मार्च की घटना अब तक की चार-पांच साल की घटनाओं से सबसे बड़ी घटना है। हमेशा तो दो-तीन-चार आदमी इस प्रकार की घटनाओं में मारे जाते रहे हैं, लेकिन अब की बार 14 आदमी मारे गए और काफी लोग जख्मी हुए हैं।

सी०आर० पी० एफ० की शास्त्री जी ने निन्दा की है। यह वास्तविकता है कि सी० आर० पी० एफ० की जहां भी स्थिति को कन्ट्रोल करने के लिए पोस्टिंग हुई है, हमेशा उनकी तारीफ की जाती रही है। हमेशा उनके बारे में लोगों की अच्छी राय रही है। हालांकि सी० आर० पी० एफ० को बहुत कठिन परिस्थितियों में पूरे देश में काम करना पड़ता है! चाहे असम की आग हो, चाहे पंजाब की आग हो या चाहे नार्थ-ईस्ट रीजन की आग हो—सभी जगहों पर सबसे पहले सी० आर० पी० एफ० के लोगों को भेजा जाता है। सबसे पहले उन्हीं को कष्ट और मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस के बावजूद भी सी० आर० पी० एफ० के लोगों ने बहुत ही, लगन और बहुत ही मेहनत से जिस प्रकार देश सेवा की है, उन की तारीफ करनी चाहिए। मैं तो समझता हूं कि जितनी उनकी तारीफ करनी चाहिए और जितनी सी० आर० पी० एफ० के लोगों को सुविधायें देनी चाहिए, उतनी सुविधाएं नहीं दी जा रही हैं। जितने उनको आदमी देने चाहिए, जितनी उनकी संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए, जितनी उनको तनखवाह देनी चाहिए, उतनी सरकार सी० आर० पी० एफ० के लोगों को नहीं दे रही है। आज नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रिजन में सी० आर० पी० एफ० की बटालियन को तीन-तीन साल तक रखा जाता है। इन्सर्जेन्ट्स का मुकाबला करने के लिए, घर-बार को छोड़ कर उन के पीछे दौड़ने और और गोली खाने के लिए, तैयार रहने के लिए, तीन साल की अवधि बहुत लम्बी है। तीन साल के बाद जब वे बेचारे किसी पीस स्टेशन पर आते हैं तो दो-तीन महीनों के बाद

ही फिर से उन को पंजाब भेज दिया जाता है, आसाम भेज दिया जाता है या और किसी डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया में भेज दिया जाता है। कभी भी एक साल तक चैन से रहने नहीं दिया जाता है।

श्री रसीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : फल से आप अपोजीशन की जुबान बोल रहे हैं।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर): फल से आप अपोजीशन की जुबान बोल रहे हैं।

श्री जैनुल बशर : अपोजिशन कहां है ? आप को अपोजिशन नजर आ रहा है ? मैं कौन-सी बुरी बात कह रहा हूं, यह अपोजिशन की बात नहीं है।

श्री रसीद मसूद : अपोजिशन की बात नहीं है, अपोजिशन की जुबान है।

श्री रशीद मसूद: अपोजीशन की बात नहीं है-अपोजीशन की जुबान है।

श्री जैनुल बशर। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का कोई सिस्टम बनाया जाना चाहिए कि सी० आर० पी० एफ० के लोगों की थोड़े-थोड़े दिनों में बदली होती रहे। अगर कोई बटालियन डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया में है तो उस को शान्ति एरिया में भी रखा जाय, विशेषकर दक्षिण भारत में उन की पोस्टिंग की जा सकती है और दक्षिण भारत में जो बटालियन काफी दिनों से है उसे असम, पंजाब या दूसरी जगहों पर भेजना चाहिए। आज बड़ी कठिन परिस्थिति में हमारे सी० आर० पी० एफ० के लोग वहां काम कर रहे हैं।

जब कहीं कोई डिस्टरबेंस होता है, हमारे सी० आर० पी० एफ० के लोग वहां जाते हैं। लेकिन सी० आर० पी० एफ० के पास उन का अपना कोई गुप्तचर विभाग नहीं है। उस को यह पता नहीं चल पाता कि इन्सर्जेन्ट्स कहां और किस वक्त जायेंगे, वे कहां छुपे हुए हैं, उनकी गतिविधियां क्या हैं। दूसरी एजेन्सीज जो सूचनाएं देती हैं वे कितनी रिलाएबिल हैं या नहीं है—इसके बारे में कुछ कहना मुश्किल है। मैं नहीं जानता कि नार्थ ईस्टर्न रिजन में उनका अपना कोई गुप्तचर संगठन है या नहीं है। यदि है, तो मंत्री जी उस के बारे में बतलायेंगे। वहां की लोकल एजेन्सीज के जरिए या दूसरी एजेन्सीज के जरिए उन को जो सूचनाएं मिलती हैं, उन पर ही उनको डिपेण्ड करना पड़ता है। लेकिन जहां तक हमारी जानकारी है ये सूचनाएं उन को ठीक प्रकार से नहीं मिल पाती हैं। जो सूचना हमें मिली है उसके अनुसार इन्सरजेन्ट्स दूसरे देशों से आकर हमला करते हैं। बर्मा से या पाकिस्तान की तरफ से या बार्डर पर जो राज्य हैं वहां से आकर हमला करते हैं और अचानक हमला कर के हथियार छीनने की कोशिश करते हैं, उनको मारने की कोशिश करते हैं और इस तरह से मुठभेड़ होती है। इसके लिए सबसे जरूरी चीज यह है कि वहां जो इन्टैलिजेंस विभाग है वह मजबूत होना चाहिए। दूसरे—सी० आर० पी० एफ० या बी० एस० एफ० या जो केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल के लोग वहां मौजूद हैं उनका आपस में अच्छा-खासा तालमेल होना चाहिए। जब तक उनके साथ ठीक प्रकार से तालमेल नहीं होगा, तब तक हमारी सी० आर० पी० एफ० इफेक्टिव तरीके से काम करने में दिक्कत महसूस करेगी। हालांकि उन्होंने अपने काम में काफी सफलता प्राप्त कर ली है, अब ये घटनाएं छुटपुट ही हो रही हैं, लेकिन यदि उन का तालमेल ठीक प्रकार से हो तो उन को ज्यादा कामयाबी मिल सकती है।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं—जो इन्सर्जेन्ट्स हैं उनके बारे में सुनने में आया है कि इनको विदेशों में ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, विदेशों में इनके ट्रेनिंग केम्प्स हैं, कभी-कभी बर्मा के बारे में खबर आती है, चीन के बारे में तो कई बार समाचार मिले हैं, कभी-कभी

बंगला देश की बात भी समाचारों में आई है। इन खबरों में कितनी सच्चाई है? क्या सरकार ने उन विदेशी शक्तियों से जैसे बर्मा, चीन या बंगला देश हैं, इस मामले में कोई बातचीत की है? क्या इनको पकड़ने के बारे में उन सरकारों से भी कोई तालमेल हुआ है? यदि हुआ है तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी उसे बतलाने की कृपा करें।

इन्सरजेन्ट्स के जिन संगठनों पर पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है उनकी जो चोरी-छिपे गतिविधियां हो रही हैं, जिन के जरिए पब्लिक में एक प्रकार का भ्रम फैलाने या प्रोपेगेण्डे की तरह का काम हो रहा है, उसे रोकने के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं? वह तो सी० आर० पी० सी० नहीं कर सकती, बी० एस० एफ० नहीं कर सकती। क्या इसके लिए गृह मंत्री जी ने कोई बात सोची है। इस तरह के प्रोपेगेन्डे के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य बता रहे थे कि मिजोरम में एक केसेट लाल डेंगा का, जो इंगलैंड में रहते हैं, भेजा है। उसमें उनके भाषणों को जगह-जगह पर सुनाया जाता है, जिसमें भारत विरोधी सारी बातें होती हैं और प्रोपेगेन्डा होता है। इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है। इस प्रकार का जो प्रोपेगेन्डा हो रहा है, उस प्रोपेगेन्डा को काऊन्टर करने के लिए, उसका जबाव देने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है।

अभी रावत जी ने ठीक कहा है कि इस वक्त नार्थ ईस्टन रटेट्स पर हम बहुत पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं और करना भी चाहिए। वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और वहां पर काफी विकास करने की आवश्यकता है और विकास कर भी रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार वहां पर काफी पैसा खर्च भी कर रही है लेकिन वहां के लोगों को इस बात को बताना होगा। वहां पर कम्यूनिकेशन्स इतने डेवलप्ड नहीं हैं और इतने समाचारपत्र भी नहीं निकलते। मैं नहीं जानता कि वहां पर टी० वी० और रेडियो की क्या स्थिति है। क्या वहां पर जगह-जगह पर टी० वी० सेट्स लगाए जा रहे हैं या नहीं? अगर नहीं लगाए जा रहे हैं, तो लगाए जाने चाहिए और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लगाए जाने चाहिए और अगर इस देश में इधर कुछ स्थान छूट भी जाएं, तो छूट जाएं लेकिन वहां पर टी० वी० और रेडियो सेन्टर खोले जाने चाहिए। सरकार उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए और वहां पर लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए क्या कर रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है, यह मंत्री जी बताएं।

एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूं और यह मेरा आखरी सुझाव है। नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स के लोगों को केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स में और भारत की सेना में ज्यादा जगहें देने की कोशिश सरकार को करनी चाहिए ताकि वे महसूस कर सकें कि भारत की पुलिस फोर्स में या भारत की सेना में या शान्ति बनाए रखने में या भारत की रक्षा में उनका भी एन्वोल्वमेंट है। इसलिए नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स के लोगों को सी० आर० पी० एफ० और बी० एस० एफ० तथा दूसरी केन्द्रीय रिजर्व फोर्स में अधिक से अधिक भर्ती किया जाना चाहिए और सेना में भी ज्यादा लोगों को रखा जाना चाहिए ताकि देश की एकता के लिए, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए और शान्ति का वातावरण बनाए रखने के लिए वे अपने को इन्वोल्व कर सकें और अपना इन्वोल्वमेंट महसूस कर सकें।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैंने जो सवाल किए हैं, मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी मेरी इन बातों का जवाब देंगे।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री जैनुल बशर का बहुत आभारी हूं कि वे एक ऐसे सदस्य निकले, जिन्होंने अपने भाषण में पुलिस के नैतिक बल को बढ़ाने का उल्लेख किया है। इसके लिए मैं उनका हृदय से आभारी हूं।

जहां तक सी० आर० पी० एफ० और बी० एस० एफ० को अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं देने का सवाल है, सरकार खुद चाहती है कि उनको अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं दी जाएं। सी० आर० पी० एफ० और बी० एस० एफ० की और बटेलियनें भर्ती की जा रही हैं लेकिन जहां तक उनकी तख्वाहें बढ़ाने का सवाल है, आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण हमारे स्वयं के चाहते हुए भी हम उनको नहीं बढ़ा पाते हैं। उनका अपना कोई गुप्तचर विभाग नहीं है लेकिन लोकल सी० आई०डी० इसमें उन की मदद कर रही है और समय-समय पर जो मीटिंगें होती हैं, उनमें आर्मी के अफसर और उनके लोकल अफसर शरीक होते हैं।

जहां तक कुछ इनसरजेन्ट कैम्प्स का ताल्लुक है, यह बात सुनी गई है कि उनके कुछ कैम्प्स बंगलादेश में हैं। वहां की सरकार से इस बारे में संबंध स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं ताकि वहां पर उन कैम्पों को खत्म किया जा सके।

जहां तक लाल डेंगा से बातचीत करने का सवाल है, सरकार लाल डेंगा से कोई बात नहीं करना चाहती है और अगर कोई उनका टेप यहां पर आया है, तो उस टेप को हासिल करने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा।

जहां तक इस इलाके में सुविधायें बढ़ाने का ताल्लुक है, मैंने शुरू में ही बताया है कि इस एरिया में टी० वी० के नेटवर्क को काफी बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है और 36.5 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोजेक्ट इसी दिशा में एप्रूव किया गया है, जोकि दो साल के अन्दर-अन्दर वहां पर स्थापित हो जाएगा और सभी जगहों पर टी०वी० की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो जाएंगी। माननीय सदस्य ने जो और सुझाव दिए हैं, उनके लिए मैं उनका हृदय से आभारी हूं।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I have heard the statment with deep attention. My general observation regarding the tenor of the statment is that efforts have been made to under-estimate the gravity of the situation and it betrays a sense of complacency in respect of the steps already taken by the Government of Manipur and other North-eastern States as also the Government of India. As you know only in December last the Chief Minister of Manipur made a public statement in which he is reported to have said that the insurgency was no longer a problem for the State of Manipur and he was in a position or rather he has come to grips with the problem. But, as a matter of fact, the murder of Mr Shaiza brings about a different story about the claim made by the Chief Minister of Manipur. I do not want to dilate much on the State of Manipur because this call attention notice also concerns the activities of the insurgents in other North-eastern States also, but, having regard to the experince of Manipur, I wish to make this submission that this sense of complacence might have been because of the induction of the Army in Manipur in 1980 or because of certain steps being taken by the Government of Manipur and the Government of India leading to the arrest of—somebody says it is 500 and somebody says more than that—a number of insurgents and the steps taken by the Government in declaring certain areas as disturbed areas. These steps, according to the Government, have improved the situation. The situation has not improved because of these steps.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that even the Government of Manipur cannot provide Judges to try the cases of insurgents because there is a sense of insecurity and a sense of fear that if somebody sits on judgment and gives a judgment against somebody, then his name will be included in the hit list. Therefore, under an apparent tranquillity

public fear and a lack of sense of security prevails in that part of the country.

Now he has mentioned—and I am one Mr. Shastri that this kind of insurgency is a phenomenon and cannot be dealt with merely as a problem of law and order situation. Regarding Manipur, I think you know the total population is 1.7 million i.e. 17 lakhs. 1.5 lakhs are registered unemployed. In Manipur out of the total population of 17 lakhs, 1½ lakhs youths are registered unemployed youth. I do not know what is the actual figure of the unregistered Manipur youths. This is the phenomenon. This is the economic condition. Therefore, insurgency is not merely in that part of the country a question of law and order; it is very much linked with the economic condition, the economic situation and the economic problem of the entire North-eastern region.

The statement claims that the per capita investment during the Sixth Five Year Plan is much higher than the average per capita investment in the rest of the country. It may be so. There is no doubt that the document might have that figure. In spite of that, I would say that the problem cannot be solved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Government is giving that figure.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Yes, Sir, Government is giving that figure. I do not contest that. But, what is the result ? The result is that 1.50 lakhs young men in Manipur are still unemployed; the result is that the potential for the hydro-electric power has not been fully harnessed. There has not been an improvement in the railway communication. I am not going into that because I have a long list given by the people in the North-Eastern region. Government should be proud that they are able to invest or claim that the largest per capita investment is in Manipur—it is the highest investment there—as compared to the other States. The result is not very much satisfactory. This much I can say. Of the money which has been invested—you would be sorry to know that—a major part of it, goes only to the pockets of the politicians—corrupt politicians and corrupt bureaucrats. I think the hon. Member from Manipur will agree with me. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Mr. Chitta Basu, yau are accusing yourself. You are also a politician.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am not a corrupt politician. There is a difference between a corrupt politician and corrupt bureaucrat and the incorrupts. You are also a politician. You are not a corrupt politician. But, if you say that all politicians are corrupt, I thank, it is too general an opinion or view. But, politicians are politicians. There are politicians and politicians; there are bureaucrats and bureaucrats also. I have mentioned that there are corrupt politicians and corrupt bureaucrats. Sir, Government have offered certain amnesty to some young men who have discarded the path of violence and who have sought to be rehabilitated or resettled in the society. But, I have received complaints that the administration has been less than fair towards those who have decided to go and rehabilitate or resettle themselves and become a part of the national mainstream. There are a few complaints and, if you want, I can read. There are complaints of official high-handedness. That is, those officers who go over there sometimes behave in a way as if these Manipuris and the North-eastern people are not Indians and that they are much superior to them in their attitude, in their very behaviour of bureaucratic mannerism. Therefore, those frustrated and disappointed young men or women cannot expect a sympathetic attitude from those bureaucrats and this is one of the results causing alienation of the masses from the mainstream of India. Sir, all these things create a condition in which the hard core insurgents are able to convince or persuade or rather restrain the others, that is, the moderate elements, from joining the mainstream. The hard core insurgents say: 'Look, this is how they are made; look, these are the instances of highhandedness wherein they feel that we are not Indians and we are not taken as part and parcel of the mainstream'. This very bureaucratic attitude ultimately kindles the fire. Therefore, I do not want to mention more. One of the major tasks of the Government should be to see that the politicians and administrations take an enlightened view of the

situation and they take a view of the understanding of these people and take a sympathetic view about them. Unless that change is brought about in the minds of the politicians and bureaucrats in their attitude and manner, whatever money you may spend there or whatever good words you may speak for them, they will always feel that they suffer from a sense of alienation. That is more dangerous and it creates the conditions for insurgency.

Sir, I also want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact as to how this grist is brought to the mill of the insurgents. I have got a list of nine young men who have been missing for years together. Their names are...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't mention the names. You can pass on this list to the hon. Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I can pass on the list to him but the fact is that a number of young men have been arrested by the Army and other security agencies; their whereabouts are not being disclosed for the last two to there years. Does it not add to the grist in the mill of the insurgents ? They take up these cases and say how oppressions are being perpetrated on Manipuris.

Secondly, the hon. Minister has mentioned that there is no increased activity of insurgents in the North-eastern region as a whole. The situation is comfortable. I disagree with him on that scare. There are indications which prove that organistions like PLA, NSCL, Tripura National Voluntary Organisation, Naga National Council and other extremist forces in Assam agitation are trying to have some coordination of their activities. There is also evidence that foreign arms are also available with them. I want to know from the arms which have been recovered can the Minister tell the whether any of these arms bear foreign markings ? If so, can he give the details ? On earlier occasions you have spoken about the foreign money element being there by you have not named the foreign hand involved in this matter. But I would like to say that the global situation has convinced us that Imperialist powers are working round the clock to bring about de-stabilisation in this country and from this evidence I have come to the conclusion that north-eastern region has become the theatre of de-stabilisation operation.

Having regard to this would the Government of India take apporpriate steps to see that both from economic and administrative points of view, conditions are created in which insurgents do not find a fertile ground to develop themselves and that can be done only by involving the people of north-eastern people in the national mainstream of our country ?

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA (Inner Manipur) : Sir, I want to tell through you to Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot do so. Your name is not there. I am permitting you as a special case.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA : Sir, I want to tell Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev that because of my proximity to Shri Chitta Basu, who was on his legs, Shri Basu pointed to me that I would be agreeing to the allegation of corruption since I come from that region.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : that is his opinion.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA : I would like to make it clear that when you yourself were in the Chair on the last occasion I spoke on corruption in Manipur, I used phrase 'Rs. 22 lakhs a gun point and Rs. 7 crores on pen-point, and I want to tell Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev that these figures were admitted by his own ministers there on the Floor of the Assembly.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, in the last few months during the extremists' activities it is unfortunate that the ex-Cheif Minister lost his life but I would like to inform the hon. Members that nine people have been arrested in his murder case. Three is no question of complacency here. Had it been so we would not have been able to improve the situation and control the insurgency. The hon. Member is not correct in pointing out that insurgency is on the increase. On the contrary we have been able to arrest more people and the insurgency is under

control. For example, in Manipur alone people have been arrested in the year 1983 and 13 people have surrendered. As far as the question of the judges' feeling insecure this is not correct because the judges have been provided with all security. If there is any lack of security in that arrangement, we will certainly look into it and provide more security to them.

Sir, we are trying to tackle the problem of north-eastern region not only as a law and order problem but also as a problem of development and we have done our best in this connection. A part from TV and per capita income I would like to point out that the project which will be commissioned in July 1984 would fully meet the demands of electricity of Manipur. The project will have ancillary irrigation scheme to irrigate 10,000 hectares. Manipur State is also to be connected by a railway line which will extend from Silchar to Jiribam. It is under construction and the construction is expected to be completed by 1986-87.

As far as certain missing persons are conceernd, there is no question of keeping their whereabouts' secret. There are some writ petitions in this connection going on in the Supreme Court. They are really missing and are not under arrest. The Supreme Court is hearing the petition. It is, therefore, SUB JUDICE matter, and I would not like to add anything in this.

As far as the other suggestion of the hon. Member is concerned, we are not afraid of giving the name of any foreign country. As I have said, we have reports that there are some camps of the insurgents in Bangladesh, but we have no particular about it. However, our External Affairs Ministry is in touch with them and it is not customary normally to give the name of the country wherever their involvement is involved.

13.36 hrs.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATIONS BILL

Recommendation to Rajya Sabha appoint a Member to Joint Committee

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

> "That this House do recommend to Rajay Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a Mamber of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide, with a view to more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Era Sezhiyan from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a Member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Era Sezhiyan from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the

Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint committee."

The motion was adopted.

13.37 hrs.

METTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO AMEND NOTARY ACT 1956.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मोहतरम, मैं सरकार का ध्यान सन् 1956 के नोटरी एक्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस संकट के मुताबिक नोटरी फीस इस कद्र कम है कि जिसका अंदाज लगाना मुश्किल है। दस साल की प्रेक्टिस वाला वकील ही नोटरी बन सकता है और एक्ट के मुताबिक बयाने-हलफी की फीस 2 रुपए 50 पैसे और दूसरे कागजात, दस्तावेजात (डाकुमेंट्स) के तस्दीक कराने की फीस 1500 लफ्जों पर सिर्फ 59 पैसे हैं। अगर आज के हिसाब-किताब के मुताबिक उसको देखा जाए, तो रुपए की कीमत ही 13 पैसे रह गई है। ऐसी सूरत में वकीलों के साथ यह ज्यादती है कि नोटरी की फीस सन् 1956 से आज सन् 1984 तक वही रखी जाए, जो कतअन गैर-मुनासिब है। चूंकि नोटरी एक्ट सैंटर का पासकर्दा है, इसलिए मेरी सरकार से दरखास्त है कि उसको तब्दील कर के आज-कल की मँहगाई को देखते हुए और वकील की सीनियारिटी का ख्याल रखते हुए इस कद्र फीस मुकर्रर की जाए, जो मुनासिब और वाजिब हो, ताकि वकील और खास तौर पर नोटरी गलत तरीके पर रुपया न ले सकें।

(ii) NEED TO EXPEDITE CONSERVATION OF LORD JAGANNATH TEMPLE OF PURI, ORISSA.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : The Conservation of the temple of Lord Jaganath at Puri and other centrally protected ancient monuments in Orissa has not been done satisfactorily despite several requests made by the State Government at different times. The persent condition of Lord Jaganath temple warrants the immediate attention of the Government of India for conservation. A request had been made by Orissa Government to the Director General, Archaeological survey of India to prepare a time bound programme for completion of the conservation of those centrally protected monuments. But it is regrettable that nothing has been done in this regard so far.

It is necessary to take appropriate action in respect of conservation work in the main temple of Lord Jaganath complex, at Puri on priority and in a sustained manner. The conservation works have not been given due attention due to the absence of Archaeological circle in the State of Orissa. Therefore, I request the Minister of Education, Culture and Social Welfare to create a separate Archaeological circle for Orissa without any further delay.

(iii) DIFFICULTIES BEING FACED BY FRUIT GROWERS OF KASHMIR TO BILLING THEIR PRODUCE IN DELHI.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : The horticulture industry in Kashmir valley did go through a phase of Development which brought prosperity to the people involed directly or indirectly in this industry. The fact, however, remains that Central Government did not give it adequate attention. The industry has faced various difficulties, particularly in the sphere of marketing. The manner in which various kinds of fruit are auctioned in the sole market for Kashmir fruits at Azadpur, Delhi, is detrimental to the interests of this industry. It is only a handful of families in Delhi who control the market in Azadpur; and members of the same families organize a 'pool' in the auctions daily, to see that a price is offered which suits them. The malpractices in the auction leave a substantial margin of profit for 'Arahtis' of Delhi, while the growers are left high and dry. The middlemen have to go, and the Union Ministry of Agriculture has to rise to the occasion.

(iv) DEMAND OF NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE FOR A MEETING WITH CENTRAL TRADE UNIONS REGARDING CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Sir, the move of the Central Government to introduce a new series of the Consumer Price Index Numbers, with 1981-82 as the base year, in the light of the recommendations of the Seal Committee, is highly objectionable. The Government of India, instead of calling a tripartite meeting to consider the entire question, appointed another committee of officials only, to go into the matter. The Seal Committee had turned down the recommendations of the Rath Committee, like correction of the 1960 series of 8 points, appointment of tripartite committees to supervise the compilation of index at each State and Central level, and certain other improvement in the machinery of price collection. Opposing this move of the Government, the Nati onal Compaign Committee of Central Trade Unions demanded a meeting of the Central trade unions at the central level, before conducting the family budget studies for the new series. But the Government have not taken the trade unions into confidence, resulting in workers losing crores of rupees every month in the form of Dearness Allowance, as the Consumer Price Index Numbers do not reflect the real price rise. Therefore, the National Campaign Committee does not accept the recommendations of the Seal Committee, and introduction of a new series. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to consider the demand of NCC for a meeting with the Central trade unions to discuss the recommendations of both the Rath Committee and the Seal Committee, so that proper steps can be taken to correct the existing series.

(v) DEMAND FOR CHANGE IN TIMINGS OF CERTAIN TRAINS.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं :

रेल यात्रा में जनता को अधिकाधिक सुविधा तथा सुरक्षा हेतु विशेष उपाय किया जाना चाहिए जिससे जनता की यात्रा सुगम सुरक्षित और सुविधाजनक हो सके। पश्चिम रेलवे की बम्बई अमृतसर के बीच वाली 25 डाउन तथा 26 अप रेलगाड़ी में साबरमती एक्सप्रेस को नागदा जंक्शन पर कनेक्शन दिए जाने हेतु समय चक्र में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। साबरमती एक्सप्रेस का खाचरोद स्टेशन पर स्टापेज निरस्त कर दिया है जिसे पुन: स्वीकृत कर स्टापेज दिया जाना चाहिए। स्टापेज निरस्त करने के कारण जनता में रोष और असंतोष व्याप्त है। रतलाम से अजमेर की ओर दोपहर में जाने वाली मीटर गेज रेल गाड़ियों का समय परिवर्तन करने के कारण रेल यात्रियों को असुविधा है। अतएव समय चक्र पूर्ववत किया जावे।

इस हेतु 72 डाउन अथवा 90 डाउन रेलगाड़ी के वर्तमान समय चक्र में आवश्यक परिवर्तन किया जाय। दोपहर 4 बजे उपरान्त रतलाम से अजमेर की ओर से गाड़ी चलाने पर अधिक सुविधाजनक होगा। विक्रमगढ़ आलोट, महिदपुर रोड और खाचरोद में ग्रीष्मकालीन

हाली डे एक्सप्रेस का स्टापेज दिए जाने से यात्रियों को काफी सुविधा होगी। प्रस्तावित अवध एक्सप्रेस के ओखा तक विस्तार में विक्रमगढ़, आलोट, महिदपुर रोड, नागदा जंक्शन और खाचरोद स्टापेज सम्मिलित किए जावें।

वर्तमान में इन्दौर दिल्ली के बीच सप्ताह में तीन दिन चलने वाली रेल गाड़ी को प्रतिदिन चलाया जावे तथा रेल मंत्रालय जनता की सुविधा हेतु समय चक्र में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करे।

(vi) NEED FOR INCREASE IN QUOTA OF FOOD GRAINS TO UTTAR PRADESH

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विगत दो वर्षों से केन्द्रीय पूल से उत्तर प्रदेश को आवश्यकता से कम मात्रा में गेहूं व चावल दिए जाने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकांश भागों, विशेषकर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में अन्नाभाव की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। इन पर्वतीय जिलों में इनकी आवश्यकता का केवल 10 प्रतिशत अन्न पैदा होता है। शेष अन्न के लिए लोग सरकारी सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों से विक्रय किए जाने वाले गेहूं व चावल पर निर्भर रहते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों के जनपदों को नाममात्र को गेंहूं व चावल आवंटित किया जा रहा है। एक यूनिट को एक माह में 5 सौ ग्राम से एक किलोग्राम तक चावल व दो किलो गेहूं प्राप्त हो पा रहा है।

यहां के लोग भयंकर कठिनाई के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं। इन क्षेत्रों को अभाव व कमी के क्षेत्र मानकर केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य के लिए कुल अनाज के आवंटन के अन्तर्गत अभीष्ट आवश्यक मात्रा निर्धारित कर देना चाहिए। इन क्षेत्रों को योजना आयोग द्वारा भी वित्तीय सहायता आवंटन में विशेष दर्जा दिया गया है।

अतः केन्द्रीय खाद्य मंत्रालय को इन क्षेत्रों हेतु खाद्यान्न का विशेष आवंटन करना चाहिए तथा राज्य को आवंटित खाद्यान्न की मात्रा को बढ़ा कर कम से कम दुगना करना चाहिए।

(vii) DEVELOPMENT OF CHITTORGARH FORTS A TOURIST SPOT

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौरगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के तहत पर्यटन विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान मैं आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी। पर्यटक राष्ट्रीय एकता तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सद्भाव का एक सशक्त माध्यम है। भारत अपने प्राचीन मंदिरों, एतिहासिक स्थलों व विविधतापूर्ण लोक संस्कृति के लिए सदा विदेशियों के लिए आकर्षण का केन्द्र रहा है।

देश के कई एतिहासिक स्थल खस्ता हालत में हैं। उसमें चितौड़गढ़ का जग प्रसिद्ध दुर्ग भी है। यहां पर्यटन विकास के लिए किए गए प्रयत्न अपर्याप्त हैं। मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगी कि चितौड़गढ़ के दुर्ग को पर्यटन स्थल बनाने के लिए निम्न सुविधा प्रदान की जाए। वायुदूत सर्विस शुरू की जाए। चितौड़गढ़ के पास सोनियाना में एक हवाई पट्टी बनी है उसको एयरपोर्ट में बदलकर नियमित वायु सेवा से जोड़ा जाए, चाहे सप्ताह में 2 या 3 दिन ही हो।

2. चित्तौड़गढ़ दुर्ग पर जाने के लिए सुन्दर पहाड़ी स्थल को गार्डन में बदल कर चेयर लिफ्ट से जोड़ा जाए।

3. चितौड़गढ़ के शक्ति और भक्ति के इतिहास को साकार करने के लिए रात्री में साउन्ड और लाइट प्रोग्राम दिखाया जावे जहां पदमिनी का जौहर और पन्ना धाय का त्याग तथा मीरा की भक्ति साकार हो उठे।

4. चितौड़गढ़ दुर्ग पर यात्रियों के ठहरने

की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यहां तक कि पर्याप्त शौचालय का भी अभाव है। इसलिए यात्री रात्री विश्राम दुर्ग पर ही कर सकें, इसके लिए होटल या डाक बंगला दुर्ग पर ही बनाया जावे।

5. दूरदर्शन की सुविधा भी छठी योजना के अन्त तक दे दी जावे तभी इस क्षेत्र के वीरों तथा वीरांगनाओं के बोलते हुए इतिहास से देसी तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित किया जा सकेगा।

13.45

GENERAL BUDGET 1984-85—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—CONTD.

Ministry of External Affairs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will be now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 32 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which 8 hours have been taken allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be but up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table with delay.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund to India to Complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand, No. 32 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

Demand for Grant, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS					
32.	Ministry of External Affairs	33,98,39,000	10,38,17,000	169,91,92,000	51,90,83,000

Now, Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty. Your party has been allotted two minuts less than 30.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Annual Report of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India (1983-84) has correctly drawn our attention to the deteriorating international situation, There has been a rapid deterioration in the international situation. But the Report has failed to analyse the reasons why there has been this rapid deterioration in the international situation. This is due to the nuclear war drive of the United States of America and the policy of the Reagan Administration. No less a person than Mr. George Bush, the Vice-President of the United States of America has declared that a nuclear war can be won if properly prepared.

There was a time when the American foriegn policy was based on the policy of containment; containment of communism, which was regarded as the greatest denger by the United States policy makers. As a matter of fact, containment of communism meant containment of nationalist and liberation movements in the Afro-Asian and Latin American countries and also preparation for war and to encircle the Soviet Union. Aster that policy they started the policy of liberation, that is, the so-called liberation, that means, liberating the East European countries, destroying the socialist block. After that, due to developments in the international situation due to the strength of the socialist countries and also due to the possession of nuclear arms as a defensive measure by the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union, the United States of America was compelled to pursue a policy of detente and thrre was a rough parity of military strength between the Warsaw and the NATO powers but then it appears that the United States of America has given up the policy of detente, the policy of co-existence. Now president Reagn openly declares, and he has said during his visit to the United Kingdom that their policy was to destroy Marxism-Leninism, and also to destroy the socialist world. Today, the Americans have declared—the U.S. Administration has declared—that peaceful coexistence witk Soviet block or the socialist countries is not desirable. What they aim at is the destruction of the socialist countries, and they want the restoration of pre-1914 situation when the imperialist powers had the hegemony over the world. And that is why all their steps are directed to that end and that is why they are also preparing for limited nuclear war.

Recently, they have deployed the nuclear missiles in Europe targeted against the Soviet Union and they are now in a position to destroy the Soviet cities within six minutes. It is now a danger not only for Europe and Soviet Union, it is a danger for Europe because today because of this American policy Europe is entering the arena of nuclear war. And, unfortunately, because of their entrenched anti-communism and because of the policy against the Soviet Union these European powers have surrendered their sovereignty. Now the question of war and peace would be decided by the United States of America, who, because of deployment of Cruise and Pershing missiles, has become the master of Europe. The European powers have accepted the subordinate position. This reminds me of the position before the Second World War. It was Chamberlin who was encouraging Hitler and it was England which helped Hitler in his preparation for war in violation of international law. And Europe had to pay a price for it. Today, the Americans are also trying to have a coalition of the big imperialist powers. In their Williamberg meeting last year they had drawn Japan also. Since the Second World War Japan was not drawn into any military alliance or pact. Today the American war driver has brought Japan and Japan has become an active partner in this military drive of the NATO and the United States of America. It is also unfortunate that France which was proclaiming an independent defence policy, has given up that policy and in Paris the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the NATO powers, France and all of them jointly chalked out their programme of encirclement of the Soviet Union. They are now trying to encircle the Soviet Union in a bid to destroy the socialist countries so that the world may be safe for the plunder by these imperialist countries. This is not only a danger for Europe, because today the world is such and we are so close to each other that any nuclear war would mean that it will not remain confined to a particular zone or territory, but it will engulf the whole world and as such any dangerous development in Europe also ipso

facto means a danger for the Afro Asian countries. Today, the world is such that any event in any part of the world will have its repercussions in other parts of the world. We have come close and that is why, either we live together or we die together. Any preparation for war and in the event of a war it would not be a third world war but it will be a final war which will finish the whole civilisation. That is why, we can neither be onlooker as to what is happening in Europe nor can we be onlooker as to what the Americans are trying to do, because America, because of its economic strength and military power, can influence the events. That is why, we are seriously concerned about all these happenings.

The United States of America is now trying to encircle not only the Soviet Union—I am sure that the Soviet Union is strong enough and in the recent declaration of the Soviet Union they have said that they will try to meet this nuclear challenge; they are powerful enough—but this is a danger for us also, because they are trying to encircle the newly liberated countries. And this has spread to the Indian Ocean. The Indian Ocean has been militarised. And the Indian Ocean is now the forward based area of American nuclear system.

14.00 hours

Now they have military bases in Oman, Kenya and Somalia. Because of its military system in Kenya and Somalia, this American nuclear fist in the Indian Ocean now joins with the southern flank of NATO. This is the danger. Therefore, it is necessary for the United States of America to maintain this nuclear froce in the Indian Ocean, to strengthen the Diego Garcia base, because these are targeted to Russian Central Asia. Also, this is being used against the littoral countries, roughly 47 countries of the region. India cannot remain unconcerned, because today our security is in peril, not only from our immediate border but even from the Indian Ocean. That is why the militarisation bnd the nuclearisation of the Indian Ocean has a direct bearing on our security problems and we cannot remain silent to it.

The American imperialists have been working to torpedo the Conference on the Indian Ocean, to make Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The Americans will never agree to it, because it is a part of their global strategy that Deigo Garcia should remain an American base in the Indian Ocean, that American military presence and nuclear snbmarines should be there. So, it should be the duty of India to express its feeling; its own enlightened self-interest, its security interest should move India to call a conference of the littoral countries, even if the United States of America does not agree to it. If the United States of America does not agree voluntarily to withdraw, I know that we do not have the mililary might to compel it, but we should isolate it, we should bring moral pressure to bear upon the United States and we should also create world opinion.

14.03 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

I now come to West Asia. You must have noticed that the recently formed Central Command is a dangerous Amrican attempt to intervene in Lebanon. Israel, which is a surrogate State, a protectorate State, with the help of the Arms supplied by the United States, is working as a bully of American imperialism in the Middle East. Now they have actully endangered the existence of Lebanon, a non-aligned country. There has been enough bloodshed and, in the name of a peace keeping, both, French and American imperialism are trying to intervene and take away the sovereignty of Lebanon, the non-aligned position of Lebanon. This is the danger to which I must draw the pointed attention of our Government.

The Americans are also creating trouble in Central America and the Carribeans. They are preparing for a war against Nicaragua. They are trying to subvert all democratic governments and stengthen the military governments which depend on them and they are trying to drown the liberation war in a sea of blood.

This is the picture which arises because of the American nuclear wardrive. The report has rightly pointed out to the role of the non-aligned countries. Sir, ours is a policy of non-alignment. It means

anti imperialism; it means self-reliance; it means our independent foreign policy. But wefind that the United States of America is precisely attacking this non-aligned policy. We find that some of the non-aligned countries are being attacked. What has happened to Grenada ? It was an open invasion. Blatantly violating all international laws, rules and norms they have attacked and occupied the non-aligned country—Granda—and it is still under the occupation of the United States of America.

SHRI SATISH AGAKWAL (Jaipur) : An elephant attacking a goat.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am happy that our Prime Minister has taken certain initiative in the United Nations and also is carrying forward the message of the Seventh Summit of the Non-aligned Movement, but I am very sorry to note that the response has been poor. This is because of the fact that there are some countries in the non-aligned movement, which were erstwhile the military partners of the United States of America for whon the non-alignment is not a faith, but an expediency. They pay their lip-service to the non-alignment, but practically they are maintaining their military and economic relations with the United States of America, maintaining a relationship of dominance and dependence. These are the protectorates. They are not serious about the non-aligned movement. So, I would request the Government of India to go ahead with this non-aligned policy, because this is the policy which subserves our interests the most.

You know that in the United Nations today the non-aligned countries and the Afro Asian countries dominate. There was a time when the United States of America was a very very great worshipper of the principles of the United Nations, when it could utilise the United Nations because of its majority there to subserve its imperialist purpose. But today when the Afro-Asian countries have become free, they are asserting themselves in the United Nations. Now, the United States of America looks at the United Nations with contempt. Its arrogance has reached to such a point that it now says, If you want to have economic help from us you have to support us in the United Nations." Now they have listed the countries which support them on what occasions and on the basis of that they help those countries. Recently they have threatened Zimbabwe saying that it was taking money from them and yet was voting against them ! Sir, what is the world outlook of the American imperialism ? It is their dominant dependence outlook. The American policy now has extended its Munro Doctrine to other parts of the world. They have globalised their Munro Doctrine. You must support us. We must have hegimony. If you want cooperation, you must be an agent; not independent, not free, not self-reliant. That is what we find is happening. Even the American President says that if the Members want, they can take away the United Nations from the United States of America. They are threatening that they can divide the Session between the USA and the USSR. That is what Mr. Reagan said. Sir, that is the policy of the United States of America. They are trying to downgrade and have been threatening that they would not give money—and they have actually done it—unless and until the United Nation toes the lines of the United States of America.

I would like to come to our neighbours now. Our neighbour is Pakistan. The Report has rightly pointed out that we want friendly relations with Pakistan.

Recently the controversy is going on between their no-war pact and our offer of peace and friendship. It is good that we should have peace and friendship not only with Pakistan, but with all our neighbours. We should live in peace and in friendliness with our neighbours. Since we have no territorial ambition, since we do not want to have hegemony our relations will be on the basis of equality, on the basis of peaceful co-existence which has been enunciated in the Bandung Conference. But there are problems. There are some friends here as well as outside who say 'well, why is it that we are trying to pin-point the danger or arms being inducted into Pakistan ?' Sir, Pakistan isolated from American foreign policy is all right. But Pakistan unfortunately is a part of American foreign policy. Pakistan unfortunately is in the strategic consensus of

the United States of America. Pakistan unfortunately is a country which has invited American sophisticated arms not for its own defence, but either to use them against India or to prepare for a future war against India. Sir, I think no durable peace is possible in the sub-continent until and unless both India and Pakistan agree to a policy that they would not tolerate any foreign presence, military presence on their soil.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is only India which can agree.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes, but with Pakistan which is not agreeing today, no-war pact will be useless until and unless there is a declaration on the part of Pakistan that they would not allow foreign military bases or foreign military presence which, they are not doing. Sir, the no-war pact was offered to Pakistan by India thrice. It was done before and that was rejected by Pakistan. It was Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto who said that until and unless Kashmir problem is solved, no-war pact is not worth the paper on which it is written. Ayub Khan also rejected this offer and Zia-Ul-Haq also rejected it. Pakistan should unambiguously and unequivocally declare that its purpose is peace and for peace it will not allow its soil to be used by the American military power. It should not allow any power. When I say that there should be no military presence of any power in India or in Pakistan, they are at liberty to develop their own defence according to their requirements, but they are inviting all the sophisticated weapons today. They are stockpiling Harpoon missiles, F-16 and other deadly weapones of mass destruction. So, Pakistan will have to declare, and I believe that Pakistan cannot do it because Pakistan has a government which has not been chosen by the people of Pakistan. A government which is at war with its own people cannot bring peace and that is why to maintain its own rule it requires two things—first, foreign arms and second, an enemy to whom it can divert the attention of the people. That is why there is nothing wrong if we demand that there should be a democratic government in Pakistan. The people of Pakistan should choose their Government and not the army and until and unless that is done, until and unless the people of Pakistan exert pressure in Pakistan, it is very difficult to have an understanding which will be of lasting nature. Even then I would like that we should have friendly relations with Pakistan and the attempts made by the Government of India in Joint Commission are good. We should have our friendly relations—exchange of our tourists, trade relations and all that, but at the same time we should fight the Policy of Pakistan. I would again like to draw the attention of the Government that Pakistan is trying to be the leader of the Islamic world and Pakistani soldiers are there in the Middle East and there is a trend to islamisation and fundamentalism in Pakistan. Pakistan is trying to develop nuclear Bomb known as Islamic Bomb, in its bid to become the leader of the Islamic world. If this is so, if that Policy continues, I find this is a danger for the sub-continent. To keep the sub-continent free from military danger, it is necessary that we must be able to follow independent Policy and Pakistan is not in a position to follow independent policy. So I would like to draw the attention of our Foreign Minister to the development in Pakistan—its military arms, the stock piling and also trying to be the leader of the Islamic World. If that continues, there can be no good neighbourly relations with Pakistan.

I would like to come to another neighbour Bangla Desh. We had very good relations with Bangla Desh. But recently because of the pro-Pakistani elements in Bangla Desh, because of the fundamentalist, because of the attempt at Islamisation, anti-India propagenda is being done in Bangla Desh. Bangla Desh is a very close neighbour. We have a long border with Bangla Desh. We should try to be friendly with Bangla Desh, But there are problems.

The Minister has referred to Teesta water problem, Ganga water problem. For the solution of the problem I want that the Government of West Bengal should be consulted by the Government of India because there is Farakka barrage and water is a vital problem for West Bangal. For Calcutta Port we require 40,000 cusecs of water throughout the year to keep the port of

Calcutta navigable. So, in any discussion with Bangla Desh we should not be oblivious to the fact that Bangla Desh also requires water and our interest—particularly the interest of West Bangal, interest of Calcutta Port—should be kept in view by our Government.

Regarding Teesta water, our Government should be consulted so that the West Bengal is not deprived of legitimate share.

I would also point out another danger which has been pointed out in the Report i.e. un-authorised crossing of the border from Bangla Desh to India. There should be normal trade. There should be normal tourist traffic. But this influx of unauthorised persons poses a danger to the border States. I do not want to raise un-necessary alarm, but our borders are to be protected.

No. country can keep its borders wide open that the people from the neighbouring State can cross. That creates so many problems. I want that it should be looked into. In the Report it has been pointed out about the property of people who are in India. The Minister has pointed out that. Our Government should open dialogue about the private property left by the Indian citizens in Bangla Desh so that they are not deprived of their property. This is a very important problem to which I invite the attention of our Minister.

Now, I would like to discuss about the problem in Sri Lanka. I am happy that the Government of India has taken certain initiatives and it has also not been influenced by chauvinistic slogans. But in any discussion the Government should look into two or three things, firstly, that unnecessarily there is no influx of refugees from Sri Lanka to India—already we have roughly 40,000 refugees here—secnodly, that the future of the Stateless persons in Sri Lanka of Indian origin has to be setteld and. thirdly, that there should a constitutional guarantee to the minority community in Sri Lanka because the whole problem arises out of the insecurity faced by the minority there. If the constitution gives security as to its language, as to its culture, as to its employment and it guarantees equal rights that the Sinhalese people have, then, I think, there will be no trouble.

The Government of India has taken a right step and, I think, Sri Lank being a good neighbour of ours, the problem will be sorted out. But there is a danger. As I have pointed out, Sri Lanka because of the pressure of the rightist forces and because of the policies of the Government of Sri Lanka, is coming nearer to the United States of America and the talks are going on to make Trincomalee a military base or to extend the military facilities to the United States of America. That is a danger as the Americans are trying to have a bese in Bangladesh and they are trying to have a base in Pakistan.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government that because of the American global strategy and because of the fact that India possesses a strategie position, as also because of its geographical location, its population and economie resources, for all these things, the United States of America is trying to encircle India too. That is why it is trying to have certain bases around India which is a danger to India. I believe that the Government of India is alive to these developments around our borders.

Today, it is true we find that the non-alignment movement is gaining ground. But what exactly we want to fight for and fight against ? During the whole colonial period, the imperialist countires have created a political structure, economic structure and cultural structure of dominance and depen. dency. Non-alignment movement should be directed to the shattereing of this structure of economic dominance and dependency, dency. political dominance and dependency and cultural dominance and dependency. If we want that we must have the unity of the newly liberated countries, all our efforts should be directed towards strengthening of the unity of the non-aligned countries. Along with this, the socialist countries; though they have different political and economic systems, are objectively interested in the maintenance of peace and destruction of the dominance and dependency relationship in all these sp heres. That is why an important part of our policy should be

to have friendly relations and strengthening of our relations with the socialist countries.

There is a theory that to improve relations with the United States, we should keep a distance from the Soviet Union, that we should give diplomatic recognition to Israel and that we should invite the multinationals. Exactly, this is neo colonialism. This is what the United States of America wants. Distance from the Seviet Union is aimed at because it will put us at a disadvantage.

It was with unity and alliance with the Soviet Union that Fascism was defeated. It is by alliance with the Soviet Union that we can defeat the new colonialist policy of the imperialist powers.

We must know that distance from Soviet Union would mean distance from a real friend of India. We should never heed the advice of other nations to be distant from the Soviet Union.

Israel is nothing but a bully of the Americans in the Middle-East and our diplomatic recognition of Israsl would amount to our trying to be friend an American stooge, to create disturbance in the Middle-East. By this, we will be only losing our friends in this whole Arab world.

What are these multi-national corporations ? You must have noticed that today the United States of America wants to channelise its aid and money through the multi-national corporations and private banks. These multi-nationals are the arms of the multi-national houses of the imperialist countries. Opening our doors to the multinationals would mean giving a farewell to our self-reliant economy. Will we economically remain dependent on them, the multi-nationals ? That is exactly what the US wants us to be.

Today the need of the hour is peace. Now, at this time, when peace is endangered because of the drive of the imperi-a list countries, when humanity is facing the greatest danger of our civilisation, when the fate of civilisation is hanging on balance and when the sword of Democles is hanging on our heads and now this is the nuclear sword, we must try all our best and all our attempts should be directed, all our energies should be channelised, to strengthen peace.

You see in the face of the great threats by the United States of America, in the face of the great threat of the imperialist powers, in the face of the great threat caused by the deployment of US missiles, it is the Soviet Union which has offered disarmament. The Soviet Union has offered to destroy all the nuclear weapons, if not fully, at least partially. But the response of the United States has been negative. The Soviet Union has offered reduction in the production of conventional weapons but United States did not agree. This simply show that the United States of America is preparing for war.

I would like to quote from Hitler's Mein Kampf about alliances :—

> "The aim of every alliance must be war. An alliance whose aim does not include the intention of war is senseless and worthless".

Today, the United States of America is driving the world to a nuclear war. Why ? It is because war is not only terrible but it is also profitable. Production, to the United States, means war production. It is exporting not the commodities which can be consumed by the people to satisfy hunger. It is giving, money, not to fight illiteracy or to build the economies of the countries of the world. It is exporting nothing of this kind. It is exporting bombs it is exporting nuclear weapons of mass truction. It is because it is on the production of war materials and on the destruction of certain parts of the world, that the health of the economy of the United States of America can be built, maintained and improved. It is the terrible profit that war preparation brings, it is the terrible profit that the military industrial complex is in a position to bring from the preparations of war, that is driving the United States to go in for a nuclear war and engulfing the whole world into war preparations and into conflagration of the world. There are some people in our country who try to ignore this danger, they minimise the danger

of war, and sometimes they also ridicule when there is peace movement. Today in Europe, not thousands, but millions of people have come to the streets with one slogan, namely, 'we want to live; we do not want war'. Man has not been created for hatred and destruction; man has been created for love and coustruction. Today what is the attitude of the Government of India ? Here we do not identify the enemy. Here we do not say who is preparing all this, who is responsible for war. We do not make the people of India conscious. Mrs. Indira Gandhi is giving a call for peace. It is all right. But what about the people of India ? Should we not make them conscious ? Should we not make them aware of the dangers that are ahead ? Should we not unite our people for peace ? We are not doing it. The Left parties are doing it. Some other Opposition parties do not find the danger, they minimise the danger. This is dangerous for us because, as I have stated in the beginning, we are living in a world where we are dangerously dependent on one weather. Any war or confrontation in any part of the world will engulf the whole world, and our country will be no exception. That is why I would like to draw the attention of our Government to this war danger and also our economic weakness. We should strengthen our economy. We must be self-reliant and we must also remain prepared. The Indian initiative should be for peace; the Indian initiative should be to isolate the warmongers; our initiative should be to strengthen our relations with the Socialist countries, and I would also say that we must maintain good relations with our neighbours. I have said that our relations with the USSR, the Soviet Union, are good. They should be strengthened further because a friend in need is a friend indeed; in all times of difficulty and danger, they stood by us, they were firm in their friendship and it should be strengthened.

China is a great country with a civilization as old as ours. I am happy that the Government of India has taken the initiative. There is a border problem; the problem is there. I agree that a long negotiation, a painstaking effort, is necessary to solve the problem. It must be on the basis of mutual give-and-take; not that you take or I give. I think, sanity will prevail and we will be able to solve the border problem. I am happy that we are trying to strengthen our relations in other fields. I want the Government to go ahead with this policy. We must have friendship with all, and China is a great neighbour and we must have it with them also.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1 "

[Failure to set up a joint Indo-Nepalese Commission for amicable and speedy solution of bilateral problems.] (1)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for closer political, economic and cultural links with Afghanistan.] (2)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for closer bonds of fraternity with Nepal in the mutual interest of both the countries.] (3)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.'

[Need to take steps for early completion of the cement plant at Udaipur in Nepal.] (11)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to normalise relations with peoples Republic of China.] (4)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to settle disputes with Peoples' Republic of China through negotiations.] (5)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to get Hindi, Official Language of India, recognised in U.N.O.] (12)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take action against those responsible for showing English as the Official Language of India in publication brought out at the time of Non-aligned meet at Delhi.] (13)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to put pressure on the Government of Pakistan to release Indian prisoners lodged in Pakistan Jails.] (14)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to further strengthen the relations with Mauritius and other Hindi speaking Countries.] (15)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to condemn the atrocities perpetrated on Tamil Speaking people in Sri Lanka and to secure guarantee from the Government of Sri Lanka against recurrence of such incidents in future.] (16)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take steps for the release of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan from Pakistan jail and to arrange for his treatment.] (17)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to help Tamilians living in Sri Lanka in protecting their interests.] (18)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to persuade the Government of Sri Lanka to accept the legitimate demands of Tamilians in Sri Lanka.] (19)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to take up vigorously the matter of arrest of killers of Shri R.H. Mhatre in Britain.] (20)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in protecting the interests of Indians living abroad.] (21)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to sever the Commonwealh link.] (22)

"That the Demand under lhe head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in opposing the imperialistic policy of USA in United Nations Organisation.] (23)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to further strengthen the external publicity media.] (25)

"That the Demand under the head

Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to check malpractices in issuing passports.] (25)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for proper scrutiny before issuing passports.] (26)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish closer relations with Afghanistan and to provide all types of help for its development.] (27)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to condemn and check the interference by USA and Pakistan in the affairs of Afghanistan.] (28)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in improving relations with Nepal.] (29)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to rebut the anti-India propoganda in Nepal effectively.] (30)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to further improve our relations with neighbouring countries.] (31)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.;"

[Failure to enforce Official Languages Act, 1963 in Indian Embassies abroad.] (32)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to rebut effectively anti-India propoganda in foreign be Countries.] (33)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to support the demand for removing of American missiles from the border of West Germany.] (34)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to persuade USA and other countries to support the recent USSR propasal regarding non-use of atomic weapons against non-nuclear countries.] (35)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to condemn the American Policy of breaking Geneva peace talks.] (36)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to impress upon the American Government not to use nuclear weapons first.] (37)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give open support to freedom movements being organised by enslaved countries in Africa and condemn the policy of interference being followed by U.S. imperialism.] (38)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to mobilise international opinion against the policy of supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan and some other countries by U.S.A. and NATO countries.] (39)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to support peace proposals of Soviet Union and to oppose vigorously the American policy to create obstacles in their implementation.] (40)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to oppose the policy of putting obstacles in the progress of developing countries by imperialist America.] (41)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in giving up the policy of putting both U.S.S.R. and imperialist America on equal footing in the name of super powers.] (42)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to improve political, economic and cultural relations with socialist countries.] (43)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to further strengthen the Indian Embassies in socialist countries.] (44)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to raise the status of Indian consulates in socialist countries to that of Embassies.] (45)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to take steps for the closure of the American Military base in Diego Garcia keeping in view of the security of littoral countries.] (46)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to declare Indian Ocean to Zone of peace.] (47)

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take retaliatory measures to protest against the murder of Indian diplomat, Shri R.H. Mhatre in U.K.] (6)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to condemn the use of chemical and biological weapons in Middle East War.] (7)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to persuade the Sri Lankan Government to find an early solution to the problems of persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka.] (8)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have better relations with China in view of war preparation by Pakistan.] (9)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ask U.S.A. to declare in clear cut terms its policy in regard to supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan.] (10)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : We have with us, Mr. Chairman, a very comprehensive report prepared by the Ministry of External Affairs with a very bleak scenario indeed as far as the events go since we last discussed the Demands for Grants a year ago, and the scenario is to the effect that during the last one year there has been a substantial aggravation of world tensions and conflicts and there has also been a greeter economic depression and aggravation of the economic crisis, particularly in the developing and non-aligned countries. I cannot but agree with the view that the major motivating factor for this aggravation of world tension is the right wing policies, the neo-conservative philosophy that has taken over the present U.S. Administration. The main concern of this major super power to-day is obviously to contain that evil empire, the Soviet Union and to contain communism. And as a corollary obviously we have the resurgence of the Dullesian view—the view of John Foster Dulles that non-alignment is immoral. Of course, the Dullesian view was also earlier the view of Stalin. Stalin had also similar views about non-alignment that this non-alignment was a dangerous proposition. But while the Soviet Union after Stalin has radically changed its policy stance regarding non-alignment and conceded after Stalin that non-aligment is a powerful force for peace and for progress of mankind, now in the United States we have emergence of the Dullesian view which considers that non-alignment is immoral, that the non-aligned countries are a motley crowd of impoverished nations, opportunist nations who will go this way or that way according to their national conveniences crudely defined from moment to moment. Now it is this right-wing emergence in the United States and its faithful allies in Western Europe, particularly, that has caused these tensions, and the response that comes from Soviet Union from time to time has also been rather of a hardline response.

Now in this conflict betweent hetwo super powers who suffers ? The major sufferers both in terms of peace as well as development are our country and other developing and non-aligned countries. What is happening in Western Europe ? The deployment of Cruise missiles and all other missiles is still in the headlines. Then there is military intervention in Central America. I have just heard to-day that the American establisament considers their intervention in Grenada as being a rescue operation. A rescue operation ! That American citizens were in danger in Grenada is a blatant falsehood. It is a blatant distortion of facts. The Vice-Chancellor of St. George University in that area went on record immediately after the intervention to say that the American students were never in danger. The American citizens were at no time in danger in Grenada. But three days after, the same gentleman when are goes back to the United States, was made to change the statement and he came out with a wishy-washy statement and basing on this statement of this gentleman and some other American citizens of the same type, the Americans started calling it a rescue operation. Of course, Afghanistan was a 'blatant invesion of that evil empire, the Soviet Union.' It is in this context that we have to see the international scene.

As I was submitting, what is happening in Western Europe ? Deplyoment of missiles. What is happening in Central America ? Military intervention by United States. Then there is the intervention in Lebanon. All these major events are getting the headlines. No less important is what is happening in the Indian Ocean. For the last one year there has been increased militarisation of the Indian Ocean by the United States and other great powers. We have very credible and reliable reports that the United States are negotiating military bases or facilities in Sri Lanka, Bangla Desh and Pakistan. Now this is a cause for very great concern in this country, particularly

the arming of Pakistan. Pakistan is being armed to the teeth and the most sophisticated weapons are being deployed in Pakistan. The argument is the same—that it is to safeguard Pakistan from a Soviet invasion VIA, Afghanistgn, without ever thinking that no amount of arming of Pakistan can, as a matter of fact, prevent Soviet Union if the Soviets so decide to attack that country. Now what is the use of injecting F-16s into Pakistan—the long-range deep penetration fighters ? What is the use of Tanks in Pakistan ? If it is to be used against the mountainous terrain in Afghanistan and, particularly, what is the use of going about to strengthen the Navy if Pakistan is to be defenced against the attack from Afghanistan ?

Still, two-thirds or more of the army of Pakistan is deployed on our borders; there has been no change in the deployment of these forces and, therefore, Sir, my point is that arming of Pakistan as far as the Pakistani Rulers go, is mainly intended to be used in the case of the offensive against this country. There is no other target against which Pakistan can use these forces. It is very reassuring to quote what the Defence Minister has said on the floor of the House.

> 'No amount of armaments given to Pakistan can ever pose a risk to this country being a defeated'.

Sir, we have been attacked thrice and we fought the enemy, the aggressor and they were taught a lesson. One more lesson will be taught if they go in for another adventure by their military forces. But, Sir, in the process it is necessary that this country should be militarily prepared. If the level of the military sophistication is raised in a neighbouring country, we have to go in for a similar level. All these mean tremendously in terms of military expenditure. We are at present spending about there per cent of our G.N.P in defence. It is, therefore, less than any of our neighbouring country. It means our expenditure on defence is a smallest per centage in the world. But, still, it is money. But, if this threat being posed on our border if this possibility of aggression from across the border is not there, then, this money could be used for the development. Our limited resources can go in for the greater prosperity of our people. It is because of this—I agree with the previous speaker on that—that a finger must be pointed out that this was the real cause for this. That should be identified. Sir, in this bleak scenario, a ray of hope is provided by the NAM, particularly, by the event that took place here a year ago, that is, in March 1983, when our Leader assumed the Chairmanship of the NAM. Mr. Chairman, India, by its own size, by its strategic position, by its population and, particularly, by its philosophy had the leadership even before Independence; self-risponsibility of leadership of the NAM, self-responsibility of establishing a direction or givnig a direction for peace and development all over the world, especially, in the poorer countries, came to us one year ago in a forma! manner. The Prime Mitister, at that time, had said that no drmatic change could be expected from our taking over of the leadership of the NAM. We are just establishing the camp base. But, we have a very steep climb ahead. In spite of this very modest criticism, under the chairmanship of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in the NAM, there have been some very substantial achievements and I would list the first and foremost is the meeting of the leaders in New York in September last. There, along with our Prime Minister, there, the leaders were not merely of non-aligned world but there were also leaders of some of the industrilised countries like France, Austria and so on. They disussed there in a very positive and constructive manner something which is intimately linked with our quest for peace, for development. Economic issues are extremely important in the world to-day. The economic crisis, particularly, of the developing world, is no less serious than the military confrontations, the violence and the conflicts around the world. And therefore, at this meeting was a very positlive sign when leaders from the industrliaised world, the leaders from the non-aligned world and the developing world, under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, discussed the question of restructuring of the International Economic Order. They discussed the need to have a more equitable international economic order and the need to re-structure the international financial organisations. These are very important issuse. On these questions as on the question

of security, it is unfortunate that United States have taken a very negative stance. Earlier the excuse was that there was recession in USA. Now, admittedly recession period is over. Their economy and that also of its western allies has picked up. Yet as far as the new economic order is concerned the stance has not changed whether it is on the question of aid or IDA. The American contribution has substantially reduced. See what is happening to UNESCO which is such an institution making positive contribution in the developing countries. This is a negative approach in the matter of aid and concession financing and extremely negative approach in matters of trade with the developing countries.

So, it is necessary that the developing countries should come together and take the assistance of some of the more enlightened nations of the world, and foremost among them is France. It is surprising and ironic that the ones who founded and dropunded throughout the doctrine of free trade are today the ones who are in the forefront of protectinnists. Multi-fibre agreement is an example of how the present western countries are behaving towards developing countries. The multifibre agreement provides that United States in the import of textiles will have no barriers whatsoever provided textiles come from Belgium, Italy, etc. but if textiles come from India, Sri Lanka, etc. then limited qutoas have been fixed according to the degree of political relationship with tho particular countriy. That is how the champions of free trade are now behaving in a protectionist way.

Sir, I welcome the initiative taken by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, This initiative has also been welcomed by the Secretary General of the United Nations in his Report when he mentioned of the coustructive measures that the Prime Minsiter of India has taken which will establish a break-through in the present economic situation in the world.

Sir, in view of the very hard line taken by the United States and its western allies there is really very little possibility of any re-structuring of the international financial organisations or any improvement as far as the international economic order is concerned. What is neceesary is that non-aligned countries should come together. They should not be anotley crowd. Whatever their political or economic system they must understand their commonalty of the interests. Either they stand together or sink together. It is only when they appear in one group with common intersts and determined to push ihis common interest ahead that it will make a contribution into the anxious question of development that the world faces today. When I say this I would also like to plead here that without their ignoring the North-South dialogue and without in any way minimising the North-South dialogue which is extercmely important, more attention must be given by our country to South-South dialoque, cooperation and trade.

Now, very often, whenever we have the Non-Aligned Conference, we speak about this. We all say that South-South Cooperation must go ahead, that South South Understanding must increase, but as soon as the Conference are over, very often we find that this concept is not being implemented. I agree that the possibilities of South South Trade or South-South Economic Cooperation are at the moment not very great. There is no reason for very great optimism in the immediate future. But I do believe and I have reasons to believe that the medium trade, South-South Trade, South-South Economic Cooporation is going to be a major factor for the development of the economies of our respective countries. The Non-aligned movement under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, as I have said, has made a substantial stride in the last one year and on the South-South question, one of the very bright events has been the launching of the South-Asian regional conference.

Now, here, there are 7 developing countries of this area. They have come together and under the leadership of the Foreign Minister along with the other Foreign Ministers of the other six countries they have already been able to identify the areas of common interest and this conference, I believe—I am confident—will contribute substantially for easing tensions in this region and also within its limitations increase and contribute to economic prosperity of all the countries concerned. The need today is, therefore, in the interest of

world peace, in the interest of peace in this region and development of this region, to strengthen the hands of the leader of our nation, to strengthen the hands of this Government which within a short period of one year since Non-aligned Movement imposed upon this responsibility of leading it, has contributed substantially and I have no doubt that this will contribute further with renewed confidence and renewed strength towards a solution to the grave problems that confront the mankind, at this historic and crucial juncture. Thank you.

श्री राकेश कुमार सिंह (फीरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में कुछ वर्णन आया है कि भारत उप-महाद्वीप की स्थिति बड़ी संकटपूर्ण है। बड़ी शक्तियों द्वारा, खास तौर से अमरीका के द्वारा पाकिस्तान को दिए जाने वाले हथियारों से ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि ऐसा लगने लगा है कि कुछ दिनों में महाशक्तियों की होड़ हमारे नजदीक कहीं दिखाई न देने लगे।

मैं अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले ब्रिटेन में भारत के सहायक कमिश्नर श्री महात्रे की दुखद हत्या जो हुई उसके लिए मैं उनके परिवार के प्रति हार्दिक संवेदना प्रकट करता हूं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह गुजारिश करूंगा कि कम से कम भारतीय दूतावासों में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिए संबंधित देशों के सुरक्षा अधिकारियों के सहयोग के बारे में आवश्यक कदम उठाएं।

मैं आलोचना करना नहीं चाहता। प्रश्न यह है कि जो खाड़ी में ईराक-ईरान के युद्ध को हम देख रहे हैं। थोड़े दिन पहले अखबारों में चर्चा आई कि ब्रिटिश युद्ध पोत वहां बढ़ रहे हैं, अमरीका का जंगी बेड़ा और रूस की गतिविधियां चल रही हैं। फ्रांस के द्वारा ईराक को 60 करोड़ डालर की सहायता दी जाएगी, ये सारी स्थितियां ऐसी हैं, उसके परिप्रेक्ष्य में आप यदि देखें कि जो पाकिस्तान में हो रहा है तो इसके लिए हमको ऐसी संभावना दिखाई देने लगती है कि विश्व किस खतरे के मोड़ पर चल रहा है। मेरे साथी ठीक कह रहे थे कि नान अलायन मूवमेंट का आज हमारा देश अध्यक्ष है। इसलिए कुछ जिम्मेदारियां हमारी अधिक हैं। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा क्योंकि मुझे भी अखबारों में ऐसा लगा कि रीगन प्रशासन ने पाकिस्तान में अमेरिकी सैनिक तैनात करने की कांग्रेस से इजाजत मांगी है। यदि वह मिल गई है तो हमें सतर्कता बरतनी चाहिए। पिछली बार ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया था कि हम लोग इस बात पर निगाह रखे हुए हैं कि अमेरीकन बेस नहीं बन पाए। क्या यह सही है कि कांग्रेस से उन्होंने अनुमति मांगी है वहां के आधुनिक उपकरणों जैसे ए०एस०आर०-71, टी०आर० आइ०ए० को इस्तेमाल करने के लिए? यदि ऐसी स्थिति होती है तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इंडियन ओशन के अंदर जो सेवन्थ फ्लीट का मूवमेंट है, उनकी एअर-फोर्स से पाकिस्तान में युद्ध बनाने की कोशिश तो नहीं कर रहे हैं। जैसे कि साऊथ वियतनाम में हुआ था। एक सलाहकार मुख्यालय बनाया गया था। अगर ऐसा होता है तो निश्चित रूप से इस उपमहाद्वीप के ऊपर संकट के बादल छाए हुए हैं। जहां तक अमेरीका की नीतियों का प्रश्न है, हमारे संबंध उनसे अच्छे नहीं बन पा रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं आपको दोषी नहीं मानता।

आइ० एम० एफ० ने भी हमारी खिलाफत की। हम चुपचाप दूसरी नीतियां बनाते रहे। वह आर्थिक पहलुओं पर विश्व के सामने ठुकरा देना चाहता है। कुछ प्रश्न फारेन पालिसी से भी जुड़े हुए हैं। मैंने कई बार कहा है कि कोई लेवयुना है जिसकी वजह से पड़ौसी देशों से हमारे संबंध सुधर नहीं पाते। गंगा-ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी का समझौता बंगलादेश और नेपाल के

साथ क्यों नहीं हो पाता ? आपने रिपोर्ट में भी कहा है कि हमारे प्रयास चल रहे हैं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं। आपने रिपोर्ट में इस बात का भी उल्लेख किया है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे संबंध सुधरे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप अपने प्रयासों में कमी न रखें। नेपाली आज हिन्दुस्तान में रहता है और हिन्दुस्तानी नेपाल में रहता है। इसी तरह बंगलादेश में भी हिन्दू रहते हैं। ऐसे मुल्कों के साथ हमारे संबंध मधुर होने चाहिए, लेकिन अभी तक नहीं हो पाए। हो सकता है कुछ बड़ी शक्तियां इन पड़ोसी मुल्कों को आपसे अलग रखने की कोशिश कर रही हों जब हम नान-एलाइनमेंट मूवमेंट की बात करते हैं और जिस वक्त पाकिस्तान में रेस्टोरेशन आफ डेमोक्रेसी का मूवमेंट हुआ तो हमने कहा कि हम डेमोक्रेसी का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करते। हम उनके घर के मामले में दखलन्दाजी इसलिए करते हैं कि लोकतंत्र को बचाने की सारी जिम्मेदारी हमारी है। यह मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि अमेरिका ने भी कई दिनों तक लोकतंत्र को बचाने के नाम पर दुनिया के मुल्कों में दखलन्दाजी करने का प्रयास किया। लेकिन असफलता ही उसके हाथ लगी। जब तक विदेश नीति का ढांचा डायनामिक नहीं होगा, वह आइडियलिस्टिक और नान-एलाइनमेंट का हो तो वह उस देश के हालात के साथ जुड़ा हुआ होना चाहिए।

15.00 hrs

उस देश की हालत क्या है। यदि उसके ऐनवायरनमेंट को ध्यान में नहीं रखा तो आपकी नीतियां जरूर गड़बड़ होंगी और उनको कहने का मौका मिलेगा कि भारत का इरादा कुछ सही नहीं है। मैं इसलिए इन बातों को कह रहा हूं कि हम कई गलतियां कर बैठते हैं और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो शक्तियां एशिया के अन्दर गड़बड़ी करना चाहती हैं वह खासतौर से हिन्दुस्तान को अच्छी निगाह से नहीं देखती हैं, उन्हें एक मौका मिलता है।

अफगानिस्तान की बात बहुत दिनों से चल रही है। हिन्दुस्तान को उसमें पहल करनी चाहिए। आप कहते हैं कि हो रही है, लेकिन उसका कुछ नतीजा अभी तक नहीं निकला। रशियन फोर्सेज को अफगानिस्तान से वापस जाना चाहिए और वहां शांतिपूर्ण स्थिति बननी चाहिए क्योंकि वह हमारा पड़ौसी मुल्क है। नागा होस्टाइल्स, मीजोरम होस्टाइल्स या बलोचिस्तान की बात करते हैं उनके पीछे क्या कारण हैं, कौन से देश पड़ौस में हैं उनके प्रति हमारी नीति कैसी हो इन सब बातों का ध्यान रख कर पड़ौसी मुल्कों के साथ हमारा व्यवहार होना चाहिए।

रूस और अमरीका दो सुपर पावर्स हैं। यदि वह हमारे हितों में बाधा पैदा करते हैं तो हमारी नीति में उसका प्रदर्शन होना चाहिए, और दक्षिण एशिया का हित इसी में है और खासकर 7 मुल्कों का, जिनकी मीटिंग अभी हुई थी, उनका हित इसी में है कि हम बड़ी शक्तियों से दूर रहें। यदि ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो दक्षिण एशिया का विनाश निश्चित है, और वह उस तरफ बढ़ रहा है।

श्रीलंका के बारे में श्री जी० पारथासारथी का प्रयास सराहनीय है, मैं उसकी तारीफ करता हूं। दो, तीन कमेटियां वहां बनी हैं। लेकिन श्रीलंका को हमेशा मद्देनजर रखना चाहिए। डीगो गार्शिया में, इंडियन ओशन में मूवमेंट, ऐसे समय पर हमें श्रीलंका को, जो कि हमारा पड़ौसी है, अकेला नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए। इसलिए आपकी नीति अच्छी है, आपने प्रयास भी किया लेकिन कभी-कभी गुस्से में ऐसी बातें कह दी जाती हैं जिसका रीएक्शन हो जाता है। ऐसी बातें न कही जायें। खासतौर से पड़ौसी मुल्कों के सम्बन्ध में।

दोनों ही पावर्स को मैं एक सा समझता हूं, लेकिन जहां तक अमरीका का सम्बन्ध है मैं उसकी आलोचना इसलिए कर रहा हूं क्योंकि उसकी भूमिका यूनेस्को में अच्छी नहीं रही। वह चाहता है कि निःशस्त्रीकरण की बात न हो, मानवता की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए इसलिए वहां से भाग रहा है। प्रचार के साधनों पर भी उसका प्रभाव रहे। यदि ऐसी स्थिति है तो हमें सोचना चाहिए कि कहीं ऐसे लोग न आ कर वहां जम जाएं जो लोगों को एक्सप्लायट करने में ही लगे रहें। वहां के महानिदेशक की भूमिका सराहनीय है। सारी स्थिति भयंकर बन गई है। मैं विदेश मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगा, मेरी निगाह में उनकी बड़ी इज्जत है और वह बहुत समझदार लोगों में से हैं और उनको जानकारी भी है, लेकिन मेरा आग्रह है कि हम इक्वीडिस्ट्रेंस थ्योरी को मानें, नान-ऐलाइनमेंट मूवमेंट की बात मानें, लेकिन देश हित को न भूलें। नेफा ऐसी स्थिति दोबारा न आए। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से मुलाकात होगी तो जरूर कहूंगा। इसलिए हमें अपने पड़ौसी मुल्कों के साथ सम्बन्ध सुधारने चाहिए और उसका प्रयास निरंतर करते रहना चाहिए। इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA (Jamnagar) : During the past twelve months, most dramatic and unprecedented events have occurred in India's international relations. Consequently, India's image in the world has reached new great heights.

The Seventh Non-aligned Summit which met in March last year under the leadership of India brought together leaders of almost two-thirds of the sovereign nations of the world to New Delhi. Our Prime Minister, as the host and Chairperson of the Non-aligned Movement pledged the Movement for building a new world order committed to peace and development. In the process, the Movement has been given a new direction and purpose.

Again, in response to our Prime Minister's call, as the leader of the Non-aligned countries a large number of world leaders met in September at the United Nations. And in the 38th Session of the General Assembly our Prime Minister's presentation of the New Delhi message of the Non-aligned countries was enthusiastically received and acclaimed by the world body.

In the following November, New Delhi hosted yet another international congregation of Head of States of the Commonwealth countries where, once again, our Prime Minister rededicated India's global cause of national development with international peace.

Taking together, the three successive events constitute undoubtedly an important landmark in India's historic role in world affairs. And the world, all over, is more than ever convinced of India's unimpeachable faith and commitment to the cause of peace and a just world order.

So relevant is the cause of non-alignment to the crisis-ridden world of today, and even more so important and effective is India's leadership in the Non-aligned Movement that the New Delhi summit saw an unprecedented increase in the number of countries adhering to the Movement.

Countries and continents which, until some years ago, remained somewhat indifferent and sometimes even despised the idea of non-alignment are evincing ever greater interest in the important policy initiatives taken by the New Delhi Summit.

In the distant continent of Latin America alone, barring two or three smaller republics, all the rest of the countries of the region, in one way or the other, are associated with the Non-aligned Movement. This indeed is an abvious index of the increasing relevance of the Non-aligned Movement.

Today, more than ever, countries of this region are critically caught in the vortex of Super Power rivalry, and the scars of the Cold War are clearly writ large in the regions of Central America, the Caribbean and the South Atlantic Ocean. Forthright, and at the same time far-sighted are iniatives taken by the Non-aligned

Movement under the leadership of India on such issues as Super Power rivalry in Central America, United States invasion of Greneda and the shooting war over the Malvinas in the South Atlantic. Admittedly, as it appears, these iniatives constitute the only viable basis for the resolution of these problems. No wonder therefore, the Non-aligned initiatives have been more than fully endorsed and welcomed by the world bodies such as the United Nations as well as by the regional powers such as the Contadora group of countries in Latin America.

Not only that, India's global mission of "maintaining peace by removing sources of tension and to bring out the humanity in human beings"—as our Prime Minister succinctly put it in her address before the UN General Assembly—has made a deep imprint and lasting impression on the leaders of Latin America.

Already we are able to assess the impact. Our Minister of State for External Affairs who, as our Special Envoy, attended the swearing—in ceremony of Dr. Raul Alfonsin as the newly elected civilian President of Argentina after a long nightmare of repressive military rule there. Shri Rahim has on his return stated that his discussions with the Argentine leaders underlined their keen desire to have India and our Prime Ministen continue guide the affairs of the Non-aligned Movement. He further stated that they desire greater co-operation with India with a view to defuse areas of tension and to achieve the common goal of establishing a new international economic order.

Also, one of the very positive steps, in effect, the very first concreate step that President Alfonsin has taken is to request our Prime Minister to convene a meeting to discuss one of the critical needs of the present day world, namely, disarmament.

It is my earnest and fervent hope that we respond favourably to President Alfonsin's call and convene a meeting devoted to disarmament. It is more than imperative. For, Super Power rivalry is already looming large in the South Atlantic region and likely, therefore, as the President of Argentina has put it to convert the South Atlantic into "another Indian Ocean."

Yet another development of signficance that has happened in Latin America which, in my judgment, is a positive fall out of the New Delhi Non-Aligned Summit is the Plan of Economic Action recently adopled jointly by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In response to our Prime Minister's call in the Non-Aligned Summit that regional co-operation among developing countries should be promoted and encouraged as an essential element in the restructuring of international economic relations, as many as twenty-six countries of these regions met in Quito, Ecador in the second week of January and adopted what is now known as the Declaration of Quito. The major thrust of the Quito Declaration is to strengthen Latin American regional unity and to promote joint strategy for the revitalization and development of the world economy.

The Quito meeting is of enormous importance. In the first place, it marked the return of Latin America and the Caribbean to the path of unity, to be sought through the strengthening of their systems of co-operations and intergration. Taking a realistic approach, the Governments of the region have indentified the priority areas on which to focus their attention and adopt political decisions.

Interestingly, the Plan of Action envisaged in the Quito Declaration runs very much along the lines adoped as the Economic Declaration of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit. It should be our endivour to see that more and more of developing countries elsewhere in the worid emulate the Quito example which owes a great deal to the new New Delhi Message.

Besides these far-reaching developments in the realm of multilateral co-operative activities, the major countries of this region have begun to set a brisk pace on their bilateral relations too with India.

Following the important state visits by the leaders of Mexico and Venezuela during the past two years, this year, jut a few weeks ago, the Foreign Minister of Brazil,

Ramiro Saraiva Guerrero visited New Delhi accompanied by a large delegation which included representatives of industry, commerce and technical institutions. On a previous occasion when a Brazilian foreign minister visited India some fifteen years ago, in 1968, India and Brazil signed a limited trade agreement providing for reciprocal extension of most-favoured-nation treatment in matters of trade and tariff.

I am gratified to know that our Minister of External Affairs has assured that in addition to signing an agreement on science and technology with Brazil in the near future, our Government is contemplating to set up at the earliest a Joint Commission on Trade, Economic Scientific and Technological Co-operation and thereby providing an institutional framework for enhancing co-operation in these areas between the two countries.

Undeniably, a very vast scope exists for mutually rewarding co-operation and joint research in areas such as inframatics, micro-electronics, silicon technology, chemistry, instrumentation, agriculture, space technology, bio-technology, ocean science and renewable sources of energy such as biogas and alcohol as a substitute. I am confident that the proposed joint commission between India and Brazil would be a positive preliminary step and fine a pace-setting example in the lateral co-operation among developing countries.

It is against this background, I consider our President's first ever visit to Mexico and Argentina as very significant. For one thing, it is historic. It is so because for the very first time in the course of Indo-Latin American relations, an Indian President is visiting this part of the world. It is also significant that our President is visiting at a time when the political climate in Latin America is undergoing a metamorphic change. Indeed, the recent return in Argentina to civilian democracy has already become a trend-setter in respect of future political regimes in Latin America. At the same time, more than ever before, unity among the countries of the region is becoming increasingly pronounced as is evidenced by the common initiatives taken by the Contradora group of countries to resolve the Central American crisis and the Quito Declaration unanimously adopted by the countries of all Latin America seeking a common solution to the economic crisis confronting the region.

It is in this changing positive context that our President is visiting the two most important pillars of Latin American unity and democracy, one in the north—Mexico—and the other in the deep south-Argentina.

Like India, both these countries have been working together in the international sphere since long to uphold the interests of the developing countries. They have consistently refused to be pressurized by bid powers and have succeeded to a considerable extent in resisting such pressures. Like India, they too are developed and developng countries with vast stakes in increased 'south-south' cooperation as a prelude to a constructive 'north-south' dialogue for a more equitable international economic dispensation. In the process, they have very justifiably developed a wholesome respect for India because in spite of our many baffling domestic problems, we have steadfastly maintained a consistent global outlook committed to peace and development. Distance nothwithstanding both Argentia and Mexico have, therefore, sought closer political and economic links with India and strived for increased cultural and economic interaction.

There is no gainsaying the fact that countries of the region have come to play an important and constructiv role in world affairs. And their emerging role in an effort to build a new global order is by on means small.

In the past, our relations with the countries of Latin America have been marginal to the conduct of our foreign policy. We can no more afford to remain uninvolved with Latin America.

It is for these reasons, I rise to support the Demands for the Ministry of External Affairs. Our appropriations to the Ministry have given excellent returns in the past. Our image internationally has reached new heights. However, there is a great deal that

we need to achieve. Our diplomatic missions in the distant countries of Latin America will have to be greatly strengthened, expanded and more funds provided in order to keep pace with the increasing volume of diplomatic interactions. New missions have to be created in countries where none exists.

I am confident that the resources that we invest on our mission will greatly contribute to nurture further our common interests and pave the way for our mature partnership with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I heard with attention what was spoken by the leaders of various parties. And world-wide review of our foreign relations was taken care of by our Minister of External Affairs as far as I understand.

There are a few things. One is likely to question oneself about our affairs with our immediate neighbours. There was a time not far back when we happened to be in the Government of India, our relationship with all the South Asian countries was excellent, not because we say so but because they say so. It is difficult for us to understand why this good neighbourly relationship between us and the South Asian countries were allowed to slip so rapidly that we talk of war or make people think of war or we appear to be belligerent and say that others are equally belligerent and so on. We talk of a war-cloud, there are M.Ps—I do not see them here but well-connected M.Ps—who talk of war within a year or in November or just when the elections are scheduled. I and my esteemed colleague Shri George Fernandes had an opportunity to visit Islamabad only recently. Of course, we had informed our External Affairs Minister that we are going there. We only came back yesrerday, we spent about three days there meeting all the senior leaders of the Government. We had friendly relations, friendly chats with all of them including the President of Pakistan. There were certain questions posed to us and, of course, we also posed questions to them, pretty harsh questions. For example, we asked, "What the devil do you need these Harpoons for ? Obviously, not for the defence on your border with Afghanistan" You know, the answer comes, "Why do you need a Navy three times more than our force ? Is it to fight the American Navy ?" We were just posing questions to questions from the military commanders, from their strategic study directors and from their international relations directors who are all army-men as also from the Foreign Minister and others and, of course, the President. I would like to take this House into confidence into certain of these manners of suspicions and counter-suspicions that have been developing between our countries. Whereas Mr. Rasgotra has been holding conferences and our Foreign Minister has been holding conferences and again the conference will go on according to the reports that the External Affairs Minister has presented to us, what is it that eludes us in bringing about a totally close and cordial relationship between India, the big brother, and the smaller countries ? This is what was posed to us in Islamabad that if India is the big brother, which it is they say, she has to be generous in her attitude and not try to browbeat us. So, when we asked the questions, I said, "Look, what was the need for your F-16s, what is the need for your Sparrows and the Harpoons and all these equipments that you are getting ? You are only making us buy better equipment from elsewhere, from wherever we can, to have that edge, that balance or whatever you may consider it." Then there were counter questions. They said, "Why is it that India has got 2½ times more tank power than we have ?" "The tank are not going to climb the Himalayas, they said. "They are not going into the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea. These can be used only against us. If you are buying MIG-29s or 31s or whatever it is which are better than F-16s, we are not compliaining. Why do you complain then !" Why do you think they become such a big threat if they are buying a few aircrafts ? Zia has got only 40 of these aircrafts. That is what we are told by the Foreign Minister and by the Prime Minister. He said "I have told your Prime Minister that we have 40 aircraft, out of which 20 will be all the time in dismantled condition or in repair condition. Is that at all important ? As a man who has been in this business for a long time, do you believe that 20 F-16 can really create havoc in India ?" To such a presentation of the question, we do not

think that an answer has been given intelligently. Therefore, there is a palpable lack of confidence in the thinking machine of that country and the thinking machine of our country. Is it a conscious effort ? Is it deliberatelly done to suit certain other ulterior purposes ? It is necessary for this Parliament of India to seriously consider this.

I think the External Affairs Minister is fully aware of the situation leading to the so-called story of the two servants, who were expelled from there, or who ran away from Pakistan, involving some of the Indian Airlines staff in it. It will not be out of place to mention in Parliament—I think it is the proper place to mention it—that President Zea still considers it a fact that these two chaps belonged to our RAW and that we were trying to create problems for him, he categorically told me and Shri George Fernandes, I said : it is not possible. We had talked to our Ambassador before we met the President. I said: we know that our Ambassador cannot be playing a double game, either it is not true or he is not aware of it. He said: "the second part I am prepared to believe; your Ambassador does not play a double game, because I know him; I am satisfied with his conduct; I would say that he does not indulge in this kind of thing". To that extent, it is good. So far as the other part is concerned, if there is any truth whatsoever that India played a James Bond game, if I may say so, it does not suit the temperament of India; it is not only in our interest but it dose not suit our temperament.

When the machinery called the Research and Analysis Wing was created, largely by me when Panditji was there and I had to to put cover to it, I little believed that things would come to such a pass in 1983 that a couple of chaps might have been sent abroad without the knowledge of our Prime Minister. Because, it is known very well all over the world, that the CIA indulges in that kind of thing, many a time without the knowledge of the President of the United States, whether it is the Bay of Pigs, Iran or Chile, wherever it is, and in so many cases they have bungled and brought their Government into disrepute also. I hope such a thing has not happened here.

Our President, Shri Chandrasekhar, had advised us to go to every South East Asian country, one by one, to find out why there is lack of confidence in India, which was there a few years back. I hope I will not be wasting the time of the House if I were to tell you that when Shri Morarji's name was mentioned by me when we went to Pakistan, he said: of course, it was different when Shri Morarji was the Prime Minister. He said he was considered like an elder brother not only by us, but by all the South Asian countries, whether it is Nepal, whether it is Bangla Desh or whether it is Ceylon. So, we are confident. Why this is happening ? We don't know. Why this is deteriorating ? We don't know. Surely a few aircraft purchased by us cannot make so much difference to India, which has got much bigger armours than us or much bigger Navy than us. Same is the case in the matter of other standard equipment like tanks, guns and so on." So, Sir, I would request the Hon. Minister, who I know is on the job, to really finally discuss the parameters of continuing with our immediate neighbours with the Prime Minister and find out as to why we cannot sign a 'No-war Pact' with them or why they cannot sign a 'peace and friendship treaty' with us. Actually both amount to the same thing. They are born out of the Simla Agreement.

When I asked President Zia what happened to this Pact, he replied that when he met the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi he presented to her the Pact and said, "Here is the No-War Pact. Let us sign it." I asked: "Does the No-War Pact include Kashmir ?" He replied: "Yes. Whatever happens there will be no war between us; whatever happens there will be no armed conflict between us; whatever dispute there is, there will be no armed conflict between us. We will not settle anything by armed conflict. This is my understanding of the 'No-War Pact' or 'the Treaty of Friendship." We said we presented these to you from Nehru's time. He said "at that time, of course, Ayup did not accept, but we are offering the same, except one or two clauses, which I am sure, Mr. Narasimha Rao knows." When you say everything should be solved bilaterally or something like that, I am sure with your capacity or with your engineering of language, I am sure Mr. Narasimha Rao can get round it to have the same effect. But is it not time,

I ask this House and I ask the Government when the past must lay buried, if we want to live in peace and friendship ? Can this nation not visualise a time in five or ten years when the sub-continent can cut back on its armaments ? We are spending Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7000, crores and they are spending Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 crores. Both taken together come to more than Rs. 10,000 crores being spent on armaments in the sub-continent where forty to fifty crores of people live poverty. We spend Rs. 10,000 crores merely for protection of what ? Fighting for what ? If these two peoples cannot get together, Mr. Chairman, India can never hope to live as human-beings should live. We must prepare when we feel that somebody is likely to be hostile to us and that its equipment will far surpass our equipment. Then only it is necessary that we must also be properly equipped. But does it not all come from the same psychosis —fear broods fear ? It is said that India does not need armaments. It is said that India conquered in areas without armaments, without firing a shot India absorbed them. That is the history and the majesty of India., There are the words which I am not sayingo these are the words quoted by the Directr of Strategic Studies. That is the final paragraph of his book. It is beautifully written and I am sure the Foreign Minister has got a copy of it.

Sir, if we were to live in peace in this subcontinent as indeed we must, instead of warmongering or raising the temper of the nations by points and counter points, or suspicions and counter suspicions, yes, we will have a war; we had war before. I put it to them, I said, 'Three times you are guilty of beginning this conflict.' They said, 'Yes, we have been adventuring, there has been adventuring, we are sorry for that.' They are conscious. In my opinion their leaders are conscious of the fact that they had no business to send aircraft out here in 1971 to bomb Agra and other different places, though there was a little boy-scout business as it were. But they said, 'Look, what did you do because of that ? You had hundred thousand of our men as prisoners of war and do you realise that while these hundred thousand men were your prisoners of war, hundred thousand family people in different parts of Pakistan were praying for their release, for their safe conduct home, and do you know what our women or wives and mothers were telling our children ? They were telling that 'your father or your husband is a prisoner of war of our enemy which si India.' They said, 'Mr. Patnaik, do you think in one generation this would can be forgotten ?' Mr. Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Narasimha Rao, you have a tough job on your head You really and truly have a tough job on your head to correct these wounds which are in the hearts of our brothers who have been devided by the British. Our brothers have been converted in our minds as our enemies or VICE VERSA. If it is possible to make them, by our big brotherly attitude, as being part of us and feel safe with us, I do not think this great armament race will have any semblance to our future needs at all. And this armament race is causing great harm to this nation and that nation who are living in poverty.

15.38 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*]

Sir, I do not wish to well on the international affairs, which is not our immediate concern. We hope, in a prayerful attitude if I may say so, to get on to this problem. They talk of peace offensive, and I believe our Minister said quite rightly that 'you will have a double peace offensive.' If the peace offensive is launched from Pakistan, he will launch a double peace offensive from India. I hope this peace offensive which may be an offensive word, but this peace initiative be brought about between us and our neighbouring countries. If it is Americans who further global strategy, creat problems in this sub-continent and if by our wisdom, in India where wisdom is not lacking in our Government leaders, I hope it is not lacking, we cannot push them away from the soil ofthe India subcontinent, May I ask Shri Narasimha Rao, whom can we blame, whom can we continuously blame, legitimately blame ? These are the things that this Parliament has to really consider. And as you progress, Mr. Minister, in your bilateral talks, at your level, at your Secretaries level, with the incharge of other countries, may I recommend great tolerance, greater patience

and much less, and I repeat 'much less' intimidating others by our natural strength and natural bigness and naturalfar greater fire power that we possess ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : I am one with our friends in the Opposition parties in their plea that we should develop neighbourly, good neighbourly relations with all our neighbours. That has been the policy of Swaraj India from the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and that is the policy that is being persued with accurateness, wisdom and finance by Smt. Indira Gandhi. I am glad also to say and to testify that this was the policy that was pursued by Lal Bahadur Shastri as well as Shri Morarji Desai. I am glad my friend Shri Biju Patnaik has come and given us this message from Pakistan that in Pakistan there is good affection, admiration for Shri Morarji Desai. I welcome these views because Morarji Desai is one of our leaders in our country. At least there is one man about whom they have some good opinion. Why is it that they do not have similar opinion of so many of us who have always been friends of theirs, not only now, long before our Constitution was formulated ? Before Pakistan came into existence, a number of their fathers of their constitution of their Pakistan, happend to be our friends here in this Hall in the Central Legislative Assembly from the days of Jinnah, not because we have been spitting fire, not because we have developed any kind of ill-will towards them. Our Hon. Friend told us that in Pakistan those people—wives, sons and daughters became embittered because 90,000 of persons were prisoners here. Who asked them to become our prisoners ? They became our prisoners because they went on war. We did not take initiative. They took initiative. They declared war, almost undeclared war. They went into war against us. They allowed themselves to be defeated and rounded up, not even surrendering, rounded up and then they became a burden on us. We released them unconditionally. One would have expected them to cherish feelings of gratitude, appreciation. But instead of that my friend wants to warn us—please think about the sense of gratitude that those people might be having. Is that the message my hon. friend has brought now to us from his latest escapade in international flight ? He has had experience earlier. That was a heroic experience. When Indonesia was fighting for her freedom, when Sukarno needed some friends, my hon. friend offered himself as a good friend. In that way, he brought goodwill for us. But the latest one is not like that. They are free. They are wholly free.

Not so long ago, our Foreign Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao met their Foreign Minister, Shri Aga Shahi. Shri Aga Shahi embraced him and said, "We would be friends; there is nothing at all in between us. There is nothing that stands in the way of developing our friendship." And yet, the same Pakistan today is spitting fire against us. The same Pakistan is running after America, one ran after the other for various armaments. Who has started this race in regard to armaments between that country and ours ? It is not us. It is Pakistan. They offered No-war pact. We said, "Yes, let it be comprehensive." We do not say that we are going to be war at them. We have not said that. Why is it that there is terrific atmosphere of hatred against India in Pakistan ? Let us not be blind-folded. My hon. friend may belong to the other Party and I belong to this Party. But we should all be together. We were together when they were trying to implement the genuine non-alignment. We were with them. Let them also be with us in trying to strengthen our country. We have not gone into the lap of America nor have we rushed into the bosom of Soviet Russia. But Pakistan has run and is running and is so proud of the fact that America is there to defend them, to stand by them. Why, Sir ? I do not know whether my hon. friend has assured them or not. I hope he has done it, because he is patriot like all of us, by assuring them that India does not want even an inch of Pakistan. It does not want even one Pakistani to be captured by us and taken over as our citizen. No. If they want some more people, we have no objection.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Of course, you have said that.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : But we do not want even an inch of their land. But unfortunately, they do not seem to have

leaders who would convey this genuine truth to their masses. Most unfortunately, we do not know what they are telling to their own people and how they are poisoning the minds of their own masses, to what extent and in what manner. If they had democracy, we would have known it, just as it is open for them to know what views the people and the Members in the Opposition hold and what is it we are saying. But there is only one view in Pakistan—view coming from a non-political authority, coming from a Field Marshal, self-styled Field Marshal who is not chosen by the people, who believed in simply finishing his predecessor in a manner which shoked the whole of the civilised world and a manner where appeals from all the platforms all over the world from the dictators to the democracies, from the United Nations, had made no impression at all. That is the land with which we have to deal with. Those are the captive people. But they are all Pakistanis today. We have to deal with them. We cannot negotiate with them. We cannot discuss with them. And under these circumstances, what is it we have to do ?

My hon. friend was talking about Sparrows and various other things. They have got F-16s. We have shouted to America from the Himalayan-top, why do you supply these F-16s to Pakistan because Pakistan cannot possibly be expected to use them against Soviet Russia or Afganisthan ? They could only be used against India. Why do you do it ? You have supplied them not only to Pakistan but the friends whom Pakistan is now embracing, with great delight. What for ? One would have thought that Pakistan would say to us, what other options do we have except inviting the Americans' assistance because India is at our throat.

The other day, the Defence Minister of Soviet Russia had come over here and offered in their own interest, also to our delight, to supply a large number of whatever they have as the latest weapons in order to strengthen our defence armoury. We can say that Pakistan is being helped by America and America is arming Pakistan so much as to squeeze Pakistan out of herself and turn it all into an American colony, an American base, enlarged right upto Gilgit. We can say that to any American, to any Britisher, anybody on this side non-Soviet side. We have no other option but to accept gifts, help and assistance from the Soviet Union because Pakistan is doing it. Pakistan has no such charge against us. And yet she is doing it. This is an unfortunate thing. It is in this light that we have got to think of our foreign affairs, of our defence and also of our economic development.

My hon. friend, Shri Biju Patnaik was talking about the poor people in India. There are poor people in Pakistan also... They are poorer than us.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I said about both countries. In this sub-continent, there are three countries, Bangladesh, Pakistan and India.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : And yet they are doing it. India has no other choice but to pursue the line she has been pursuing in regard to development and strengthening our own defence on one side and in pursuing the foreign policy she has been pursuing vis-a-vis Pakistan on the other side. By all means, we want to be friends. We are ready to give even an assurance, as supported by our earlier practice, that we would not be the first to take to arms against Pakistan. The Soviet Union has said in regard to nuclear arms to the rest of the world. It is most unfortunate that America has not been sensible enough, wise enough, generous enough and humance enough to simply say, "We will not also be the first." Therefore, it would be possible for them to deceive each other. But America has not had the political resiliance, thanks to the reactionary blockheadedness of their own leadership. We are prepared to say that to Pakistan.

Are we to keep mum here without any arms at all ? We are to develop ourselves also. I wish to congratulate Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our Ministers and our Cabinet and, I hope, I would be able to congratulate the whole of Parliament also, speaking on behalf of everybody, that we are all in favour of strengthening India from the security point of view. I hope, you would all be wiliing in one voice to support the

additional expenditure that we are going to incure on our defence. Generally, we have done it. But when the Defence Demands come before the House, I think, the whole House would accept those Demands enthusiastically because we are all patriotic and we are conscious of the dangers.

Having said that, I would like to say a word of advice, not as a party man but as one of your seniors to our Government to be much more generous than we have been till now, all the Governments till now, towards Nepal, towards Bhutan, towards Shri Lanka and to all our neighbours.

The rest of the world have a lesson to learn, a leaf to read, from the brilliant and wise leadership that Indira Ji had displayed in dealing with Shri Lanka during those tragic days. I do not know why it is that either Mrs. Thatcher or Mr. Reagan or even the Soviet Union leader has not come forward in extolling the initiative taken by Indira Ji, the way towards peace, the olive branch that Indira Ji has displayed in bringing that matter under control and making it possible for peace to have a career, between Sri Lanka and ourselves.

I would like that policy to be pursued by the other countries also especially the Soviet Russia on the one side and the United States on the other.

Some hon. Members talked about Calcutta's demands and needs in regard to Farakka. When the entire population of India especially the kissans would be able to make the optimum use of the water available in India to meet all their needs, through the proposed Ganga-Kaveri Projects, it is strange that we should be discussing and quarrelling and bargaining over some thousands or tens of thousands of cusecs of water from the river Ganga, which flows into the Bay of Bengal in order to help the city of Calcutta !

I would, therefore, like our Government to make the biggest possible sacrifice, if necessary, in order to satisfy Bangladesh in regard to this matter.

Let us now take up Nepal. Why should we have to wait for China to come to the rescue of Nepal and make Nepal's king to feel grateful to them ?

India must be able to meet the needs of Nepal in an over-generous manner and in a liberal-minded way.

Similarly, we should not allow Bhutan to feel that we are deserting her or that we are not willing to satisfy her meagre requirements. Bhutan's requirements are not much. Bhutan has only a meagre population which is equal to at the most only three or four districts of our country. It has only that much of population.

We are having so many plans to uplift our masses. Can we not have or develop the broad-mindedness to feel that the neighbouring country, Bhutan is also our own although it has another flag of its own and to offer them whatever economic assistance they require in order to perpetuate our friendship with them ?

Some Hon. Members talked of equidistance. All of us are interested in it. But there are certain slight differences. There is the genuine non-alignment, real non-alignment and the effective non-alignment. That is all.

However, I am convinced that under the able and powerful leadership of our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, we would be able to achieve effective non-alignment.

But that does not mean that we would not like to be the special friends of Soviet Russia if it so desires. My Hon. friend from the Communist Marxist Party Shri Chakraborty was saying that a friend in need is a friend indeed, that USSR is a friend of ours in need and, therefore, we are friends with the USSR. But friendship with the Soviet Union does not mean animosity with the United States of America. We are not the enemies of the United States of America. I am sure nobody in his senses in this House or in our country would like to say and do things in such a way that the people of America would be annoyed and start cursing India and the Indian people. If we

incur the displeasure of the United States, she would come to the conclusion that she should have nothing to do with us. That should not be our attitude. It is not our intention.

We would always like to be friends with the United States of America and we would like to have friendly relations with the United States for ever and ever.

It speaks volumes of the statesmanship and diplomacy of our Prime Minister that she has been able to establish personal and friendly relations with the President of the United States of America in spite of their State Department, in spite of CIA, in spite of their Administration and in spite of her traditional way of pampering to the needs of small nations of the world which happen to be our neighbours like Pakistan. In spite of all these contradictions in the policies pursued by the United States, it goes to the credit of our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi that we have been able to establish friendly relations with the United States. I would like our Parliament to appreciate this attitude and to continue to maintain and even improve the atmosphere of peace and amity and friendship with the United States so ably built up by our Prime Minister.

But let us not for a moment believe that our friendly attitude towards United States would in any way bring about a change in her attitude to world affairs. The United States has the habit of functioning in three ways towards India. It goes on having friendly relations with us. It goes on exciting our friends to turn against us. It goes on strengthening our enemies. The United States goes on acting in these three ways. It is her diplomatic way of acting in international affairs. Who knows, if we have got the capacity and the resources like United States or England or Canada or France, we would also be pursuing these three lines of policy in our international relations with other countries of the world ! This is the modern way of diplomacy in international affairs.

16.00 hrs.

We have not got the abilities to make experiments in that direction. Therefore, we do not venture any opinion with regard to that.

We should keep our eyes wide open. That is where Indiraji scores over all these people, over Mr. Reagan and over every other international leader today that you can possibly think of She has been doing it, and that is why they are nervous about her. That is our asset. Let me tell you, my dear friends : you may be on that side and I may be on this side; Nevertheless, whe have got to have some national personalities. As I have told you, I consider Mr. Moraji Desai as one of our assets in our country. So is Indiraji. Mr. Morarji Desai is in the Opposition and you are having him as your captive. Indiraji we have on our side, but we have her not as captive...(*Interruptions*) You may say that we are her captives, but she is our leader. I want you also to acclaim her as your leader. It behoves you because we are in a democracy. Next time if you with the elections, I have no objection, I am prepared to accept your leader as a national leader and I did say that; when I was in Rajya Sabha, I was in the Congress-I Party and Mr. Moraji Desai was the Prime Minister; I hailed him as a national leader so far as our international affairs were concerned...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : When you were in the Opposition, we accepted you as our leader.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Therefore, let us agree on this. Here is this leader who has shown herself to be the most capable person today under the present circumstances of the world and she happens to be our national leader and we support her. If we accept that propostion, then the other things fall in their proper perspective.

There is this 'Non-Aligned' platform. It is through sheer luck that Indiraji has become the Chairperson. India played host to that Conference because Iran and Iraq unfortunately were at war with each other and they could not agree and, therefore, we had got it. Having got it, has she made it a success or not ? That is the most important thing. Please think about the

courage with which she moved about from country to country and the greatness and wisdom displayed by our own External Affairs Ministers, both of them, Mr. Narasimha Rao and our Deputy Minister, who went round, whipped up and gained as much support as they possibly could in spite of the obstruction, open as well as hidden, from the greatest power in the world, and they had that Conference there at the United Nations, not only of the Non-Aligned Heads of States but also of the other Heads of States. They were able to strengthen the call given in Delhi from the 'Non-Aligned' platfrom...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Only 22 attended, not 140.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You are showing me five fingers. There are five fingers for our foreign policy also.

She made a success of it, and now, today, the call for new economic order has come to stay though America is trying to withdraw from as many of these international monetary organizations as possible. Willy-nilly, America has got to make her response, and some day or the other, not too far away, America has got to reach an agreement with Soviet Russia and with China also. China and Russia will have to come together because if they have got any sense about them, I expect them to be wise people, if they do not want to destory their own people through a nuclear holocaust, they have got to come together. And when they are going to come together, who is going to help them ? Somebody was talking about some midwife. India would be in a position, is in a position, to help these three great powers to come together. That is the role that I want our Prime Minister to play, and I wish all success to our Foreign Affairs Ministry and our experts as well as our Foreign Minister and Prime Minister.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Well said.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : The more clapping you got from the Opposition than from your own Member—you can understand.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi) : The House is one in clapping.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Well done, Sir,

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, आज हम विदेश मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, जब कि सारे विश्व में एक प्रकार से तनाव बना हुआ है, तनाव के इस वातावरण में शस्त्रों की होड़ दुनिया के देशों को कहां तक ले जाएगी, यह निश्चित नहीं है। हमारी विदेश नीति की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि हम अपने पड़ौसी देशों के साथ किस प्रकार से अपने सम्बन्धों को स्थायी रूप प्रदान कर पाने में सफल हुए हैं। इन सारी परिस्थितियों में यदि देखा जाय तो ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी विदेश नीति इन सारे सन्दर्भों में सफल नहीं हुई है और जो विफलता हमें मिली है उसके कारण हमारे देश की जो छवि उभर कर आनी चाहिए थी, वह छवि बनी नहीं है। यह बात ठीक है कि हमने अपने देश के अन्दर निर्गुट देशों का सम्मेलन आयोजित किया, उसकी अध्यक्षता हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी को मिली, किन्तु वास्तव में सारी बातों को दृष्टी में रखते हुए हमें सोचना चाहिए कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण पद पर होने के बावजूद भी क्या निर्गुट देशों के सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष के रूप में वे अपनी प्रभावी भूमिका निभाने में सफल हुई हैं ? ईरान और ईराक के बीच आज संघर्ष जारी है, उसने फिलस्तीनी संघर्ष को अलहदा खड़ा कर दिया है। ईरान और ईराक के बीच लड़ाई खत्म कराने और शान्ति स्थापित कराने की दृष्टि से भी सफल नहीं हो सके हैं।

निर्गुट देशों के सम्मेलन के सफल आयोजन की बात हम कहते हैं, सभी निर्गुट देशों का नेतृत्व करने की बात हम कहते हैं, किन्तु हमारे अपने देश में क्या हो रहा है ? आज इस दिशा में भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। पाकिस्तान किस प्रकार आज शस्त्रों की दौड़ में लगा हुआ

है। अफगानिस्तान के अन्दर रूस, अक्साई-चीन के अन्दर चीन, और डीगोगार्शिया में अमरीका का प्रभाव एक त्रिकोण बना रहे हैं। आज सारा देश एक संकट की ओर ढकेला जा रहा है, जाने अनजाने में कोई भयानक शक्तियां जब शान्ति और शील हरण करने के लिए बढ़ रही हो, तो हमारा यह दायित्व बन जाता है, विशेषकर जब हमारा देश विश्व शान्ति का प्रतीक रहा है उस स्थिति में तो हमारा दायित्व और अधिक हो जाता है, कि शान्ति की स्थापना में जो भी कदम उठाए जाएं, वे बहुत सोच-समझ कर उठाए जाएं। किन्तु आज जो परिस्थिति देश के अन्दर विद्यमान है उससे कुछ ऐसा लगता नहीं है। हमारी विदेश नीति हमारी सुरक्षा का कवच है और यह कवच जितना मजबूत होगा उतना हमारा राष्ट्र प्रगति कर सकेगा, समृद्ध हो सकेगा। लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि आज पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में शस्त्रों की होड़ लगी हुई है। यह शस्त्रों की होड़ कब समाप्त होगी, कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। आजादी के बाद हमारा देश दो महान युद्धों का सामना कर चुका है और उसमें हमारी अपनी क्षमता और शक्ति का जितना ह्रास हुआ, पाकिस्तान का तो हुआ ही है, लेकिन हमारा भी कम नहीं हुआ है, ऐसी स्थिति में हमें अपने बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा।

यह बात जरूर है कि हमने पाकिस्तान के समक्ष "नो-वार-पैक्ट" की बात रखी थी, किन्तु उस वक्त उस ने उस को मन्जूर नहीं किया, लेकिन आज जब पाकिस्तान स्वयं "नो-वार-पैक्ट" की पेशकश करता है तो हमारी नीति क्या है? यह स्पष्ट नहीं है। इस कारण से पाकिस्तान से हमारे संबंध जिस प्रकार से सुधरने चाहिए, बनने चाहिए, वे कितने सुधरे हैं, यह देखने की बात है। जनता शासन में विदेशों से और हमारे पड़ोसियों से हमारे संबंध जिस प्रकार सुधरे थे और जैसी उस समय प्रगति हुई थी, उस प्रकार की प्रगति करके उसको आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए था किन्तु उस दिशा में हम आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं और इसलिए पाकिस्तान से हमारे संबंध जैसे होने चाहिए थे, वैसे नहीं हैं। चीन के साथ संबंध स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया है किन्तु उनको और प्रगाढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है और राजनीतिक स्तर पर स्थायित्व को हम प्राप्त कर सकें, इस बात की बहुत जरूरत है। बंगलादेश के बारे में जो विश्वास पैदा हो रहा है, उस विश्वास को और आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए किन्तु इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए हमारे जो पड़ोसी छोटे देश हैं जैसे नेपाल है, भूटान है, उनको भी हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिए। नेपाल के साथ जो स्थिति आज बनी हुई है, वह इस प्रकार की है कि वह अपने आप को हमसे दूर महसूस करता चला जा रहा है। भूटान के बारे में हमारा रवैया और निकटता का हो, इस बात की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इन सारी बातों की ओर हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ध्यान दें।

आज हम यह कहते हैं कि हम निर्गुट हैं और निर्गुट सम्मेलन की अध्यक्षता हम करते हैं, तब फिर चाहे डियागो गार्सिया में अमेरिका का प्रभाव बढ़ता हो, ग्रेनाडा में अमेरिका कुछ करता हो या फिर कम्पुचिया में विदेशी ताकतों का दबाव बढ़ता हो हमारे देश की सीमाओं के करीब है, रूस का प्रभाव बढ़ता हो, ऐसी स्थिति में हमारी नीति क्या होनी चाहिए? निर्गुट सम्मेलन में यदि ग्रेनाडा के बारे में हमने कुछ बोला है, तो यह हमारी बेबाक नीति का परिचायक हो सकता है किन्तु यह बात संदेह पैदा करती है कि हमने अफगानिस्तान के बारे में स्पष्ट रूप से बोलने में भूल की है, चूक की है। इसलिए यह संदेह पैदा होता है कि कहीं न कहीं किसी न किसी रूप में परोक्ष रूप में ही क्यों न हो, हमारा झुकाव कहीं न कहीं है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जब हम कहते हैं कि हम निर्गुट हैं, हम निरपेक्ष हैं, तो हमारी निरपेक्षता भी दिखाई देनी चाहिए

और यह सारी स्थिति किस प्रकार से हमारा विदेश मंत्रालय निश्चित करता है, इस बारे में विदेश मंत्रलय को स्पष्ट करने की आवश्यकता है। प्राय: यह हो रहा है कि किसी दुर्बल देश पर जब किसी बड़े देश का प्रभाव बढ़ता है, तो विदेशी दबाव बढ़ता है और विदेशी दबाव बढ़ने के बाद विदेशी हस्तक्षेप होता है और विदेशी हस्तक्षेप होने के बाद विदेशी आक्रमण होता है और वह देश उसके कब्जे में चला जाता है। मैं इस संबंध में पोलैंड का उदाहरण पेश करना चाहूंगा। पोलैंड में जो कुछ हो रहा है क्या वह विश्व में स्वतन्त्र अस्तित्व के लिए खतरे की बात नहीं है। अफगानिस्तान में जो कुछ हो रहा है, क्या वह स्वतन्त्र अस्तित्व को खतरा नहीं है। इस हमारा मित्र है। मित्रता के कारण हमारे संबंध बराबरी के होने चाहिए। मैत्री के लिए आवश्यक है कि शक्ति बराबर हो, जहां मैत्री के भाव बराबर हों और संस्कृति के संबंध बराबर हों। यह मान कर कि वह हमारी मदद करने वाला है, इसलिए उस के प्रभाव में आकर, उस की गलत नीति का हम समर्थन न करें। सही नीति का हम समर्थन करें और गलत नीति का विरोध करें। आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है और ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होनी चाहिए कि हम संदेह के दायरे से बाहर हों।

आज निश्चित रूप से सारे विश्व में जिस प्रकार से प्रतिरक्षा पर खर्च बढ़ता जा रहा है, वह दु:ख की बात है। आज यह खर्च काफी है और प्रति दिन 15 हजार करोड़ डालर प्रतिरक्षा पर खर्च हो रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में जबकि सारे विश्व में विकासशील देशों द्वारा प्रगति के कई सोपान को तय किया जाना है, इसके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। हमारे देश में गरीबी है लेकिन यह विकासशील देश है और हम आत्म-निर्भर बनना चाहते हैं, हम स्वावलंबी बनना चाहते हैं परन्तु यह सारा करने के लिए हमारे जितने रिसोर्सेज हैं, जितने साधन हैं, उनका दोहन करने के लिए जो समय हमें चाहिए, जो परिस्थितियां हमें चाहिए, उन की निर्मिति की आवश्यकता है। जब हमारे यहां सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध ठीक होगा और जब हमारा देश सुरक्षित होगा, तब सुरक्षा का भाव नागरिकों में पैदा होगा और तब निश्चित रूप से हम समृद्धि की दिशा की ओर बढ़ सकेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में हम चाहेंगे कि हमारी जो प्रगति की गति है, वह प्रखर बने, तेज बने और हम अपने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त कर सकें। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम किसी की तरफ न झुकें, हम सीधे जाएं, न बाएं जाएं और न दाएं जाएं। हमारा रास्ता है, वह आगे बढ़ने का है और हम निरन्तर प्रगति के पथ पर चलें और चरैवेति का जो संदेश है, उस का अनुसरण करें। परन्तु न इधर जाएं, न उधर जाएं। हम अपना रास्ता स्वयं तय करें। हम किसी के कहने पर न चलें। इसी बात का मेरा आग्रह है। अगर हम किसी के कहने पर चलते रहे तो हम अपने लक्ष्य तक नहीं पहुंच पायेंगे। हमें अपना रास्ता अख्तियार करने का पूरा-पूरा हक है। अपने लिए हमें निर्णय स्वयं करना होगा।

जहां तक आण्विक खतरे की बात है, आज सारा वायुमंडल ऐसा बना हुआ है। अगर आण्विक युद्ध छिड़ता है तो इसमें न अमेरिका, न रशिया, न पाकिस्तान, कोई भी देश नहीं बचेगा। आज दु:ख सब से ज्यादा इस बात का है कि आज एशिया के दक्षिण भूभाग इससे बड़ा प्रभावित हो रहा है। यह आशंका बनती जा रही है कि एशिया के दक्षिण भूभाग पर कभी न कभी, किसी न किसी प्रकार से महाशक्तियों के दबाव में आकर युद्ध छिड़ सकता है। हमें ऐसी स्थिति में अपने दृष्टिकोण को ठीक करना होगा।

इजराईल की जो भी नीति रही हो, उसको अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा करने का अधिकार है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह किसी

की सीमाओं पर अतिक्रमण करे। हमारी यह नीति होनी चाहिए कि हम प्रभावी रूप से इस सम्बन्ध में कार्य करें। आज इसकी आवश्यकता है।

यह जो सारे राष्ट्रमंडल के देशों की हमने मेजबानी की, इसका हमें जो अवसर प्राप्त हुआ, हम मेजबानी तो करें लेकिन अपने देश के लोगों के बारे में हमें सोचना है, उनके लिए सब से पहले व्यवस्था करनी है। हमारे यहां विदेशी नेहमान आए और उनको गोआ ले जाया गया, जहां 74 घंटे में 34 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया गया। जब हमारे यहां सारे गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है ऐसी स्थिति में देश का 34 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना कहां तक ठीक होगा। इससे हमें फायदा क्या हुआ? किसी भी देश के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह जो भी कार्य करे उसके परिणामों का वह अन्दाजा करे।

हमने सारी महाशक्तियों से कहा है कि दुनिया में निशस्त्रीकरण होना चाहिए। परन्तु हो यह रहा है कि शस्त्रों की होड़ बढ़ रही है। इस होड़ में हमें भी लगना पड़ रहा है। हम निर्गुट देश के रूप में तो यह कह सकते हैं परन्तु हमारी सीमाओं को देखते हुए आज जो समय की आवश्यकता है उसके अनुसार हम निशस्त्रीकरण का आह्वान करने के लिए समर्थ नहीं हैं। इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए हमें आगे चलना है।

हमारा जो विदेश मंत्रालय काम करता है, उसका काम करने का अपना एक तरीका है। विदेश मंत्रालय में कई सचिव हैं जिनके अलग-अलग विषय हैं। वहां एक रसगोत्रा जी हैं, एक नटवर सिंह जी हैं।

सभापति महोदया (डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी) : किसी का नाम न लें।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : विदेश मंत्रालय में दो सचिव हैं। उनके काम करने का अपना तरीका है। अगर विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिव एक ही देश के प्रतिनिधि से अलग-अलग बात करेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा। अगर तीन सचिव जा कर तीन प्रकार से बात करेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा। मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि आप अधिक सचिव न रखें। आप बेशक पांच या दस सचिव रखें लेकिन उन सब की अपनी-अपनी जिम्मेदारी और दायरे निश्चित होने चाहिएं और उनकी योग्यता का उस दायरे में इस्तेमाल करें। हमरे विदेश मंत्री तो एक ही हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि वे हमारी विदेश नीति को चलाने में सक्षम हैं। किन्तु एक व्यक्ति और है जो विदेश मंत्री की तरह काम करते हैं। विदेश मन्त्री की सक्षमता पर किसी को संदेह नहीं हो सकता। वे सारी बात करने के लिए सक्षम हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी विदेश नीति मजबूत हो और हमारा देश मजबूत हो।

जब हमारा देश मजबूत होगा तो हमारे देश की सीमाएं भी सुरक्षित होंगी। हमें अपने देश को अधिकाधिक समृद्ध और सक्षम बना कर अपनी सीमाओं को सुरक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है। हमें अपने पड़ोसी देशों से सम्बन्ध सुधार कर भी अपनी सीमाओं को सुरक्षित करना चाहिए। जब हमारा देश अधिक समृद्ध होगा तभी हमारी सीमाएं भी अधिक सुरक्षित होंगी। हमारे देश की तीव्र प्रगती हो सके और हमारी सीमाओं की अधिक सुरक्षा हो सके, ऐसी मेरी शुभ कामना है। इन शब्दों को कहता हुआ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Madam, I rise to support and appreciate the report of the Ministry of External Affairs presented to this House for the year 1983-84. This particular year is very important because it is packed with achievements of a very high order not only

because there have been international conferences but also new directions have been given, not only to International events of world diplomacy but also to humanity at large. Madam, the holding important Conferences in India like the Conference of the Heads of Government of Commonwealth in November, the participation of our Prime Minister in the 38th Session of th United Nations General Assembly, her address there, her meeting with the Heads of States and Governments on 27th and 29th of September, 1983 and holding of Foreign Ministers' Conference of South Asia here in New Delhi are some of the events that only attract our attention but also have been noticed by the world over. In this world, which is full of tensions and turmoil, India has been able to give a clarion call to the nations of the world for coming together. Madam, I would like to quote the reaction of the two important countries in regard to the attack on Grenada. In October last, the United States attacked Grenada and the British Prime Minister, Madam Margaret Thatcher speaking in the House of Commons on 26th October, observed that the vioce of England too had been ignored by President Regan. But what did President Reagan say ? That is very interesting. It is in disregard of the world opinion. As the issue was being discussed in the United Nations Assembly, 108 countries voted against this attack on Grenada and they condemned this attack.

> "The Reagan Administration vetoed the Security Council resolution censuring the American action and ignored the fact that so many in the United Nations General Assembly—and even inside the United States—called it a blatant case of invasion. It disregarded the overwhelming majority (of 108 votes) in the UN General Assembly—and President Reagan publicly declared : "One hundered nations in United Nations have not agreed with us..."

This one important sentence I would like to qnote here specifically because it reveals the stance and the attitude of President Reagan I quote :

> "One hundred nations in the United Nations have not agreed with us... (However) it did hot uspet my breakfast at all."

Now, in spite of the fact that 108 countries of the Uuited Nations voted against the action of the Americans, the Reagan Administration had vetoed the Security Council's resolution. This shows the attitude and callousness of the US disregarding the wishes of the 108 countries. Therefore, it tis a measure of this success achieved by our foreign policy that 108 countries have come to condemn in the United Nations General Assembly, the action of the President of the United States who was happy because he had not been disturbed in taking his breakfast and this compelled him to look to no other direction.

Now, the creation of New International Economic order is for the welfare of all. The creation of a new International Information Order in which information is freely communicated and widely shared is for the benefit of all the Member countries. These are some of the achievements towards which we have been moving and not only that. The fact that India has come to head the Non-Aligned Movement at this juncture but also the fact that India has also been elected to the Security Council is again a measure of the confidence reposed in us. India has been elected for the fifth time. Not many nations claim this honour. For two years now, that is, 1984 and 1985, India's voice would be heard in the UN Security Council, in addition to her being the head of the Non-Aligned Movement of the World. Whereas the world is moving from one set of crisis to another, it is the voice of sanity from the land of Gandhi and Gautam Buddha, that is trying to save the mankind from a holocaust. Our voice of reason, our voice of tolerance is an emerging voice. What did Queen Elizabeth II say in her Christmas message to the mankind ? In a world where science and technology are marching forward at a galloping speed, computers do not create compassion, communications do not create camraderie. We have to remember that it is the human factor, it is the humanistic outlook that would ultimately save mankind. And our

foreign policy is successful it is being appreciated in the world's capitals all over, not because it is born out of an ideological stance, not because it is born out of capitalistic system, not because it is dictated by somebody, but because it has the man and humanity as the centre of attention and the focus is right. Therefore, when the nations are marching forward and spending billions and billions of dollars everyday on the manufacture of armament, India's voice is there to check this onward march to crisis and chaos.

Effective steps have been taken by our Prime Minister in that direction. One sentence that I have liked in her speech which she made in the United Nations General Assembly on 28th September would perhaps be remembered for all times to come. She said : "In the safety of the weak lies the strength of the strong." Unless the world remembers this basic dictum that we are interdependent, that we are going to survive either collectively, or kill overselves collectively, they would not be doing justice. So, whether we are a small nation like Grenada with a population of one lakh, or a giant nation like China with a population of crores of persons, running into ninety crores perhaps, it does not matter. The voice of reason may come from a country having a population of one lakh, or it may come from a country having as big a population as that of China, it is that voice that will save mankind.

Throughout the history the stress has been on our neighbours, and Acharya Vinobha Bhave was vers fond of saying that we have a triangle called ABC; Afghanistan, Burma and Ceylon. They form the ABC of our sub-continent and some sort of a basic understanding among the countries constituting this triangle ABC is fundamental to the salvation of mankind, to the health of mankind and for onward march to the road of progress. So, he used to say that we should have a fellow feeling among them, and I am happy to state that not only we have good relations with them, we have bettered them.

We had a friendship treaty with Nepal in 1950, and I am happy to read in this report that it has been extended. We had a treaty of friendship and trade with Bhutan in 1949; it has also been extended. It is heartening to learn that our foreign policy has yielded fruits not only in the field of international politics, but also in the field of culture and economics. I was delighted to read one sentence here that Burma has started a diploma course in Sanskrit. This understanding has certainly forstered our relations. I am also happy to learn from this report that there has been a treaty with Bangladesh over the sharing of Teesta waters, according to which 39 percent of the water would go to India, 36 percent to Bangladesh and the remaining 25 percent is to be decided later.

NARAIN CHANI PARASHAR

These are some of the basic issues whose solution has fostered our ties with our neighbours, but the most important issues has been that of Sri Lanka. I appreciate and pay a tribute to the sagacity of our leadership, our Prime Minister and the Foreign Affairs Minister in dealing with this crisis, which might have created disaster for us. Is it not a matter of great appreciation for this country that the people who cannot agree in Sri Lanka, the parties who were fighting there, have been able to be brought on one table, by our diplomacy. From 10th January for ten days, the representatives of various fighting parties—religious, political and cultural groups of Sri Lanka—have sat arround a table, and decided to evolve a solution. President Jayawardene has also promised adequate cooperation, and the two parties which did not participate, have been subsequently banned by the Government. Therefore, a solution to the question of Stateless Indians in Sri Lanka is also in sight.

So much has been said about Pakistan. I fully congratulate Prof. Ranga for his eloquent speech, saying that people in Pakistan are our brethren and that the Prime Minister's call in support of the defenceless people of Pakistan, and in support of the millions there who are suffering under the jaws and the onward march of the military machine, is a timely call. We have no quarrel with the people of Pakistan. But we would like their voice to be heard. At the moment, it is stifled. It does not come out, and the result is that President Zia believes that he is acting under the dictates of God, that Islam does not want democracy, that Parliament is

is not needed in Pakistan. We on this side of the border do not believe in this. We believe that the voice of the millions is the voice of God. That is why India is practising democracy, and it is this position which has given India the leadership of NAM. Whether or not all the countries participating in that movement are democracies, is not our concern. But we have to see that we stick to these principles.

Long before India became independent, the corner-stone of our foreign policy was laid by Nehru and others. India became a member of the United Nations when it was founded in San Francisco in 1945. We have been continuously supporting the cause of the peoples who have been oppressed and who have been the victims of exploitation by either the capitalist system or any other system.

I am happy to say that the voice of this great country rises for the defence of the humble people of Namibia and also for the oppressed people under the racist regime in South Africa. We have been speaking for the oppressed, we have been speaking for the down-trodden and for those who have been clamouring for the down of freedom.

It is in this context that the world scene is changing. I would like to bring to your kind notice one of the studies that have been carried on in China. And it is a very interesting study. The study says that the American ability to control its allies, and the Soviet Union's influence in the Third World countries, are diminishing, over the past one decade. How has it happened that over the past one decade, even with their spending billions and billions of dollars, America's influence is diminishing ? And, even with the speedy march on the road to science and technology achieved by Soviet Russia, how is it that their influence is declining ?

There are three reasons given :

(i) The balance between the U.S. and the Soviet Union on the one hand, and the third and second world countries on the other, has changed. This has changed. The emergence of a strong non-aligned movement has reduced the sphere of influence of U.S. as well as Soviet Union.

(ii) The influence of the second and third world countries is growing. While has Third World countries suffer as a result of the world economic crisis, the tendency towards a growing share of these countries in world production, is maintained.

So, inspite of the military trubles, inspite of the border troubles, wars etc., the production in the Third World countries is increasing. Therefore, their sphere of influence is increasing.

(iii) The military strength of the Third World and second world countries is also growing. The unity of the Third World countries is growing, and they have greater possibilities to resist one of the Super-Powers, with the help of the other.

So, the entire scenario is changing. Instead of looking to Soviet Union or U.S., the Third World countries are looking to India, to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and to the non-aligned movement, because there is greater unity—and the greater the unity, greater is the strength of the Third World countries to attract others. Our foreign policy has been able to bring into prominence some of the movements that were started by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and his friends soon after the dawn of independence. Now, we are in a position to say, well, the third world, the non-aligned world, the world that is called the world of developing countries, is no less strong than the world which is there on the other side-of or the world which is there on the other side the Soviet Union. So, it is in this that we have a significant success; and I am happy to state that in this atmosphere of goodwill and progress our country is playing a leading role. A day will come when the people of Pakistan will also appreciate that the call given by India was the right call. Who knows that in a year or two, Pakistan may come to have democracy and then the people will realise the

importance of the call given by our Madam Prime Minister, though our friends on the other side do not appreciate it at present ? They still think that there is something which is not healthy on this side. No. We are basically with the people of the world; we are friendly towards all and we are enemy of none. So, with our basic faith in non-violence, with our basic mission for peace and disarmament and for de-colonisation and for increasing co-operation, love for all human beings, love for all living creatures, we wish God speed for the Ministry of External Affairs. I, in particular, regard this as an opportunity of appreciating the hard work put in by our officers day-in-and-day-out by burning the mid night oil, running from pillar to post, from one country to another, from one Capital to another. With the guidance of our able Prime Minister and our Foreign Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, we have been able to show the world that India can rise to the occasion; and if an opportunity calls, India is there to listen, not only to listen but to lead the world. Thank you.

*SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli) : Madam Chairman, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Demands for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1984-85.

Madam, it will be no exaggeration to say that the political influence of our Prime Minister has soared skyhigh not only within the country but also in 84 non-aligned nations. In 1983 the 7th Non-aligned Summit and the Meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government were conducted by her very successfully. In 1982 India was the venue for the Asian Games.

Here it is necessary to say that in 1983 unprecedented racial riots were the order of the day in Sri Lanka for quite some months. The men, women and children of Tamilian origin living in Sri Lanka were burnt alive. Their assets were looted. Their factories, shops and houses were reduced to ashes in arson. The school children of Tamilian origin were brought down from the school bus and shot dead. The Tamil patriots like Kuttimany Thangadorai and Jagan were stabbed to death inside prison premises. The people of Tamilian origin living in Sri Lanka who had given their blood and sweat for the economic advancement of Sri Lanka were the victims of wanton assaults and atrocities. The Tamil women were raped in public places during time. I would not take much time by narrating the tale of woes of Tamil pople in the recent racial riots in Sri Lanka. But I have to say that this sort of arson, loot, murder and assault on Tamil people in Sri Lanka are continuing, while the round-table talks among the various political parties are continuing. This time is also being utilised by Sri Lankan Government for amassing arms from the U.S.A. No concrete steps or solutions have been found yet for giving equal status to the people of Tamil origin in Sri Lanka. Recently, one of the Ministers of Sri Lanka, Sri Atullat Mudali, has stated that all the stateless people of Tamil origin would be given Sri Lankan citizenship. But no time-limit has been indicated for completing this job. While negotiations are going on, the Sinhalese citizens are being settled in Tamil majority areas. Initially a statue of Budha is installed in the remote areas and them the adjacent area is claimed Sinhalese populated area in olden times and hence Sinhalese colonies must be estabilished there. Even in the tea-estates where the stateless people of Tamil origin are living for generations Sinhalese labour is being settled. Similarly, the victims of racial vandalism were taken to refugee camps in northern part of Sri Lanka, which is a Tamil majority area. Now they are all being taken to southern part of Sri Lanka where there is the majority Sinhalese population. From this it is clear that concerted attempts are being made by the Government of Sri Lanka for reducing the majority of Tamil-speaking people in the areas inhabited by them for centuries.

I would also like to stress the point here that Sri Lankan Government has not given any protection to the life and property of Tamil-speaking people in Sri Lanka. It is also unfortunate that both

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

the Central and the State Governments have not made serious attempts to rehabilitate the refugees who have come from Sri Lanka. They have all become orphans and destitutes. I am saying all this from my personal experience of the problems of Tamil-speaking people in Sri Lanka. I have married a girl from a family settled in Sri Lanka with citizenship rights. My father-in-law is Sri Lankan Indian with full citizenship rights. I know how my father-in-law suffered physically and fiscally during the racial disturbances in Sri-Lanka. Many people in Tamil Nadu have their kith and kin in Sri Lanka. That is why the whole of Tamil Nadu was in a ferment at the time of disturbances in Sri Lanka.

I have seen the pitiable plight of refugees from Sri Lanka, who are being hounded from place to place. They had spent their life in the salubrious climate of Tea Estates of Sri Lanka. Serious efforts should have been made by the State and the Central Governments to settle them on our hill sides where there ate tea estates. They are all internationally recognised tea pluckers and their services should have been utilised in a batter manner. I suggest that they should be settled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands where the geographical and environmental conditions are similar to that available in Sri Lanka. I appeal to the hon. Minister of External Affairs that he should devote some time to this problem of rehabilitation also.

Before, I conclude, I would refer to two important issues. One is that the Sri Lankan Government has taken over all the factories, shops, houses etc. gutted in fire. I do not know how the people of Tamil origin who have suffered such grievous losses are going to get back this property. I request the hon. Minister of External Affairs tnat he should take up this matter with his Sri Lankan counterpart and ensure the return of these properties to the people of Tamil origin along with adequate compensation for rebuilding them. The Central Government should take personal interest in the rehabilitation of refugees from Sri Lanka. Similarly, the State Government of Tamil Nadu must also be advised to devise suitable schemes for their rehabilitation. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय विदेश मन्त्री जी ने इस सदन में विदेश मन्त्रालय से संबंधित जो मांगे रखी हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं समझता हूं अकेला भारत ही ऐसा देश है जिसकी प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को इतना मान और सम्मान प्राप्त हुआ है। संसार के तमाम देशों के अध्यक्ष यहां दिल्ली में इकट्ठे हुए थे और उन्होंने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को नान एलाइन्ड देशों का अध्यक्ष बनाया और इस नाते सारे संसार में हमारी बहुत बड़ी इज्जत है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के ऊपर पड़ोसी देशों की तरफ से आक्रमण हुए हैं लेकिन हमारी कभी भी यह इच्छा नहीं रही कि हम किसी भी देश पर आक्रमण करें। पंचशील का जो हमारा सिद्धांत है वह हम सारे विश्व को बताते रहे हैं। मैं अभी यूगोस्लाविया गया था। वहां पर यूनाइटेड नेशन्स ट्रेड डेवलपमेन्ट कानफैन्स की बैठक में काफी देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था। वहां पर मुझे यूगोस्लाविया में काफी घूमने का मौका मिला। वहां पर मैं चाहे कोलज के छात्रों से मिला या यूनिवर्सिटी में गया, सभी जागह एक ही बात सुनने को मिली कि हिन्दुस्तान की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को ही वहां के लोग जानते हैं अन्य नेता को कोई नहीं। कुछ उधर के लोग कहते हैं कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई को अमरीका और पाकिस्तान के लोग बड़ा भाई समझते हैं। लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने कभी भी पाकिस्तान पर हमला करने की बात नहीं सोची। और विपक्ष का यह कहना गलत है। जब कोई बात हुई है, तो अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार

सप्लाई किए हैं, जिसकी वजह से हमारे अमन-चैन को खतरा हुआ है। आज की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए हमारे विदेश मन्त्री बहुत ही सुलझे हुए नेता हैं। हमारी नेता ने अभी यह नहीं सोचा कि हमारे देश के उपर कोई आक्रमण करे। चाइना के साथ भी हमारे ताल्लुकात बहुत अच्छे रहे। चाइना के चयुबनलाई भी हिन्दुस्तान को प्यार करते थे। हिन्दू-चीनी भाई-भाई का नारा था। हमने कभी भी ऐसा नहीं सोचा था कि चीन से भारत को खतरा हो परन्तु फिर भी हम पर आक्रमण हुआ। हम सारे राष्ट्रों में शान्ति चाहते हैं। हमारी प्रधानमन्त्री ने कहा है जो देश हथियारों की होड़ में लगे हुए हैं, उससे सारे संसार का विनाश हो सकता है। संसार में हमने जो डेवलपमेंट की है, तरक्की के काम किए हैं, वे सारे खत्म हो जायेंगे। जिन मुल्कों को कहा जाता है कि वे बड़े अमीर मुल्क हैं, यदि उनका ध्यान जंग की तरफ ही रहा और हथियार बनाने की तरफ ही रहा तो कोई देश नहीं बचेगा। यही वजह है कि विकासशील देशों की जनता महसूस कर रही है कि इतनी बड़ी पूंजी तो हथियार बनाने पर खर्च की जा रही है, उससे तो सारे संसार की गरीबी को कम किया जा सकता है। इसके लिए ही विकासशील देश प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। यही वजह है कि गुट निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन में इस पर बल मिल रहा है।

अभी श्रीलंका में हमला हुआ, जिसका जिक्र उधर की तरफ से भी किया गया। प्रधान मन्त्री भी इस समस्या से बहुत चिंतित थी। मैं भी वहां की स्थिति को देखने के लिए गया था। वहां पर इस तरह के प्रश्न हम से किए जाते थे, जिनका जबाब देना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता था। श्री मोरारजी देसाई हमारे देश के भूतपूर्व प्रधान, मन्त्री, जिन्होंने कि आजादी की लड़ाई में भी काफी हिस्सा लिया, अमरीका में उनके द्वारा दिए गए भषण से ऐसा लगता था कि वे पाकिस्तान की पार्लियामेंट में बोल रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश के नेता इस देश की रक्षा के लिए काफी प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। विकासशील देशों को साथ लेकर चल रहे हैं, चाहे वह हमारा पड़ौसी देश नेपाल हो या भूटान हो या पाकिस्तान ही क्यों न हो। मैं पाकिस्तान के लोगों से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर भी जमहूरियत कायम होनी चाहिए। वहां पर भी जब श्री भुट्टों को फांसी पर चढ़ाया गया था, तब भी हमारे देश के लोगों ने उसको कंडैम किया था। हम चाहते हैं कि दूसरे देश के मामलों में हम दखल अंदाजी न करें। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि किसी भी देश से हमारे देश को खतरा पैदा होता रहे। इस देश की इज्जत को स्वं० पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी ने कायम किया है और हम उसमें विश्वास रखते हैं। देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं। बाजपेयी जी चाइना गए और वितनाम में वहां पर जंग शुरू हो गई, तो वहाँ से दौड़ कर वापिस आ गए। लेकिन हमारे विदेशी मन्त्री की इज्जत है, मान-सम्मान है, जिसको हमने अपनी आंखों से देखा है। जहां-जहां के भी बाहर के मुल्कों में जाते रहे, वहां-वहां हमें इज्जत मिली है। इसलिए भारत के लोगों के दिल की आवाज है कि यदि कोई नेता है तो केवल श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी है, जो देश को आगे ले जाना चाहती है और ले जाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है।

16.49 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*)

मैं अभी आन्ध्र प्रदेश गया था, वहां हवाई अड्डे पर मैंने देखा कि छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को खरीदकर, चाहे वे किसी भी काम्यूनिटी के हों, अरब कन्ट्रीज में ले जाते हैं। उनके ऊपर कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिए। जो आदमी वहां पर शादियां करवाते हैं या जो आदमी उन छोटी उम्र की लड़कियों से विवाह करके उन को अरब कन्ट्रीज में ले जाते हैं उन पर पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिए। यहां से गई हुई स्त्रियों की वहां

पर जो दुर्दशा हुई है, उसकी जानकारी भी हमने प्राप्त की है। उनके साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होता है, कुछ समय के बाद उन औरतों को छोड़ दिया जाता है, उनकी बेइज्जती की जाती है। इसलिए विदेश मन्त्रालय को इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जो लोग यहां से मजदूरों को ले जाने के लिए विदेशों में ठेके लेते हैं उनका भी कन्ट्रोल किया जाना चाहिए। इस तरह का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए कि वे उन मजदूरों का आने-जाने का किराया पहले गवर्नमेंट के पास जमा करायें ताकि जब वे नौकरी से हटाए जाएं तो उनके पास वापस आने का किराया हो। ऐसा न हो कि विदेश में जाकर जब नौकरी से हटाए जाएं तो वे न घर के रहें और न घाट के रहें। मेरा अनुरोध है कि देश से बाहर जाने वाले मजदूरों की समस्याओं की तरफ हमारे विदेश मन्त्री विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें।

इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आज हमारे पड़ौसी देशों के साथ हमारे बहुत अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे शरारती-अनसर हैं, कुछ ऐसे विदेशी लोग हैं जो घुसपैठिए की शक्ल में हमारे देश में आ रहे हैं हमें उनसे सावधान रहने की जरूरत है। अभी हाल में ब्रिटेन में हमारे म्हात्रे साहब की हत्या हुई जिससे सारे देश के अन्दर चिन्ता व्याप्त है। हमारे देश में लोग कुछ पास्पोर्ट के साथ और कुछ बगैर पास्पोर्ट के भी आ रहे हैं, ऐसे लोगों के बारे में हमें पूरी तरह से सावधान रहना है। हमें हर हालत में अपने देश की यूनिटी को कायम रखना है। ऐसे लोग जो हमारे देश की एकता को तोड़ने देश में दंगे-फिसाद कराने की कोशिश करते हैं उनके खिलाफ फौरन कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

अधिकांश सदस्यों ने हमारी विदेश नीति की तारीफ की है। उन्होंने हमारे विदेश मन्त्री की भी तारीफ की है, लेकिन कुछ इस तरह के लोग भी हैं जो अपोजिशन में माननीय नेता हैं, उनको हमारी विदेशी नीति की असफलता ही दिखाई देती है। ये जो दो-दो और चार-चार की तादाद में लोग अपोजिशन में बैठे हैं, अगर कुछ लँगड़े इकट्ठे हो कर जाएं तो उनसे आदमी नहीं बनता है। हर रोज सुबह क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद इकट्ठे होकर एक आवाज में बोलते हैं लेकिन जब बाहर जाते हैं तब उनका असली रूप नजर आता है। ये इसी तरह से लंगड़े बने रहेंगे; इनका पूरा आदमी नहीं बन सकता। हम इस देश में एक होकर रहना चाहते हैं और हमारी एकता हमेशा कायम रहेगी। यहां पर कहा गया कि पिछले दिनों जब मोरारजी देसाई प्रधान मन्त्री थे उस वक्त पड़ौसी देशों से सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे थे। लेकिन उन्होंने क्या किया—हथियार बनाने पर पाबन्दी लगाने के लिए तैयार हो गए। कोई हम को गोली मार दे और हम उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार न हों, तो देश की सुरक्षा कैसे हो सकती है? जब हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी सत्ता में आई उन्होंने महसूस किया कि हम सही नीति पर नहीं चल रहे हैं, उन्होंने विदेश नीति में परिवर्तन किया और सहयोग की नीति पर चलने की कोशिश की। उसी का यह नतीजा है कि दुनिया के देशों की जो कान्फारेंस यहां पर हुई उसने उन को अपना नेता चुना। इतना ही नहीं, उनके नाम का डंका यूनाइटेड नेशन्ज में गूंजा, यूगोस्लाविया में जो ट्रेड और डवलपमेंट की कान्फरेंस हुई वहां भी उन का नाम गूंजा। हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री के दिल में दर्द है और वे इस मुल्क को आगे ले जाएंगी, लंगड़े आदमी कभी एक नहीं हो सकते। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1984-85.

: Sir, our hon. Prime Minister who has distinguished herself as the Chair-person of non-aligned nations deserves the unanimous accolade of this House. She is not only the epitome of the hopes and aspirations of the masses of this massive country but also that of the people living in non-aligned nations. I would like to highlight her concern for the developing non-aligned nations by referring to her decision to surrender Rs. 100 crores of loan from International Monetary Fund, She wanted that this money should be utilised by the needy countries. We ourselves need this money for rehabilitating the refugees from Sri Lanka. This money could be utilised for this purpose.

In the history of our country 1983 should be written in letters of gold. Our country's capital New Delhi saw the successful conduct of 7th Non-aligned Summit and also CHOGM 1983—the meeting of Heads of Commonwealth Governments. It is no exaggeration to say that India's prestige among the comity of nations has sky-rocketted. At the same time the year 1983 also witnessed unprecedented racial riots in Sri Lanka, like the eruption of a volcano in which the people of Tamil origin living in Sri Lanka for centuries were the worst-hit. Women, young, children and old people of Tamil origin were roasted alive. Their assets worth several hundreds of crores were reduced to cinders. The whole population of Tamil Nadu become tense and agitated on seeing the sufferings of the kith and kin. The sagacity of our inimitable leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru MGR kept the situation under control. During this cirtical juncture, our Prime Minister rose to great heights by ensuring that this racial conflict did not escalate into an international conflagration. The Super Powers like America and Russia applauded the efforts of this champion of world peace. Our Prime Minister deputed Shri G. Parthasarathy as her personal Ambassador to Sri Lanka. In his mission of peace, Shri Parthasarathy did have talks with President Jayawardane and has created an environment of amity in that country, where presently round table negotiations are going on. The President of Sri Lanka, Shri Jayawardane has stated that all the stateless people of Tamil origion living in Sri Lanka would be given citizenship rights. This has to be welcomed.

Our Prime Minister on the advice of Dr. Thiru MGR selected the hon. Electricity Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Panrutti Ramachandran, as a leader of Indian Delegation to U.N.O. Thiru Ramachandran has earned the encomium of international community by his lucid exposition of our Government's approach to Sri Lanka problem in the world body. He has brought laurels to the country's foreign policy.

It is really unfortunate that while the talks are going on there seems to be no protection for the people of Tamil origin in Sri Lanka. They continue to be the target of racial animosity. I do not know how long this reign of terror will continue in Sri Lanka.

Here I am compelled to refer to what my hon. friend Thiru Sivaparakasam mentioned in his speech. He stated that the Central and the State Governments have not taken steps for the rehabilitation of Sri Lankan refugees. I would refute this allegation by referring to a few steps among many that have been taken by my leader Dr. Thiru MGR, whose humanism has been eulogised by renowned world leaders. While he has taken several steps for immediate assistance to these afflicted people, he has ensured that the students who have come here do not lose their educational year. He has ensured their admissions even in mid-year in the Colleges and schools. They have been given accommodation in the hostels. They have been financial assistance so that they sustain themselves. His concern for the common cause cannot be questioned here. It has to be seen to be believed. He has initiated several rehabilitation programmes for these people. I demand that the Central Government should also come to the aid of the State Government of Tamil Nadu in this hour of trial and tribulation.

In Rameswaram there are about 2500 fishermen, whose livelihood has been threatened by Sri Lankan Navy. Their naval boats intrude upon our territory. Some fishermen have been taken into custody by the Navy of Sri Lanka. The Navy has also confiscated the fish-catch of these fishermen. The agreement on Kachchathivoo has been given a go-by by the Sri Lankan Navy. If we do not take stringent steps, then the situation may go beyond our control. The hon. Minister of External Affairs knows that the 200 km. economic sea zone cannot be adhered to between India and Sri Lanka. I demand that the Minister of External Affairs should take up with the Government of Sri Lanka for a fresh agreement about the fishing rights of our fishermen. I am sure that our Minister realises the importance of this issue and he will take appropriate steps for giving security to the livelihood of our fishermen in Rameswaram.

In Colombo we have acquired land for the construction of our Embassy some ten years ago. But we have not constructed our Embassy so far. Meanwhile we have been paying fabulous money in foreign exchange as rent for our Embassy there. I need not say that this drain on our slender foreign exchange resources should be stopped forthwith. In many countries of the world, such a situation prevails, where we have the land but no building of our own. While we have categories like IFS-A, IFS-B etc., which leads to different scales of pay among the foreign service personnel, we do not mind paying exorbitant rents in foreign exchange for our Embassies abroad. We are stringent towards our staff but liberal in paying rents. I request the hon. Minister of External Affairs to look into this and do the needful.

Before I conclude, I demand that for countries like Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, Burma and Fiji, where there is sizeable population of Tamils, tne Indian Ambassadors should be Tamils. Then only they will be to appreciate the problems of Tamils living in these countries, and take steps for resolving them. I conclude my speech by demanding that our Minister should take up with Sri Lanka Government the matter of immediate rehabilitation of people of Tamil origin who have lost their hearh and home in the racial ricts.

17.00 hrs.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जहां तक हमारी फारन पालिसी का ताल्लुक है, यह पालिसी अच्छी रही है। हमारे विधान के जो डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स हैं, उन्हीं के मुताबिक हमारी फारन पालिसी बनाई गई है। इसके बारे में मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहूंगा।

हमारी फारन पालिसी की बुनियादी चीज यह है कि हम किसी पावर ब्लाक में नहीं रहना चाहते हैं। हम इंडीपेंडेंट, आजादाना तौर रहना चाहते हैं। हमारी फारन पालिसी जितने भी दुनिया के कमजोर और गुलाम मुल्क हैं, उनकी मदद करने की, उनकी जंगे आजादी में साथ देने की रही है। इसी लिहाज से हम युनाइटेड नेशंस में भी दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ खाना बशाना काम करते रहे हैं।

पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहेरू ने बहुत पहले यह कहा था—

> "India does not seek domination over others. Our sole objective is to be left in peace to ourselves to solve our own problems and wherever possible, to help and cooperate with others. In doing so, we try not to be swept by passion and anger and shall maintain the temper of a peaceful approach. The basic objective of India's foreign policy has been the maintenance of friendly relations with all the nations of the world. '

पंडित जी ने आगे एक जगह और कहा है—

> "While feedom is menaced of justice threatened or while aggression takes place, we cannot be and shall not be neutral."

इसमें कोई शको-शुबहा नहीं है कि हमारी

फारेन पालिसी ने वक्तन-फवक्तन यह साबित कर दिया है कि हम दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े ताकतवर मुल्कों के इम्पीरियलिज्म का भी मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। जहां भी ज्यादती होगी, वहां के लिए हम आवाज उठा सकते हैं। हाउस को याद होगा कि 1956 में जब इजराईल ने स्वेज केनाल पर हमला करने की कोशिश की तो हमारे मुल्क ने उस ज्यादती का डट कर मुकाबला किया। इजराईल जिसने कि अपने आकाओं की मदद से फिलिस्तीन के अवाम को जिला-वतन किया हुआ है के मुकाबले में हम फिलिस्तीन के अवाम की बराबर मदद करते आ रहे हैं। हमारी पालिसी किसी से नफरत करने की नहीं रही है बल्कि दुनिया में जहां कहीं भी ज्यादती और नाइंसाफी होती है, उसके खिलाफ हम लड़ते हैं।

हमने अपने 37 वर्षों के इक्तसादी प्रोग्रामों से अपने मुल्क को ताकतवर बनाया है। इस लिहाज से हम पर जिम्मेदारियां भी हैं। हमारे पड़ौस में छोटे-छोटे मुल्क श्रीलंका, पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान, बंगलादेश वगैरह: हैं। हमारी जो इक्तसादी तरक्की हो चुकी है, उसे हम और भी बढ़ा सकते हैं, बशर्ते कि अगर हम अपने पड़ौसी मुल्कों से अच्छे ताल्लुकात कायम रखें। अब हम बहुत आगे हैं और इन मुल्कों का हमारे साथ कोई मुकाबला नहीं है। अब हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम इस जोन आफ इन्फ्लुएंस को कायम रखें। बड़ी कुवतें हिन्दुस्तान को कमजोर करना चाहती हैं, इसे गिराना चाहती हैं। इसमें हिन्दुस्तान न सिर्फ अपनी इखलाकी कूवत का इस्तेमाल करे बल्कि उन जिम्मेदारियों को भी पूरा करे इस पर आईद होती हैं।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, पहली बात तो यह है कि इजराइल के साथ जो हमने जंग लड़ी है, असली तौर पर तो जंग नहीं की है लेकिन असर अराफात की मआजे आजादी तन्जीम को जो हमने तस्लीम किया है उससे हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत बहुत बढ़ी है। मुस्लिम मुमालिक में और अरब कंट्रीज में हिन्दुस्तान का महत्व बहुत बढ़ गया है और हिन्दुस्तान का काफी असर इन देशों में है। मैं चाहती हूं कि हमारी यही पालिसी कायम रहे। हमने अमली तौर पर इसका सुबूत दिया है। इस संबंध में अभी बहुत कुछ करना है। हमें उस दिन का इंतजार है जब फलस्तीन कायम होगा और इससे हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत और बढ़ेगी। हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत में इससे बहुत इजाफा होगा। यह हमारी बहुत बड़ी फतह होगी।

पाकिस्तान के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान का हिन्दुस्तान से कोई मुकाबला नहीं है। हो सकता है कि 1971 में पाकिस्तान एक छोटा मोटा ताकत था लेकिन जिस ढंग से बंगलादेश के लोगों के साथ ज्यादतियां और नाइंसाफियां हुईं इसके नतीजे में उन्होंने बगावत कर दी और हिन्दुस्तान ने उनकी मदद की और पाकिस्तान दो टुकड़ों में बंट गया। पाकिस्तान अपना हिमाकतों और गलतियों की वजह से दो टुकड़ों में बंटा। हिन्दुस्तान से रस्साक्सी का नतीजा यह निकला है कि टुकड़ों में बंट गया है। 1971 के बाद एक नई पालिसी बनी। मैं इस बात को बताए बिना नहीं रह सकता कि इस सब कांटीनेंट की डेमाक्रेसी भारत पर निर्भर है। पाकिस्तान में आज जम्हूरी ताकतें आगे आ रही हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि उनको तरक्की हासिल हो। इसके लिए भी हिन्दुस्तान पर बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मरहूम जुल्फिकार अली भुट्टो और श्रीमती इंदिरागांधी जी के बीच बातचीत हुई थी। उससे उम्मीद बन्ध रही थी कि शिमला पैक्ट के नाम से जो समझौता हुआ है उससे हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों को उम्मीद थी कि आगे चल कर इन दोनों मुल्कों के संबंध आपस में सुधर जाएंगे। बदकिस्मती से भुट्टो साहब

की वफात हो गयी उनको फांसी पर चढ़ाया गया और इसमें अड़चनें पैदा हो गईं।

मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान कभी हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा रहा है और सदस्यों से हमारी जुबान, तहजीब सब एक रही है। पाकिस्तान में यहां से ज्यादा पंजाबी बोलने वाले हैं। उर्दू जबान की तहजीब लखनऊ और दिल्ली से पैदा हुई है और पाकिस्तान पर छा गई है। इस तरह गुजराती, सिंधी जुबानें भी वहां बोली जाती हैं। यह जो जबान व तहजीब के रिलेशनशिप हैं, इसका हमें ख्याल रखना होगा। आज पाकिस्तान को बड़ी ताकतें जिस तरह से इस्तेमाल करना चाहती हैं, हमें उसको अक्लमंदी से देखना है और रास्ता ढूंढना है। ब्रिटिश सामराज ने बड़े जोर से डिवाइड एण्ड रूल की पालिसी का सिलसिला शुरू किया और उसी मगरूक साजिश का नतीजा है कि हिन्दुस्तान दो हिस्सों में बटा। आज जो बड़ी ताकतें कोशां हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में जंग कराइ जाए तो हमारी सरकार को हर सफीर हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के लोगों का हौसला बढ़ाना चाहिए और यह समझाया जाना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दो भाई हैं जिनका सदियों से रिश्ता है। इसको और आगे ले जाना है। फौजी तसादम के लिए कोशिश हो रही है लेकिन, इन्डस्ट्रीयलाइजेशन और रिफार्म्स पीछे होते जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी करे और पाकिस्तान के साथ मुखास्मत की राह न अपनाये और यहां से जोश दिलाने वाली बात न करें। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर और कांग्रेस के जनरल सेक्रेटरी की तरफ से जो यह कहा जा रहा है कि पाकिस्तान हम पर हमला करने वाला है, यह दरअसल बदकिस्मती की बात है हम जाल में फंस रहे हैं, इम्पीरियलिज्य चाहता है कि हम इसमें फंस जाएं। मेरा ख्याल है कि पाकिस्तान की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ नजर उठाकर भी देख पाए।

(Interruptions)

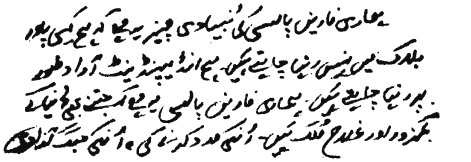
इस बिना पर मैं कहता हूं कि इस मुल्क के लिए वार-साइकोसिस (War Psychosis) मुनासिब नहीं है। हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि मौहब्बत का पैगाम लोगों को दें और वहां के लोगों का दिल जीतें। वहां पर नयी फिजा कायम हो कि हम आपस में भाई हैं, इस बात का अहसास पैदा हो कि हम इकट्ठे रहेंगे और इकट्ठ मरेंगे। यह मुनासिब रहेगा कि पाकिस्तान की तरफ हम दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाएं। जो रिश्ते 1971 के शिमला पैक्ट के बाद हुए उसमें कोई लापरवाही नहीं होनी चाहिए पाकिस्तान के लोगों को पता चले कि हिन्दुस्तान अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी कर रहा है और कम्युनिकेशन, तिजारत तथा कल्चर में अपना फर्ज अदा कर रहा है। कहीं पर कोई गलती उनकी तरफ से हो जाए तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी हम पर नहीं होगी। पाकिस्तान तीन बार हम पर हमसे लड़ चुका है और हिन्दुस्तान ताकतवर मुल्क के तौर पर तीनों बार उभरा है। अब कौनसी जंग पाकिस्तान लड़ना चाहेगा जिसकी वजह से खुदा-न-खास्ता किसी खतरे का सामना करना पड़े। मैं समझता हूं, पाकिस्तान ऐसा कोई कोशिश नहीं करेगा जिससे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ जंग छिड़े। हमें वार-साइकोसिस का माहौल नहीं बनाना चाहिए। यह इलैक्शन का साल है और हम यह महसूस करायें कि पाकिस्तान हम पर हमला करना चाहता है तो हो सकता है इस पालिसी की वजह से सरकारी पार्टी को कोई फायदा हो लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का फायदा इसमें नहीं है। उन ताकतों का फायदा हो सकता है जो इन दोनों मुल्कों को लड़ाना चाहती हैं।

दूसरी बात जहां तक अफगानिस्तान का मामला है, मैं अर्ज करूंगा इस मामले में हमारा

रूस के साथ दोस्ताना ताल्लुक है, अच्छी बात है, जिस ताकत और दोस्ती तथा अन्डरस्टैन्डिंग से हमारे मुल्क को ताकत मिले वह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन उसका नतीजा यह न निकले कि हमारे अहम मफाद (वाइटल इंटरेस्ट) को नुकसान पहुंचे। मैं अमरीका और रूस की हिमायत नहीं करूंगा क्योंकि हमारा जैनुइन नान-ऐलाइन्ड देश है, हम चाहते हैं कि अफगानिस्तान में एक नुमाइन्दा सरकार बने, एक इंडिपेंडेंट अफगानिस्तान हो क्योंकि उससे ही हमारा भला और प्रोटेक्शन है। आपको मालूम होगा कि जब भी हमारे बड़े मुल्क पर हमला हुआ तो हमेशा कैबर पास से ही हुआ और हमें नुकसान पहुंचा। इसलिए वहां रूस और अमरीका को अपना इनफ्लूएंस नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए, और हमारी पूरी कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि जितनी भी बैरूनी ताकतें और उनकी फौजें अफगानिस्तान में हैं उनको वहां से निकाल देना चाहिए। इस में हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत बड़ा रोल बनता है, न केवल नान-ऐलाइन्ड नेशन्स के चैयरपर्सन की हैसियत से, बल्कि इसलिए कि हमारी हमसायगी में जंग चल रही है जिसमें हजारों लोग पर रहे है, यह बन्द हो। इसलिए हमारे फौरेन मिनिस्टर अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी करें और हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से कोशिश हो अफगानिस्तान में ऐसा रास्ता निकल आए ताकि जो बैरूनी ताकतें वहां पर उसको अपने लिए इस्तेमाल करना चाहती हैं इसमें कामयाब न हों। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो अफगानिस्तान अपनी लपेट में पूरे सब कान्टीनेंट (Sub Continent) को ले सकता है और खतरा है कि कोई रेटमिक वार यहीं से न शुरू हो इसलिए मैं फौरेन मिनिस्टर से गुजारिश करूंगा हमें ताकत की बुनियाद पर, हिन्दुस्तान खुद में एक बड़ी ताकत है, उसूलों की फतह के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए। और अगर अफगानिस्तान में रूस की तरफ के ज्यादतियां हो रही हैं तो हमें दोस्ती का लिहाज नहीं करना चाहिए; बल्कि अपने इंटरेस्ट को देखना चाहिए, उसका ख्याल रखना चाहिए। और हमारा इंटरेस्ट इसी में है कि एक आजाद अफगानिस्तान हो जिसमें वहां के लोगों की हुकूमत हो। वह न अमरीका के हाथ में खिलौना बने और न रूस के हाथ में खिलौना बने। और जितने भी वहां बाहर के कैम्पें हैं और जितना भी असर डाला जा रहा है उसका खातमा करना है, और इसमें हमारी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। और यह फर्ज हमें निभाना होगा।

दूसरी बात श्रीलंका के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूं। श्रीलंका के बारे में हिकमत आमला का जितना सबूत हिन्दुस्तान ने दिया है उसकी जितनी तारीफ की जाय वह कम है। मगर मैं चाहूंगा कि जो हमारे तमिल स्पीकिंग लोग और तमीलियन्स वहां हैं उनके खिलाफ ज्यादती, जुल्म और जैनोसाइड की पोलिसी चली है आने वाले वक्त में वह रिपीट नहीं होनी चाहिए। और यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है कि वहां पर देखे तमिल स्पीकिंग लोग अपने आपको बहुत अच्छे पीसफुल ऐटमस्फीयर में पा रहे हैं और उनके खिलाफ कोई ज्यादती आने वाले वक्त में नहीं होगी।

आखिर में मैं ब्रिटेन के एक साबिक विदेश मंत्री की बात कह कर अपपी स्पीच खत्म करूंगा A country has no permanent friiends or foes. It has only its permanent intereresrts.

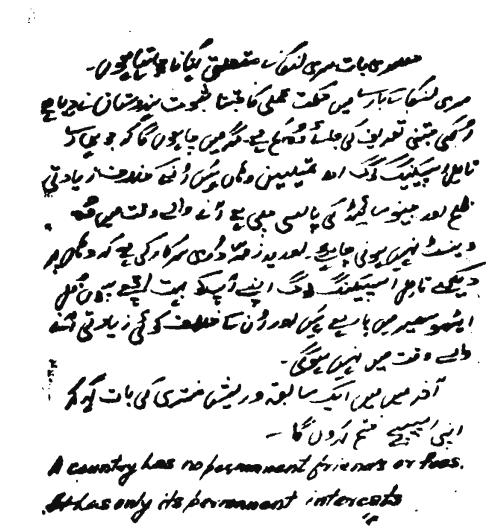


"India does not seek domination over others. Our sole objective is to be left in peace to overselves to solve our own problems and wherever possible, to help and cooperate with others. in doing so, we try not to be swept by passion and anger and shall maintain the temper of a peaceful approach. The basic objective of India's foreign policy has been the maintenance of friendly relations with all the nations of the world."

"While freedom is menaced of justice threatened or while aggression takes place, we cannot be and shall not be neutral."

ہمیں وار سائیکو سیز کا حل نہیں نکالنا چاہئے۔ یہ الیکشن کا سال ہے اور ہمیں یہ محسوس کرانا چاہئے کہ پاکستان میں ہر طبقہ کو نمائندگی حاصل ہے۔ اس پالیسی کی وجہ سے سرکاری پارٹی کو کئی فائدے ہوں گے لیکن ہندوستان کا فائدہ اس میں نہیں ہے۔ ان حالتوں کا فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے جو ان دونوں ملکوں کو لڑانا چاہتی ہیں۔

دوسری بات جہاں تک افغانستان کا تعلق ہے میں عرض کروں گا اس معاملہ میں ہمارا روس کے ساتھ جو اختلاف ہے ابھی بات یہ ہے کہ ہمیں طاقت اور دہشت پسند انٹرنیشنل ازم کے بھائی چارہ کے طاقت سے خطرہ ہے لیکن اس کا نتیجہ یہ نہ نکلے کہ ہمارا اپنے معاہدہ والٹیل ازم پر سے نقصان پہنچے۔ میں امریکہ اور روس کی مخالفت نہیں کروں گا کیونکہ ہمارا جھگڑا ان دونوں سے ہے۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ افغانستان میں ایسی غیر جانبدار سرکار بنے جو کہ اس سے بھی ہمارا بھلا ہو اور پروٹیکشن بھی ہو۔ ہمیں معلوم ہوگا کہ جب بھی ہمارا روس سے جھگڑا ہو جائے تو ہمیشہ غیر جانبدار بھی ہوتا ہے اور ہمیں نقصان پہنچا سکتا ہے۔ وہاں روس اور امریکہ کو اپنا نقطۂ نظر سمجھانا چاہئے اور ہماری کوشش ہونی چاہئے کہ جتنی بھی بیرونی طاقتیں اور اسکی خود مختار افغانستان میں ہیں ان کو وہاں سے نکال دینا چاہئے۔ اس میں ہندوستان کا بہت بڑا اصلی نقاب نہ کیونکہ ان ایلائنمنٹ نیشنس کے چیئرمین کی حیثیت سے بلکہ اسلئے کہ ہماری سرحد بھی میں جنگ چل رہی ہے جس میں ہمارا بھی نقصان ہو رہا ہے۔ یہ بند ہونا چاہئے۔ اسلئے ہمارا خارجی سیکرٹری اپنی ساری کوشش یہ ہونی چاہئے کہ حکومت کا پیغام لوگوں کو دیں اور وہاں کے لوگوں کا دل جیتیں۔ وہاں پر جو فیڈ فائٹ ہو کہ ہم آپس میں بھائی ہیں کہ اس بات کا احساس پیدا



श्री केयूर भूषण (रायपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश नीति पर हमारी चर्चा हो रही है, विपक्ष के साथियों ने भी अपने विचार रखे हैं। जहां तक कुछ विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, जिनके विचार हमारी विदेश नीति से भिन्न हैं, मगर उन्हें जिस आधार से उन्होंने रखा है, उसे सोचने के लिए भी हमें जाना पड़ता है। जैसे उन्होंने अपने विचार इस आवरण के साथ रखे हैं कि हमारी तटस्थ नीति का वह समर्थन तो करते हैं, साथ ही हमें खींचकर एक दिशा में भी ले जाना चाहते हैं।

अभी-अभी जो विचार प्रकट हुए, इस सम्बन्ध में भी उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बातें कहीं। पाकिस्तान और भारत एक ही संस्कृति के दो अलग-अलग विभाग हैं। हमारी संस्कृति एक है, इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता, यह भी बिल्कुल सही है कि साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों ने हमको तोड़ा, हमें विभाजित किया और उसका परिणाम हम भुगत रहे हैं। संस्कृति कभी अलग नहीं हो सकती। आने वाला इतिहास बतायेगा कि हमारी संस्कृति एक साथ एक-दूसरे से मिलकर आगे बढ़ेगी। मैं यहां तक कहता हूं कि भारत की प्राचीन संस्कृति जो अफगानिस्तान से लेकर श्रीलंका और बर्मा तक ए, बी, सी, के रूप में चारों परिधि में दिखाई पड़ रही है, हम सब शांति के अलम्बरदार के रास्ते पर बताई हुई संस्कृति की धरोहर हैं। एक दिन हम सब को एक साथ परस्पर सहयोग से आगे बढ़ना होगा।

इसके साथ जिस तरीके से पाकिस्तान से निर्भय होकर रहने का हमें संदेश उनकी ओर से दिया गया और यह बताया गया कि हम एक ऐसा वातावरण बना रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान का भय दिखा रहे हैं, हमारे नेता सिर्फ इसलिए आगे बढ़ रहे हैं कि आगे आने वाला चुनाव है।

मैं उस ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसका उदाहरण उन्होंने स्वयं दिया।

इजराइल का छोटा-सा देश किस आधार पर एशिया में तबाही मचा रहा है और किसकी ताकत पर, उसकी तरफ आपका स्वयं एक इशारा रहा है। उसी आधार पर आप यह महसूस करते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की ताकत अमेरिका बढ़ा रहा है और उसे युद्ध की ओर ले जाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। क्या हम चुपचाप केवल सोये रहें और उस तरफ ध्यान न दें? यह आगाही है उस तरफ कि किसी भी शांति-प्रिय देश को, छोटी सी ताकत को, एक विदेशी ताकत जो दुनिया को एटमी हथियार की ओर ले जा रही है, विनाश की ओर ले जा रही है अगर वह अपने को हथियार का अड्डा बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमें उस ओर पूरा सावधान होना चाहिए।

हमारी सावधानी अकेले भारत के लिए नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया में जहां-जहां भी अड्डे बनाए जा रहे हैं, उन सब की तरफ है जो कि दुनिया को विनाश की ओर ले जाने के लिए अग्रसर हो रहे हैं। ऐसे समय में अगर हम संगठित होते हैं, मुकाबले के लिए अपनी शक्ति को, अपनी जनता

को तैयार रखते हैं तो मैं इस बात को कहने में गौरव महसूस करता हूं कि हम शांति को स्थापित करने के लिए अपने देश को मजबूत कर रहे हैं, किसी पर हमला करने के लिए नहीं। यह हमारी विशेषता है। हजारों हजार साल की हमारी सांस्कृतिक परम्परा रही है कि हमने कभी भी किसी देश पर हमला नहीं किया है। अगर हम भारत की शक्ति को बढ़ाते हैं और भारत की जनता को खतरों से आगाह करते हैं, तो हमारा मंशा यह नहीं है कि हम किसी देश को डराना चाहते हैं या भय और युद्ध का माहौल बना कर चुनाव में लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। चुनाव की बात हमारे दिमाग में बिल्कुल नहीं है। हमने कुछ कार्यक्रम बनाए हुए हैं, जिनके अन्तर्गत हम जनता की सेवा करते हैं, उसकी गरीबी को मिटाने और उसके जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। चुनाव के समय हम उन्हीं कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर जनता के सामने जाएंगे। युद्ध का माहौल बना कर जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त करने की हमारी नीति कभी नहीं रही है।

अगर हमारी विदेश नीति का उद्देश्य पड़ोसी देशों को कमजोर करना होता, तो हम पाकिस्तान, बर्मा, श्रीलंका और बंगलादेश को कमजोर कर सकते थे। इतिहास बता रहा है कि हमने बंगलादेश की स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति में सहयोग किया। वहां पर तानाशाही के द्वारा बंगलादेश की संस्कृति को मिटाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा था। उस संस्कृति को, जो हमारी संस्कृति है, किसने बचाया?—भारत ने। क्या भारत अब उस संस्कृति को मिटाने का प्रयत्न करेगा? यह कभी नहीं हो सकता है।

श्रीलंका के सम्बन्ध में हमारी नीति क्या रही है? क्या हम श्रीलंका को तोड़ना चाहते हैं? हम जानते हैं कि साम्राज्यवादी ताकत वहां पर षड्यंत्र कर रही है। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि श्रीलंका की जनता हमारे साथ है। जो हजारों साल से हमारी और श्रीलंका की संस्कृति है, क्या हम उसको मिटने देंगे? यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम उसको मिटने नहीं देंगे। श्रीलंका के सम्बन्ध में हमारी विदेश नीति यही है कि हम उसको फलते-फूलते और आगे बढ़ते देखना चाहते हैं।

पाकिस्तान के बारे में भी हमारी यही नीति है। माननीय सदस्य ने सही कहा है कि वहां पर प्रजातन्त्र के लिए संघर्ष चल रहा है। भारत एक प्रजातान्त्रिक देश है। जहां-जहां प्रजातन्त्र होगा, हम उसे हर प्रकार से सहयोग और समर्थन देंगे। प्रजातन्त्र में विश्व-शांति की नीति अपनाना अनिवार्य और स्वाभाविक है। मगर हम देख रहे हैं कि विश्व साम्राज्यवाद के लिए फिर से वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है। विश्व भर के नागरिक उसके खिलाफ उठ रहे हैं और हम उनके भागीदार हैं। जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सम्बन्ध है, वहां पर तानाशाही सीधे तरीके से विश्व साम्राज्यवाद के साथ गठबन्धन कर चुकी है और आवाम प्रजातन्त्र की स्थापना के लिए आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। हम उन अवाम के साथ हैं।

हम युद्ध के लिए वातावरण बना रहे हैं जो हम साम्राज्यवादी ताकत के साथ मिल रहे हैं यह सोचने का उल्टा तरीका है। वहां पर साम्राज्यवाद अपना अड्डा बना रहा है। वह किसके लिए बना रहा है? माननीय सदस्य ने अफगानिस्तान का उदाहरण दिया। उसके अफगानिस्तान या रूस से भय नहीं है। हमारी नीति साफ है कि अफगानिस्तान में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो, ऐसा वातावरण बने, जिसमें रूस की फौजें वहां से चली जाएं। मगर हम वहां अमरीकी अड्डा नहीं बनने देंगे। हम इस बात का कभी समर्थन नहीं करेंगे कि पाकिस्तान उस पर छा जाए और उसको अमरीकी अड्डा बनाने के लिए एक विस्तृत क्षेत्र तैयार करे।

शरणार्थियों के रूप में जो लोग पाकिस्तान आए हैं, उनका क्या उपयोग हो रहा है ? वही साम्राज्यवादी ताकत आज अफगानिस्तान को भी निगलने को तैयार है। हम उसे साम्राज्यवादी ताकत के हाथ में निगलने नहीं देंगे। हमारा ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं होगा। हमारा राष्ट्र कभी ऐसी स्थिति आने नहीं देगा कि अफगानिस्तान जो हमारा एक मित्र देश है उसको ऐसे संकट के समय में एक साम्राज्यवादी भालू के मुंह में चले जाने दें। यह हमारी जो नीति है यह वहां के अवाम की नीति है जो साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों के खिलाफ संघर्ष कर रहा है। कुछ लोग उसके अन्दर भी हैं जो बाहर आ कर एक तूफान मचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस आधार को देखें तो हमारी जो नीति है वह बिल्कुल सही सामने आ रही है कि पाकिस्तानी की जो ताकत वहां पर बढ़ रही है, उसको बढ़ाने का जो प्रयत्न वह कर रहा है उसके हम खिलाफ हैं। उसके लिए हम अवाम को तैयार कर रहे हैं।

इतना ही नहीं, हम अगर अवाम को तैयार न करें तो जैसे बंगला देश ने अपनी संस्कृति के लिए संघर्ष किया और एक स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्र के रूप में उसका निर्माण हुआ, वहां क्या हुआ ? वहां भी साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों के हथकण्डों ने अपना अड्डा बनाने का प्रयत्न किया है और उसको भी अपने चंगुल में फंसाने का प्रयत्न किया है।

श्रीलंका की भी वही स्थिति देखते हैं। हिन्द महासागर के अन्दर हर जगह वह अपने टापू बनाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। भारत को चारों तरफ से घेरने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है। क्या हमारी विदेश नीति इससे सुषुप्त रहे ? मैं एक बार उस ओर भी ध्यान दिलना चाहता हूं। केवल हमारी शांति की नीति है। लेकिन अगर हम कमजोर रहे, तैयारी नहीं की तो एक बार धोखा खा चुके हैं। हमारी मित्रता केवल रूस से नहीं, हम हर समय दुनिया के प्रत्येक देश से चाहे वह कितना भी शक्तिशाली है, चाहे उसकी कैसी भी गलत नीति है लेकिन फिर भी हम बराबर अपनी दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। क्या अमेरिका से हमारी दुश्मनी है ? उनकी गलत नीति का हम विरोध कर रहे हैं और दुनिया में जो गुलाम बनाने की उनकी प्रवृत्ति है उसके खिलाफ हम एक मोर्चे के रूप में दुनिया को संगठित कर रहे हैं, दुनिया के दबे हुए लोगों को संगठित कर रहे हैं। जो वर्णभेद के नाम पर, रंगभेद के नाम पर और पूरब और पश्चिम के नाम पर जो भी भेद फैलाए जा रहे हैं उस भेद के खिलाफ हमने एक मोर्चा सारे विश्व में लगाया हुआ है। इसका अलमबरदार हमारा भारत है, इस बात का हमें गौरव है। मुझे उस समय बड़ी खुशी हुई जिस तरीके से इधर मन से हमारी इन्दिरा जी की विदेश नीति, उनकी विश्व शांति की नीति की सराहना की गई। यह एक ऐसा मुद्दा है जिस पर सारे देश को चाहे वह पक्ष के हों चाहे विपक्ष के हों, सबके द्वारा उसकी तारीफ की जानी चाहिए। उसके साथ हमें सहभागी बनना चाहिए। उस चीज की भी एक ऐसे ढंग से आलोचना की गई कि सारा हमारा देश तटस्थ नहीं है। अगर तटस्थ नहीं है तो क्या हम अमेरिकी हथकण्डों का साथ दें और दुनिया को एक युद्ध में जाने के लिए तैयार करें ? हमारी नीति इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है।

हम रूस का साथ दे रहे हैं, रूस की नीति का साथ नहीं दे रहे हैं। उनकी अपनी नीति है, हमारी अपनी नीति है। मगर उस हद् तक हम साथी हैं। हम तो यहां तक कहने को तैयार हैं कि रूस हमारा साथ दे रहा है। विश्व शांति के लिए जो भी देश हमारा साथ देता है उसमें रूस हमारा एक सबल साथी है। इस आधार पर हम रूस को अपना सबल साथी मानने को तैयार हैं। किसी युद्ध के अन्दर जाने के लिए रूस या अमेरिका के साथ हम तैयार नहीं हैं। मगर विश्व शांति के लिए अगर रूस

हमारे साथ है तो हम उसे साथ लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर हम शांति के लिए उसको साथ लेते हैं, युद्ध के विपरीत साथ लेते हैं तो हमें यह कहने की क्यों हिम्मत नहीं होती कि हम सही नीति पर हैं। दोनों को एक तुलना में क्यों रखते हैं? एक साम्राज्यवादी देश खुले आम दुनिया को वर्णभेद की ओर ले जा रहा है। दुनिया को हिस्सों में बांटना चाहता है। दुनिया को फिर से गुलामी के शिकंजे में कसना चाहता है। उसके साथ रूस की तुलना करना और कहना कि तटस्थ रहें तो क्या हम शांति के साथियों से भी तटस्थ रहें और युद्धखोर से भी तटस्थ रहें। युद्धखोरों से तटस्थ नहीं, उसका हम मुकाबला करेंगे। तटस्थ का मतलब कमजोरी नहीं है, चुपचाप बैठे रहना नहीं है। युद्ध वालों को युद्ध करने दो और शांति वालों को शांति लाने दो और हम चुपचाप बैठे रहें—यह तटस्थ नीति नहीं है। केवल मतलब के लिए हम साथ दें यह तटस्थता नहीं है। भारत की विदेश नीति कभी मतलब परस्ती की नहीं रही है। हजारों साल से जो हमारी नीति रही है उसको हम आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। हमारी नीति बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि शांति के लिए लोगों के साथ हैं। शांति के लिए ही हम अपने देश को मजबूत करेंगे और वह हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे ऊपर भी हमले हुए। जिनको हम शांति का साथी समझते रहे उन्होंने भी हमारे ऊपर हमला किया। यदि हम उस समय ताकतवर होते तो शायद हमारे ऊपर हमला नहीं होता। इसीलिए हमारी नीति देश को मजबूत बनाना है और देश को युद्ध से आगाह करके रखना है। उसी आधार पर आज हमारी ताकत है, हमारी जनता की ताकत है और किसी भी युद्ध से मुकाबला करने के लिए हम तैयार खड़े हैं। इसीलिए आज वे लोग भी जोकि युद्ध की ओर देखा करते थे आज हमारे साथ रहने की स्थिति में हैं। मैं उन साथियों को भी आगाह करना चाहता हूं जो हमसे भय खाकर दूसरों को भय दिखाना चाहते हैं। आज ऐसी स्थिति बिल्कुल नहीं है। हमारी जो सांस्कृतिक नीति रही है भगवान बुद्ध से लेकर गांधी जी के राजनीतिक आन्दोलन के समय तक जबकि हम अंग्रेजों के गुलाम थे, उस समय भी फासिज्म की जो ताकत बढ़ी थी उसके खिलाफ भी हमने आवाज उठाई थी। शांति की तरफ हमेशा हमारी दिशा रही है। गांधी के युग में कमजोर वर्ग को ऊपर उठाने की जो हमारी नीति रही वही आज भी कायम है।

मैं अपने उन साथियों का आह्वान करना चाहता हूं जोकि विदेश नीति में हमारे सहयोगी हैं, कि वे देश की नीति में भी हमारा सहयोग करें देश की नीति में हम सबसे नीचे के व्यक्ति को ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं और देश को सबल बनाना चाहते हैं। जिस दिशा में हमारा राष्ट्र जाना चाहता है उसी दिशा में हमारा नेतृत्व अग्रसर है। आज इस नेतृत्व के साथ सहयोग करने की सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता है। यदि सभी साथ मिलकर देश और विदेश नीति को मजबूत करना चाहें तो हम अधिक सफल हो सकते हैं। किन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि कुछ लोग केवल अंध विरोध के लिए यह भी नहीं देखते कि हमारे ऊपर राष्ट्रीय संकट है और साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें हमारे देश को फसना चाहती हैं। आज हमारी इन्दिरा जी शांति की दिशा में राष्ट्र को नेतृत्व दे रही हैं वे इस देश के नीचे के वर्ग को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न कर रही हैं लेकिन इसको न समझते हुए अंध विरोध के नाम पर जमघट इकट्ठा होगा तो वह देश के लिए घातक सिद्ध हो सकता है।

मैं फिर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखते हुए कि देश आज शांति के लिए आगे बढ़ रहा है और इस शांति के मसीहा को साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें कमजोर करना चाहती हैं, उसके खिलाफ जनता को तैयार करना, विश्व शांति के लिए तैयार करना

बहुत ही आवश्यक है। देश को मजबूत करने के लिए अन्तिम व्यक्ति को ऊपर उठाने की आवश्यकता है। राष्ट्रीय नीति जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति के साथ सन्निहित है, उसमें मार्ग प्रदर्शित कर रही है, जिसका समर्थन सारा राष्ट्र कर रहा है, जो यहां का नेतृत्व वर्ग है भले ही वह विरोधी पार्टियों से हो, विदेश नीति का समर्थन करेगा और पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करेगा। यही पूर्ण आशा करते हुए, मैं विराम लेता हूं।

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is gratifying to note that the policy formulations of the Goverement of India with respect to external affairs are, by and large, on the right lines. The Government deserves every credit and congratulation for the same specially when we see the Government of India has consistently and persistently followed its laudable objectives and the laudable policy formulations despite great constraints.

We find that during the last year there were several conflicts or crises in different parts of the world. Such was the intensity of these conflicts and crises that they threatened the security and stability not only in the regions of their occurrences but they also threatened world peace. In such an atmosphere, it is inspiring to find that the Government of India was steadfast in its policy of bringing about reduction in tension and promotion of international cooperation and the policy of peaceful coexsistance.

Sir, I need hardly stress the fact that the progress of the world, nay, the very survival of the world, depends upon the reduction of conflict or tension depends upon a policy of conflict elimination and peaceful coexistence. But, while the Government, despite various constraints, was steadfast in its laudable policy, it is a matter of great sorrow to find that the same has not been the case with the Super-Powers.

Sir, we have, during the last year, stunning instances of—I may say so—the revival of the old imperialistic doctrine of aggression as an instrument of national policy. We have, as I said, the stunning example of this particular fact in the naked aggression on Grenada by the United States of America. At the end of October we had this United States armed invasion of Grenada which shows the naked use of force against a very small nation, the total population of which is barely one lakh. Not only that but we find also that the USA treated world opinion with contempt. The world has been shocked to listen to President Reagan saying :

> "One hundred nations in United Nations had not agreed with us. It did not upset my breakfast at all."

This is the most unfortunate development in the international relations, namely, disregard of world opinion and a revival of the doctrine of aggression as an instrument of national policy.

We again have another instance—the brutal aggression with respect to Lebanon by Israel backed by USA. Sir, as I said last years we had several areas of conflict. We had, for example, the aggravation with respect to the economic conflict between effluent western nations and the developing third world, which conflict was the outcome of the recession in the economies of the affluent nations. Sir, this armed intervention in Lebanon by Israel and USA is another instance of the revival of this doctrine of aggression as an instrument of national policty. Once again the entire world including our own country condemned this aggression but one has still to see whether this condemnation has any effect whatsoever on Israel or USA. It is most unfortunate that the United States Mediterranean and West Asian military strategy generates more and more tension and conflict. It is here that the challenge has to be accepted. We find that Government of India has been active in this respect, working through the United Nations, through the NAM, through CHOGAM and such other forums to help de-escalate these American activities.

Sir, one need hardly exaggerate the repercussions that these policies can have

theymay develop into a major threat to world-peace; they threaten the security of West; Asian and Mediterranean regions. As far as Lebenon is concerned, we have been having a state of Civil War in Lebenon since 1976. But, as I said, it was in mid 1983 that the United States Marine stepped up their unfortunate activities in Lebenon in collusion with Israel. What is the aim of the United States of America ? The aim is very clear. It is on the one hand to urize Syria. The aim is to trap Syria in a long drawn conflict in Lebenon. The aim is to extend its area of influence to the entire Arab World and the Oil rich Gulf region. We have massive American naval concentration off the coast of Lebenon, the United States Mediterranean Fleet, the rapid deployment forces, the operational facilities of American base and so on, which, as I said, are more conflict prone than cooperative in matters of peace-l co-existence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir we also must take cognisance of the continued military intervention of Soviet Union in Afghanistan and here I am constrained to remark that unfortunately our policy in bringing about the withdrawal of Soviet Forces from Afghanistan has not been effective. I am constrained to say that we have been in no position to influence the events in Afghanistan.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : We have done our best. It is not our fault in they do not withdraw.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I may emphasise here that the North-Western frontiers of the sub-continent—Indo-Pak sub-continent—are the frontiers not only of Pakistan, but they are also our own frontiers. The military intervention of the USSR in Afghanistan must therefore be viewed very seriously and in this context. It is absolutely necessary that for the purpose of securing the withdrawl of Soviet Forces from Afghanistan India must stand shoulder to shoulder with Pakistan, in pursuance of its policy of reduction in conflict and promotion of peaceful co-existence. There has been an influx of refugees from Afghanistan to the borders in Pakistan with great stress and strain which was inevitable on our neighbour. Let the Government view this situation also on most humanitarian grounds and definitely it will lead to improvement of relations with our neighbour Pakistan.

India and Pakistan have to co-exist as a peaceful sub-continent. Indeed we have not been lagging behind in promotion of friendly relations with Pakistan. There is an offer of friendship treaty by us; Pakistan has offered a no-war pact. Indeed, the no-war pact was really our own offer made to Pakistan in the past; if I am not mistaken, at least thrice. I see no reason why this no-war pact has not been studied seriously by both the countries. Definitely, it will be a good instrument towards building of firm friendly relations and in pursuance of our policy of peaceful co-existance. It is rather unfortunate that despite every will of friendly relations, some minor irritants develop and these miner irritants have very bad repercussions. It is good that the Government of India has been trying hard to see that these minor irritants also do not affect the cordial relations between the two countries.

There is a talk of an impending threat of war from Pakistan. It is rather unfortunate that where a neighbour is concerned, the matter is taken lightly and is raised in political speeches here and there in different parts of our country. It is a serious matter. I must emphasise that we should take up the matter seriously. If the Government of India feels that there is any threat of war, let this House be taken into confidance with respect to the nature and extent of the threat. Light-hearted talks on this subject do a great harm to cordial relations and we find that these statements have been made in a light-hearted manner. I have, therefore, to urge upon the Government that if it really feels that there is any threat of war, the nation must be taken into confidence through this House with regard to the nature and extent of this threat; otherwise we must call a halt to such light-hearted talks.

18.00 hrs.

I was talking of conflicts and tensions. Sir, it is also tragic...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla, will you conclude in another five minutes ? If so, you can conclude to-day itself. The trend may be upset, if you talk again tomorrow.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I will not lose the trend. Coolly, I can go on, tomorrow and even day after tomorrow.

Sir, I said it is rather tragic that the unfortunate war between Iran and Iraq continues. Government of India has made several efforts...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla, you can continue tomorrow, because you are going to take more time.

Now Mr. Mallikarjun.

18.01 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty-eighth Report

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : I beg to present the Fifty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 21, 1984/Chaitra 1, 1906 (Saka).

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